Complaint Communication #25 & #26

Complaint Communication #25 & 26

Script: Announcer: "Washington is a cesspool. Filled with political insiders who think government is the solution.

"Not Ken Buck. Ken Buck stands up to the insiders in both parties. Ken Buck's conservative plan to get Colorado back to work: No to bailouts. No to debt. No to big government spending. Yes to low taxes for job creation that helps families.

"Call Ken Buck. Tell him keep fighting for smaller government and policies that support taxpayers. Americans for Job Security is responsible for the content of this advertising."

Graphie: Call Ken Buck at 970-356-4010 and tell him to keep supporting laws to lower taxes and reduce government so Colorado gets back to work.

Express Advocacy Analysis: As can be seen, this communication does not contain any terms that expressly advocate the election or defeat of any clearly identified federal candidate, and, therefore, does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R § 100.22(a). See Buckley, 424 U.S. at 44 n. 52.

Also, this communication does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R. § 100.22(b). The issues discussed in this advertisement pertain to government bailouts, debt, spending, and tax increases, issues central to AJS's mission. These topics relating to fiscal issues were major issues being debated in Congress in 2010 and continue to be debated to this day. The communication specifically requests that the viewer contact Ken Buck to discuss these issues. See MUR 5634 OGC Report # 2 at 16. Moreover, the communication does not refer to Ken Buck as a candidate, reference an election, or exhort the public to campaign for or contribute to Mr. Buck. See 72 Fed. Reg. 5604. Accordingly, the communication does not contain an electoral portion that is unmistakable, unambiguous and suggestive of only one meaning and does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R. § 100.22(b).

Functional Equivalent Analysis: This communication also qualifies for the safe harbor under 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(a) because it is susceptible of a reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for or against a clearly identified federal candidate. First, it does not mention any election,

candidacy, political party, opposing candidate, or voting by the general public. Second, it does not take a position on Mr. Buck's character, qualifications, or fitness for office. Third, it focuses on job creations, bailouts, and government debt and spending — all legislative and executive issues — and urges the public to adopt a particular position and contact Mr. Buck with respect to these issues. 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(b).

Even if the communication did not qualify for the safe harbor, it is still a permissible electioneering communication under 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(c). Here, there is no indicia of express advocacy because the communication does not mention any election, candidacy, political party, opposing candidate or voting by the general public and takes no position on any candidate's or officeholder's character, qualifications or fitness for office. Id. § 114.15(c)(1). The communication includes content that would support a determination that it has an interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for Mr. Buck because it focuses on public policy issues, urges the public to contact Mr. Buck about the issue, and includes a call to action urging something other than voting for or against or contributing to Mr. Buck — namely, to call him. § 114.15(c)(2). The balancing test in § 114.15(c) clearly indicates that this is a permissible electioneering communication.

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Bill Summary & Status Search Results

Text searched: job

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Items 1 through 100 of 214

1. [111th] H.R.4458: I-WERC Act

Sponsor: Rep Weiner, Anthony D. [NY-9] (introduced 1/13/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

2. [111th] H.R.4513: Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Buchanan, Vern [FL-13] (introduced 1/26/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Financial Services; House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Courts and Competition Policy.

3. [111th] H.R.4529: Roadmap for America's Future Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Paul [WI-1] (Introduced 1/27/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and

Labor; House Rules; House Budget; House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

4. [111th] H.R.4549: Small Business Innovation to Job Creation Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Tonko, Paul [NY-21] (introduced 1/27/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Small Business; House Science and Technology

Latest Major Action: 1/27/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of

such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

5. [111th] <u>H.R.4553</u>: 21st Century Buy American Act

Sponsor: Rep Murphy, Christopher S. [CT-5] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (17)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6. [111th] H.R.4564: Emergency Jobs Program and Assistance for Fardilies Extension Act

Sponsor: Rep McDermott, Jim [WA-7] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (95)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subtommittee on Income Security and Family Support,

7. [111th] H.R.4565: Rural Jobs Tax Credit Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

8. [111th] H.R.4585: Small Business Job Creation Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] (introduced 2/3/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

9. [111th] H.R.4592: Energy Jobs for Veterans Act

Sponsor: Rep Teague, Harry [NM-2] (introduced 2/3/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs; Senate Veterans' Affairs

House Reports: 110-453

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the

Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

10. [111th] H.R.4620: Small Business Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep McNerney, Jerry [CA-11] (introduced 2/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

11. [111th] H.R.4634: Transparency in Job Loss from Fishery Closures Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Brown, Henry E., Jr. [SC-1] (Introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 2/25/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife.

12. [111th] H.R.4655: Small Business Expansion and Job Creation Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Bright. Bobby [AL-2] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

13. [111th] <u>H.R.4677</u>: Protecting Employees and Retirees in Business Bankruptcles Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Convers, John, Jr. [MI-14] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (58)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 House committee/subcommittee actions. Status: Forwarded

by Subcommittee to Full Committee (Amended) by the Yeas and Nays: 8 - 4.

14. [111th] H.R.4680: Jobs Momentum Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Ellsworth, Brad [IN-8] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

15. [111th] <u>H.R.4687</u>: Low Income Housing Tax Credit Exchange Expansion and Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (15)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

16. [111th] H.R.4688: Community Reintegration and Crime Prevention Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

17. [111th] H.R.4692: National Manufacturing Strategy Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lipinski, Daniel [IL-3] (introduced 2/25/2010) Cosponsors (60)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Budget; Senate Commerce, Science, and

Transportation

House Reports: 110-574 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee, Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

18. [111th] H.R.4693: Military Spouse Job Continuity Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Dahlkemper, Kathleen A. [PA-3] (introduced 2/25/2010) Cosponsors (81)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

19. [111th] <u>H.R.4730</u>: Tax Credits for Jobs Now Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schauer, Mark H. [MI-7] (introduced 3/2/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

20. [111th] H.R.4740: Jobs for Urban Sustainability in America Act

Sponsor: Rep Cohen, Steve [TN-9] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways

and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

21. [111th] <u>H.R.4746</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent pending tax increases, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Neugebauer, Randy [TX-19] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (76)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

22. [111th] <u>H.R.4769</u>: Creating Jobs From Innovative Small Businesses Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Holt, Rush D. [NJ-12] (introduced 3/4/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

23. [111th] <u>H.R.4770</u>: Create Jobs by Expanding the R&D Tax Credit Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Holt. Rush D. [NJ-12] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

24. [111th] H.R.4779: Small Business Jobs and Tax Relief Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Pomeroy. Earl [ND] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

25. [111th] H.R.4788: Aviation Jobs Outsourcing Prevention Act

Sponsor: Rep Bishop, Timothy H. [NY-1] (introduced 3/9/2010) Cosponsors (95)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 3/10/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Aviation.

26. [111th] <u>H.R.4812</u>: Local Jebs for America Act

Sponsor: Rep Miller, George [CA-7] (introduced 3/10/2010) Cosponsors (163)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

27. [111th] H.R.4819: Expanding Opportunities for Older Americans Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (introduced 3/10/2010) Cosponsors (7) Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

28. [111th] <u>H.R.4830</u>: Women and Workforce Investment for Nontraditional Jobs Sponsor: Red Polis, Jared [CO-2] (introduced 3/11/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (59)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

29. [111th] H.R.4841: Small Business Tax Relief and Job Growth Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Velazquez, Nydia M. [NY-12] (introduced 3/12/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/12/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

30. [111th] H.R.4848: Tax Cut Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 3/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways ond Means.

31. [111th] <u>H.R.4849</u>: Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act of 2010 Sponsor: <u>Rep Levin, Sander M.</u> [MI-12] (Introduced 3/16/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (17)

Committees: House Ways and Means; Senate Finance

House Reports: 110-447

Latest Major Action: 3/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

32. [111th] H.R.4850: American Job Creation and Investment Act

Sponsor: Rep Peters, Gary C. [MI-9] (Introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (77)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

33. [111th] H.R.4853: Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job

Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (Introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-312 [GPO: Text, PDF]

34. [111th] H.R.4872: Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 3/17/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget House Reports: 110-443

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-152 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: The bill makes a number of health-related financing and revenue changes to the Patient

Protection and Affordable Care Act enacted by H.R.3590 and modifies higher education

assistance provisions.

35. [111th] H.R.4878: Tax Cut Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

36: [111th] H.R.4880: Copper Basin Jobs Act

Sponsor: Rep Kirkpatrick, Ann [AZ-1] (introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands.

37. [111th] H.R.4899: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Obev. David R. [WI-7] (introduced 3/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget; Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 110-188

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-212 [GPO: Text, PDF]

38. [111th] H.R.4914: Coastal Jobs Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Pallone, Frank, Jr. [NJ-6] (introduced 3/23/2010)

Committees: House Natural Resources; House Science and Technology

Latest Major Action: 7/27/2010 House committee/subcommittee actions. Status:

Subcommittee Hearings Held.

39. [111th] H.R.4920: Employing Youth for the American Dream Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Rush, Bobby L. [IL-1] (introduced 3/24/2010) Cosponsors (44)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Ways and Means; House Natural Resources;

House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 4/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

40. [111th] H.R.4965: Targeted Job Creation and Business Investment Act

Sponsor: Rep Dennelly, Joe [IN-2] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

41. [111th] H.R.4976: Internet Gambling Regulation and Tax Enforcement Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep McDermott, Jim [WA-7] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 4/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

42. [111th] H.R.5013: Implementing Management for Performance and Related Reforms to

Obtain Value in Every Acquisition Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Andrews, Robert E. [NJ-1] (Introduced 4/14/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Armed Services; House Oversight and Government Reform; Senate

Armed Services

House Reports: 110-465 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the

Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

43. [111th] H.R.5038: Fair Access to Credit and Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 4/15/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 4/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

44. [111th] H.R.5084: America Recruits Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Murphy, Scott [NY-20] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (5) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 4/21/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

45. [111th] <u>H.R.5089</u>: Business Incubator Promotion Act **Sponsor:** Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] (Introduced 4/21/2010) <u>Co</u>

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] (Introduced 4/21/2010) Cosponsors (7) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 4/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

46. [111th] H.R.5116: America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 4/22/2010) Cosponsors (101)

Committees: House Science and Technology; House Education and Labor; Senate Commerce,

Science, and Transportation

House Reports: 110-478 Part 1

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-358 [GPO: Text, PDF]

47. [111th] <u>H.R.5119</u>: Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Luian, Ben Ray [NM-3] (introduced 4/22/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (10)

Committees: House Judiciary; House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law.

48. [111th] H.R.5120: Veteran Employment Assistance Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Smith, Adam [WA-9] (introduced 4/22/2010) Cosponsors (41)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs; House Education and Labor; House Small Business;

House Energy and Commerce; House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

49. [111th] H.R.5134: Groundwork USA Trust Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Tsongas, Niki [MA-5] (introduced 4/22/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Natural Resnurces; House Financial

Services

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks. Forests and Public Lands.

50. [111th] H.R.5136: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011

Sponsor: Rep Skelton, Ike [MO-4] (by request) (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Armed Services; House Homeland Security

House Reparts: 110-491, 110-491 Part 2

Latest Major Action: 6/28/2010 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate

Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 447.

51. [111th] H.R.5156: Clean Energy Technology Manufacturing and Export Assistance Act of

Sponsor: Rep Matsui, Doris O. [CA-5] (introduced 4/27/2010) Cosponsors (18) Committees: House Foreign Affairs; House Energy and Commerce; Senate Commerce,

Science, and Transportation **House Reports:** 110-572 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

52. [111th] <u>H.R.5174</u>: Fuel Cell Industrial Vehicle Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Tonko, Paul [NY-21] (introduced 4/28/2010) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

53. [111th] <u>H.R.5193</u>: StartUp Visa Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] (introduced 4/29/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law.

54. [111th] H.R.5204: 21st Century Full Employment and Training Act

Sponsor: Rep Convers, John, Jr. [MI-14] (introduced 5/4/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

55. [111th] <u>H.R.5269</u>: To express the sense of Congress that Federal job training programs that target older adults should work with nonprofit organizations that have a record of success in developing and implementing research-based technology curriculum designed specifically for older adults.

Sponsor: Rep Clay, Wm. Lacy [MO-1] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

56. [111th] <u>H.R.5297</u>: Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank. Barney [MA-4] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-499

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-240 [GPO: Text, PDF]

57. [111th] <u>H.R.5312</u>: Reciprocal Government Procurement with China Creates American Jobs Act

Sponsor: Rep Schauer, Mark H. [MI-7] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20) Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Ways and Means; House

Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

58. [111th] H.R.5360: HELP Veterans Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Herseth Sandlin, Stephanie [SD] (Introduced 5/20/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs; Senate Veterans' Affairs

House Reports: 110-626

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the

Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

59. [111th] <u>H.R.5381</u>: Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Waxman, Henry A. [CA-30] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce

House Reports: 110-536

Latest Major Action: 7/14/2010 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 307.

60. [111th] <u>H.R.5396</u>: Green Energy Efficient Roofs and Job Creation Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Pascrell, Bill. Jr. [NJ-8] (introduced 5/25/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

61. [111th] H.R.5409: Residential Construction Lending Act

Sponsor: Rep Miller, Brad [NC-13] (introduced 5/26/2010) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

62. [111th] H.R.5420: Incentives for Successful Companies Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Perlmutter, Ed [CO-7] (introduced 5/26/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

63. [111th] <u>H.R.5452</u>: Native American Economic Advisory Council Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 5/27/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Natural Resources.

64. [111th] H.R.5476: Building Star Energy Efficiency Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Weich, Peter [VT] (introduced 5/28/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 5/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

65. [111th] <u>H.R.5486</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On passage Passed by

recorded vote: 247 - 170 (Roll no. 363).

Latest Action: 6/17/2010 Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1436, H.R. 5486 is laid on

the table.

66. [111th] H.R.5519: Gulf Coast Jobs Preservation Act

Sponsor: Rep Cassidy, Bill [LA-6] (introduced 6/14/2010) Cosponsors (46)

Committees: House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources.

67. [111th] <u>H.R.5551</u>: To require the Secretary of the Treasury to make a certification when making purchases under the Small Business Lending Fund Program.

Sponsor: Rep Kosmas, Suzanne M. [FL-24] (introduced 6/17/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 6/25/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 443.

68. [111th] <u>H.R.5558</u>: Older Americans' Job Opportunities Blueprint Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] (introduced 6/17/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1) **Committees:** House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor **Latest Major Action:** 9/13/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

69. [111th] <u>H.R.5622</u>: Stop Outsourcing and Create Arberican Jabs Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Rep McNerney, Jerry</u> [CA-11] (introduced 6/29/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (2) **Committees:** House Ways and Means; House Oversight and Government Reform **Latest Major Action:** 6/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

70. [111th] H.R.5631: Gulf Coast Conservation Corps Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Hastings, Alcee L. [FL-23] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 10/13/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

71. [111th] H.R.5637: American Jobs Matter Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Murphy, Christopher S. [CT-5] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 7/28/2010 House committee/subcommittee actions. Status: Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote.

72. [111th] H.R.5663: Robert C. Byrd Miner Safety and Health Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Miller, George [CA-7] (introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (55)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Judiciary

House Reports: 110-579 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar, No. 334.

73. [111th] <u>H.R.5678</u>: Universal Access to Methamphetamine Treatment Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Carnahan, Russ [MO-3] (Introduced 7/1/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (10)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 7/1/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Energy and Commerce.

74. [111th] <u>H.R.5708</u>: Urban Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Towns, Edolphus [NY-10] (introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 10/13/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

75. [111th] H.R.5749: Offshore Worker Whistleblower Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Miller, George [CA-7] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 10/13/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

76. [111th] <u>H.R.5767</u>: Innovative Technologies Investment Incentive Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Van Hollen, Chris [MD-8] (introduced 7/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (5)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

77. [111th] H.R.5789: SDHV Energy Efficiency Standards for America Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Carnahan. Russ [MO-3] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 7/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

78. [111th] H.R.5797: Small Manufacturers Export Initiative Act

Sponsor: Rep Larsen, Rick [WA-2] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Foreign Affairs; House Science and Technology

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Technology and Innovation.

79. [111th] H.R.5855: Johnson Space Center Workforce Stability Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Green, Al [TX-9] (introduced 7/26/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House

Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 10/13/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

80. [111th] H.R.5871: SEED Act

Sponsor: Rep Carnahan, Russ [MO-3] (Introduced 7/27/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services Latest Major Action: 7/28/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

81. [111th] H.R.5878: Economic Fair Treatment and Job Creation Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Clyburn, James E, [SC-6] (introduced 7/27/2010) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 10/13/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

82. [111th] H.R.5883: Renewable Energy Jobs and Security Act

Sponsor: Rep Inslee, Jay [WA-1] (introduced 7/27/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Science and Technology; House Ways and

Latest Major Action: 7/27/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.

83. [111th] H.R.5893: Investing in American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (20) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 House floor actions. Status: The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.

Latest Action: 7/29/2010 POSTPONED PROCEEDINGS - Pursuant to clause 2c of rule 19, the Chair postponed further proceedings on H.R. 5893 until a time to be announced.

84. [111th] H.R.5897: Economic Revitalization and Innovation Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (14) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-652 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 390.

85. [111th] H.R.5901: Real Estate Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Spansor: Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] (Introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-366 [GPO: Text, PDF]

86. [111th] H.R.5933: Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of 2010

Cosponsors (125) Sponsor: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (introduced 7/29/2010)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 7/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity.

87. [111th] <u>H.R.5940</u>: Save U.S. Manufacturing and Jobs Act Sponsor: Rep Aderholt, Robert B. [AL-4] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (15) Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

88. [111th] H.R.5980: Bring Jobs Back to America: Strategic Manufacturing & Job

Repatriation Act

Sponsor: Rep Wolf, Frank R. [VA-10] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Judiciary; House Ways and Means; House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Science and Technology Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Technology and Innovation.

89. [111th] H.R.5984: CHEF Act

Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (introduced 7/30/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 9/20/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

90. [111th] H.R.6025: Manufacturing Reinvestment Account Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] (introduced 7/30/2010) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/30/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

91. [111th] H.R.6060: American Textile Technology Innovation and Research for

Exportation (ATTIRE) Act

Sponsor: Rep Price, David E. [NC-4] (introduced 7/30/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Science and Technology

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Technology and Innovation.

92. [111th] <u>H.R.6097</u>: American Job Builders Tax Reform Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Herger, Wally [CA-2] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

93. [111th] <u>H.R.6108</u>: To strike certain provisions of Public Law 111-226 relating to Texas and the Education Jobs Fund.

Sponsor: Rep Burgess, Michael C. [TX-26] (introduced 9/14/2010) Cosponsors (19)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

94. [111th] H.R.6132: Veterans Benefits and Economic Welfare Improvement Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Filner, Bob [CA-51] (introduced 9/15/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs; Senate Veterans' Affairs

House Reports: 110-630

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

95. [111th] H.R.6141: Marcellus Shale On-the-Job Training Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 9/15/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

96. [111th] H.R.6165: Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schwartz, Allyson Y. [PA-13] (Introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

97. [111th] H.R.6174: Linked Learning Pathways Affording College and Career Success Act Sponsor: Rep Chu. Judy [CA-32] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.

98. [111th] H.R.6191: To amend the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to include certain construction and land development loans in the definition of small business lending.

Sponsor: Rep Miller, Brad [NC-13] (introduced 9/23/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Financial Services; Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

99. [111th] H.R.6219: Small Business Jobs Amendments Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] (introduced 9/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 9/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

100. [111th] H.R.6231: American Jobs Through Exports Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] (introduced 9/28/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Foreign Affairs

Latest Major Action: 9/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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101. [111th] <u>H.R.6246</u>: Rural Energy Communities Development Act of 2010 Sponsor: <u>Rep Pomeroy, Earl</u> [ND] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Agriculture; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/16/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Biotechnology, Specialty Crops, and Foreign Agriculture.

102. [111th] H.R.6262: Jobs Through Procurement Act

Sponsor: Rep Hare, Phil [IL-17] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Armed

Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

103. [111th] <u>H.R.6299</u>: Jobs Through Environmental Safeguarding and Streamlining Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (Introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 9/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.

104. [111th] H.R.6323: To exempt gain from the sale of certain C corporation stock from the capital gains rate increase resulting from the sunset of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003.

Sponsor: Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

105. [111th] H.R.6330: Preserving American Income on Dividends Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Garrett, Scott [NJ-5] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: Heuse Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

106. [111th] <u>H.R.6339</u>: Veteran Medic Corpsmen Physician Assistant Demonstration Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Herseth Sandlin, Stephanie [SD] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

107. [111th] <u>H.R.6349</u>: To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for greater transparency in the conversion of Department of Defense functions previously performed by contractors to performance by Department of Defense employees, and for other purposes. **Sponsor:** Rep Lamborn, Doug [CO-5] (introduced 9/29/2010) **Cosponsors** (Nono)

Committees: House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 10/20/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

108. [111th] <u>H.R.6358</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a zero percent capital gains rate for individuals and corporations.

Sponsor: Rep Mack, Connie [FL-14] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

109. [111th] <u>H.R.6367</u>: Restore American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Moran, Jerry [KS-1] (Introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)
Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Judiciary; House Administration; House Rules; House Natural Resources; House Appropriations; House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensiens.

110. [111th] H.R.6395: To amend the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act with respect to certain

requirements for construction job training program grants.

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 9/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials.

111. [1111h] <u>H.R.6415</u>: Tax Relief Certainty Act

Sponsor: Rep Pence, Mike [IN-6] (introduced 11/17/2010) Cosponsors (26)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

112. [111th] H.R.6430: Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvement Act of 2010

Sponner: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (Introduced 11/18/2010) Coopensors (None)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

113. [111th] H.R.6462: Healthy Food Financing Initiative

Sponsor: Rep Schwartz, Allyson Y. [PA-13] (introduced 11/30/2010) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Agriculture

Latest Major Action: 11/30/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Agriculture.

114. [111th] H.R.6467: Middle Class Tax Relief Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 12/1/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/1/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such pravisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

115. [111th] H.R.6495: Robert C. Byrd Mine Safety Protection Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Miller, George [CA-7] (introduced 12/3/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 12/8/2010 Failed of passage/not agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended Falled by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 214 - 193 (Roll no. 616).

116. [111th] H.R.6514: Protecting Jobs in Your State Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Latta, Robert E. [OH-5] (introduced 12/9/2010) Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Transportation and

Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

117. [111th] H.R.6522: End Tax Uncertainty Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Bachmann, Michele [MN-6] (introduced 12/15/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

118. [111th] H.R.6523: Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 Sponsor: Rep Skeiton, Ike [MO-4] (introduced 12/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Armed Services; House Budget

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-383 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: See the Committee Print of the House Armed Services Committee for additional details

of the agreed to version of the bill.

119. [111th] H.R.6538: Permanent Tax Relief Act of 2010

Cosponsors (None) Sponsor: Rep Mack, Connie [FL-14] (introduced 12/16/2010)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

120. [111th] <u>H.CON.RES.328</u>: Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the successful and substantial contributions of the amendments to the patent and trademark laws that were initially enacted in 1980 by Public Law 96-517 (commonly referred to as the "Bayh-Dole Act") on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its enactment.

Sponsor: Rep Convers, John, Jr. [MI-14] (introduced 11/15/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: House Judiciary; Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the

Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

121. [111th] <u>H.RES.1179</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that biotechnology firms meeting small business standards are critical to the United States, its people and its economy because they create new medicines, services, and jobs and meet unmet needs related to populations and patients with infectious and chronic diseases, including those of medically underserved populations.

Sponsor: Rep Davis, Danny K. [IL-7] (introduced 3/12/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 3/12/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

122. [111th] <u>H.RES.1204</u>: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4899) making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Perlmutter, Ed [CO-7] (introduced 3/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules House Reports: 11-454

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Passed/agreed to In House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 233 - 191 (Roll no. 179).

123. [111th] <u>H.RES.1205</u>: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4849) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, extend the Build America Bonds program, provide other infrastructure job creation tax incentives, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Cardoza, Dennis A. [CA-18] (introduced 3/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules House Reports: 11-455

Latest Major Action: 3/23/2010 Passed/agreed to In House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 233 - 187 (Roll no. 173).

124. [111th] <u>H.RES.1317</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the value-added tax in addition to existing Federal taxes is a massive tax increase that will result in hardships for United States families and job-creating small business and will stunt economic recovery.

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 4/29/2010) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

125. [111th] <u>H.RES.1380</u>: Applauding the State of Arizona for asserting its 10th amendment rights, protecting its citizens, and safeguarding its jobs, and calling upon the Administration to act immediately to enforce our Notion's immigration lews.

Sponsor: Rep Barrett, J. Gresham [SC-3] (introduced 5/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/26/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law.

126. [111th] <u>H.RES.1386</u>: Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members from negotiating for a job involving lobbying activities.

Sponsor: Rep Foster, Bill [IL-14] (introduced 5/24/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Rules

Latest Major Action: 5/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Rules.

127. [111th] <u>H.RES.1396</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of increasing the funding of Job Corps, AmeriCorps, and the Peace Corps. **Sponsor:** Rep McDermott, Jim [WA-7] (introduced 5/25/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (8)

Committees: House Education and Lebor; House Foreign Affairs

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

128. [111th] H.RES.1436: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5486) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Pingree, Chellie [ME-1] (introduced 6/14/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules House Reports: 11-506

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 228 - 186 (Roll no. 359).

Latest Action: 6/15/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

129. [111th] <u>H.RES.1487</u>: Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep McGovern, James P. [MA-3] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules House Reports: 11-516

Latest Major Action: 6/30/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by recorded vote: 237 - 189 (Roll no. 407).

Latest Action: 6/30/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

130. [111th] <u>H.RES.1500</u>: Providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 4899) making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep McGovern, lamas P. [MA-3] (introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules

House Reports: 11-522

Latest Major Action: 7/1/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 215 - 210 (Roll no. 428).

Latest Action: 7/1/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

131. [111th] <u>H.RES.1562</u>: Recognizing the importance of trade to job creation and the United States economy and calling for the immediate implementation of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement, United States-Panama Free Trade Agreement, and United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement.

Sponsor: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (introduced 7/27/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/27/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

132. [111th] <u>H.RES.1568</u>: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5893) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create jobs through increased investment in infrastructure, to eliminate loopholes which encourage companies to move operations offshore, and for other purposes.

Spensor: Rep Hastings, Alcee L. [FL-23] (introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules House Reports: 11-577

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 233 - 182 (Roll no. 486).

Latest Action: 7/29/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

133. [111th] <u>H.RES.1598</u>: Expressing support for the designation of the month of October as National Work and Family Month.

Sponsor: Rep McCarthy, Carolyn [NY-4] (introduced 7/30/2010) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 12/2/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the rosolution Agreed to by recorded vote (2/3 required): 412 - 0 (Roll no. 599).

Latest Action: 12/2/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

134. [111th] <u>H.RES.1640</u>: Providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treosury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Pingree, Chellie [ME-1] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules House Reports: 11-621

Latest Major Action: 9/23/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 226 - 186 (Roll no. 536).

Latest Action: 9/23/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

135. [111th] <u>H.RES.1649</u>: Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Regulatory Review and American Jobs.

Sponsor: Rep Posey, Bill [FL-15] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Rules

Latest Major Action: 9/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Rules.

136. [111th] <u>H.AMDT.555</u> to <u>H.R.4061</u> Amendment requires the President's report to Congress on the cybersecurity needs of the Federal Government to examine the current security clearance and job suitability requirements that may serve as a deterrent to hiring an adequately trained cyberworkforce.

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Loretta [CA-47] (introduced 2/3/2010) **Cosponsors** (None) **Latest Major Action:** 2/3/2010 House amendment agreed to. Status: On agreeing to the Sanchez, Loretta amendment (A011) Agreed to by voice vote.

138. [111th] <u>S.2952</u>: Strengthening Our Economy Through Employment and Development

Sponsor: Sen Franken, Al [MN] (introduced 1/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

139. [111th] S.2967: Boosting Entrepreneurship and New Jobs Act

Sponsor: Sen Cardin, Benjamin L. [MD] (introduced 1/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

140. [111th] <u>5.2973</u>: Small Business Job Creation Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 2/1/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/1/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

141. [111th] 5.2981: Reevaluate and Redirect the Stimulus Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Snowe, Olympia J. [ME] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

142. [111th] S.3001: America Recruits Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Warner, Mark R. [VA] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

143. [111th] S.3014: American Job Creation and Investment Act

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debble [MI] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

144. [111th] 5.3024: Job Impact Analysis Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Snowe, Olympia J. [ME] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

145. [111th] <u>S.3029</u>: StartUp Visa Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

146. [111th] 5.3033: Protecting Employees and Retirees in Business Bankruptcies Act of

2010

Sponsor: Sen Durbin, Richard [IL] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

147. [111th] S.3069: American Renewable Energy Jobs Act

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 3/3/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

148. [111th] 5.3079: Building Star Energy Efficiency Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Merkley, Jeff [OR] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (13)

Committees: Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 3/11/2010 Senate committee/subcommittee actions. Status:

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Hearings held.

149. [111th] <u>S.3084</u>: Export Promotion Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Klobuchar, Amy [MN] (introduced 3/5/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Senate Reports: 11-289

Latest Major Action: 9/13/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 560.

150. [111th] 5.3103: Small Business Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Snowe, Olympia J. [ME] (introduced 3/10/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/10/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

151. [111th] <u>S.3157</u>: Create Jobs and Save Benefits Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 3/23/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 3/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

152. [111th] 5.3206: Keep Our Educators Working Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Harkin, Tom [IA] (introduced 4/14/2010) Cosponsors (29)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 4/14/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

153. [111th] S.3224: Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Udall, Tom [NM] (introduced 4/19/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 4/19/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

154. [111th] S.3228: Small Business Innovation to Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

155. [111th] S.3231: GREEN Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (12)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

156. [11ttir] S.3234: Veteran Employment Assistance Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Murray, Patty [WA] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: Senate Veterans' Affairs

Senate Reports: 11-285

Latest Major Action: 9/2/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 556.

157. [111th] <u>S.3272</u>: Close the Revolving Door Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bennet, Michael F. [CO] (introduced 4/28/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

158. [111th] 5.3305: Big Oil Ballout Prevention Unlimited Liability Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (Introduced 5/4/2010) Cosponsors (23) Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works Senate Reports: 11-249 Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 518. 159. [111th] S.3326: Job Creation and Affordable Housing Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Cantwell, Maria [WA] (introduced 5/6/2010) Committees: Senate Finance Latest Major Action: 5/6/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. 160. [111th] S.3331: Native American Economic Advisory Council Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Inouve, Daniel K. [HI] (introduced 5/7/2010) Cosponsors (2) Committees: Senate Indian Affairs Latest Major Action: 5/7/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. 161. [111th] S.3340: NIST Grants for Energy Efficiency, New Job Opportunities, and **Business Solutions Act of 2010** Cosponsors (None) Sponsor: Sen Udail. Tom [NM] (introduced 5/11/2010) Committees: Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. 162. [111th] S.3379: Pollution and Costs Reduction Act Sponsor: Sen Boxer, Barbara [CA] (introduced 5/17/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works Latest Major Action: 5/17/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. 163. [111th] S.3385: American Energy and Western Jobs Act Sponsor: Sen Bennett, Robert F. [UT] (introduced 5/19/2010) Cosponsors (3) Committees: Senate Energy and Natural Resources Latest Major Action: 5/19/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. 164. [111th] S.3396: Supply Star Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Bingaman, Jeff [NM] (introduced 5/24/2010) Cosponsors (4) Committees: Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Reports: 11-319 Latest Major Action: 9/27/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 605.

165. [111th] S.3447: Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of

Sponsor: Sen Akaka, Daniel K. [HI] (introduced 5/27/2010)

AJS000401

Cosponsors (35)

Committees: Senate Veterans' Affairs; House Veterans' Affairs; House Armed Services;

House Budget

Senate Reports: 11-346

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-377 (GPO: Text, PDF)

166. [111th] <u>S.3459</u>: On-the-Job Training Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Shaheen, Jeanne [NH] (introduced 6/7/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 6/7/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

167. [111th] S.3471: Native American Employment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Dorgan, Byron L. [ND] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Indian Affairs

Latest Major Action: 6/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

168. [111th] <u>S.3500</u>: Local Jobs for America Act

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

169. [**111th**] <u>S.3501</u>: American Job Protection Act

Sponsor: Sen Hatch, Orrin G. [UT] (introduced 6/17/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/17/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

170. [111th] S.3513: Bonus Depreciation Extension to Create Jobs Act
Sponsor: Sen Baucus, Max [MT] (introduced 6/21/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

171. [111th] S.3517: Claims Processing Improvement Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Akaka, Daniel K. [HI] (Introduced 6/22/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Veterans' Affairs

Senate Reports: 11-354

Latest Major Action: 11/29/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General

Orders. Celendar No. 654.

172. [111th] <u>S.3528</u>: Coastal Jobs Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Snowe, Olympia 1, [ME] (introduced 6/24/2010) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Calendar No. 464.

173. [111th] <u>5.3529</u>: AMERICA Works Act Sponsor: Sen Hagan, Kay [NC] (Introduced 6/24/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. 174. [111th] S.3535: Next Generation Energy Security Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Burr, Richard [NC] (introduced 6/24/2010) Committees: Senate Finance Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. 175. [111th] S.3545: Gulf of Mexico Economic Recovery and Job Impact Analysis Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Landrieu, Mary L. [LA] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. 176. [111th] <u>S.3570</u>: Hydropower Improvement Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Murkowski, Lisa [AK] (introduced 7/13/2010) Cosponsors (5) Committees: Senate Energy and Natural Resources Latest Major Action: 7/13/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. 177. [111th] <u>5.3582</u>: Military Spouse Job Continuity Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (Introduced 7/14/2010) Cosponsors (6) Committees: Senate Finance Latest Major Action: 7/14/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. 178. [111th] S.3605: America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Rockefeller, John D., IV [WV] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (8) Committees: Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Senate Reports: 11-363 Latest Major Action: 12/10/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 687. 179. [111th] 5.3606: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011 Sponsor: Sen Kohl, Herb [WI] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: Senate Appropriations Senate Reports: 11-221 Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

180. [111th] <u>S.3608</u>: Fuel Cell Industrial Vehicle Jobs Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Schumer. Charles E.</u> [NY] (introduced 7/19/2010)

Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 7/19/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

181. [111th] S.3618: Enabling the Nuclear Renaissance Act

Sponsor: Sen Volnovich, George V. [OH] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 7/20/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

182. [111th] S.3644: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related

Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Sen Murray, Patty [WA] (introduced 7/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 11-230

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 482.

.183. [111th] S.3662: National Manufacturing Strategy Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow. Debbie [MI] (Introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Latest Major Action: 7/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

184. [111th] <u>S.3663</u>: Clean Energy Jobs and Oil Company Accountability Act of 2010 Sponsor: <u>Sen Reid, Harry</u> [NV] (introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (None) Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 493.

185. [111th] 5.3675: Small Business Jobs Preservation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Whitehouse, Sheldon [RI] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

186. [111th] S.3686: Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education,

and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: <u>Sen Harkin, Tom</u> [IA] (introduced 8/2/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 11-243

Latest Major Action: 8/2/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 504.

187. [111th] S.3688: International Professional Exchange Act of 2010

Spansor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (Introduced 8/2/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Foreign Relations

Senate Reports: 11-383

Latest Major Action: 12/22/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General

Orders. Calendar No. 727.

188. [111th] <u>S.3712</u>: Economic Growth and Jobs Protection Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Cornyn, John</u> [TX] (introduced 8/5/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

189. [111th] <u>S.3720</u>: Marcellus Shale On-the-Job Training Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr.</u> [PA] (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

190. [111th] <u>S.3768</u>: A bill to eliminate certain provisions relating to Texas and the Education Jobs Fund.

Sponsor: Sen Hutchison, Kay Bailey [TX] (introduced 9/13/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 9/13/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

191. [111th] <u>S.3772</u>: Paycheck Fairness Act

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 9/13/2010) Cosponsors (33)

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2010 Senate floor actions. Status: Cloture on the motion to proceed to the bill not invoked in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 58 - 41. Record Vote Number:

249.

192. [111th] <u>S.3773</u>: Tax Hike Prevention Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen McConnell, Mitch [KY] (introduced 9/13/2010) Cosponsors (27)

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 562.

193. [111th] <u>S.3785</u>: Commercial Space Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Nelson, Bill [FL] (introduced 9/15/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

194. [111tb] <u>S.3787</u>: Upstate Works Act

Sponsor: Sen Gillibrand, Kirsten E. [NY] (Introduced 9/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

195. [111th] S.3793: Job Creation and Tax Cuts Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Sen Baucus</u>. <u>Max</u> [MT] (introduced 9/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 9/20/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 572.

196. [111th] S.3816: Creating American Jobs and Ending Offshoring Act
Sponsor: Sen Durbin, Richard [IL] (introduced 9/21/2010) Cosponsors (8)
Latest Major Action: 9/28/2010 Senate floor actions. Status: Cloture on the motion to proceed to the bill not invoked in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 53 - 45. Record Vote Number: 242.

197. [111th] <u>5.3849</u>: Job Preservation for Parents in Poverty Act

Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 9/28/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

198. [111th] <u>S.3887</u>: A bill to provide for a continuation and expansion of the Wounded Warrior Careers Demonstration program, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Sen Bennet, Michael F. [CO] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

199. [111th] S.3912: HARVEST Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Chambliss. Saxby [GA] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

200. [111th] S.3932: CIR Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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201. [111th] <u>S.3937</u>: Suburban Core Opportunity, Restoration, and Enhancement (SCORE)

Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Gillibrand, Kirsten E. [NY] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee, Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

202. [111th] <u>S.3975</u>: Tax Relief Certainty Act

Cosponsors (None) Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 11/18/2010) Latest Major Action: 11/19/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative

Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 651.

203. [111th] <u>S.3986</u>: A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish in the Department of Agriculture a Healthy Food Financing Initiative. Sponsor: Sen Gillibrand, Kirsten E. [NY] (introduced 11/30/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Latest Major Action: 11/30/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

204. [111th] <u>5.4009</u>: Fairness for Texas Schools Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Hutchison, Kay Bailey [TX] (introduced 12/4/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 12/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

205. [111th] S.4018: Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 12/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

206. [111th] <u>S.4049</u>: Forest Jobs and Recreation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Tester, Jon [MT] (introduced 12/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 12/18/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

207. [111th] S.4059: Choice Neighborhoods Initiative Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 12/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 12/22/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

208. [111th] <u>S.CON.RES.60</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 358.

209. [111th] <u>S.RES.540</u>: A resolution honoring the entrepreneurial spirit of small businesses in the United States during "National Small Business Week", beginning May 23, 2010.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Landrieu</u>, <u>Mary L.</u> [LA] (Introduced 5/26/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (13) **Latest Major Action:** 5/26/2010 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent.

210. [111th] <u>S.RES.618</u>: A resolution designating October 2010 as "National Work and Family Month".

Sponsor: Sen Lincoln, Blanche L. [AR] (introduced 9/14/2010) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 9/27/2010 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent.

211. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.3365</u> to <u>H.R.4213</u> To require the Comptroller General to report to Congress on the causes of job losses in New England and the Midwest over the past 20 years and to suggest possible remedies.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Whitehouse. Sheldon</u> [RI] (introduced 3/3/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (6) **Latest Major Action:** 3/9/2010 Senate amendment agreed to. Status: Amendment SA 3365 as modified agreed to in Senate by Unanimous Consent.

212. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.3382</u> to <u>H.R.4213</u> To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow companies to utilize existing alternative minimum tax credits to create and maintain American jobs through new domestic investments, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Stabenow</u>, <u>Debbie</u> [MI] (introduced 3/3/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (8)

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Senate amendment agreed to. Status: Amendment SA 3382

agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.

213. [111th] S.AMDT.3639 to H.R.4872 To ensure that no State experiences a net job loss

as a result of the enactment of the SAFRA Act.

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (introduced 3/24/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Motion to table amendment SA 3639 agreed to in Senate by

Yea-Nay Vote. 55 - 43. Record Vote Number: 76.

214. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.4179</u> to <u>H.R.4899</u> To allow the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to create or save jobs by providing interest relief on certain outstanding disaster loans relating to damage caused by the 2005 Gulf Coast hurricanes or the 2008 Gulf Coast hurricanes.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Landrieu, Mary L.</u> [LA] (introduced 5/24/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (2) **Latest Major Action:** 5/27/2010 Proposed amendment SA 4179 withdrawn in Senate.

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1. [111th] H.R.4768: Bailouts Are Not For Sale Act

Sponsor: Rep Grayson, Alan [FL-8] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Financial Services.

2. [111th] H.R.4889: GSE Bailout Elimination and Taxpayer Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 3/19/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 3/19/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

3. [111th] H.R.5072: FHA Reform Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Waters, Maxine [CA-35] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (5) Committees: House Financial Services; Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

House Reports: 110-476

Latest Major Action: 6/10/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

4. [111th] H.R.5214: Big Oil Ballout Prevention Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Holt, Rush D. [NJ-12] (introduced 5/5/2010) Cosponsors (85)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 5/6/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

5. [111th] H.R.5299: European Bailout Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Pence, Mike [IN-6] (Introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (44)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 5/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

6. [111th] H.R.6337: Truth in Bailouts Act

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

7. [111th] S.3052: Ending Taxpayer Bailouts by Making Wall Street Pay Act of 2010 Cosponsors (None) Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 3/1/2010) Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

8. [111th] S.3217: Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Dodd, Christopher J. [CT] (introduced 4/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Senate Reports: 110-176

Latest Major Action: 5/25/2010 Senate floor actions. Status: Returned to the Calendar. Calendar No. 349.

9. [111th] S.3305: Big Oil Bailout Prevention Unlimited Liability Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 5/4/2010)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Senate Reports: 110-249

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 518.

10. [111th] 5.3306: Big Oil Bailout Prevention Trust Fund Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 5/4/2010) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

11. [111th] S.3472: Big Oil Bailout Prevention Unlimited Liability Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (24)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 6/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

12. [111th] 5.3663: Clean Energy Jobs and Oil Company Accountability Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (None) Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 493.

13. [111th] S.3829: Long-Term Care Bailout Prevention Act Sponsor: Sen Graham, Lindsey [SC] (introduced 9/23/2010) Cosponsors (5) Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 9/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

14. [111th] S.RES.461: A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress

should reject any proposal for the creation of a system of global taxation and regulation.

Sponsor: Sen Vitter, David [LA] (introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/18/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on Finance.

15. [111th] S.AMDT.3832 to S.3217 To provide an orderly and transparent bankruptcy process for non-bank financial institutions and prohibit bailout authority.

Sponsor: Sen Sessions. Jeff [AL] (introduced 5/5/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Latest Major Action: 5/13/2010 Senate amendment not agreed to. Status: Amendment SA 3832 not agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 42 - 58. Record Vote Number: 148.

16. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.3986</u> to <u>S.3217</u> To protect United States taxpayers from paying for the bailouts of foreign governments.

Sponsor: Sen Cornyn, John [TX] (introduced 5/12/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Latest Major Action: 5/17/2010 Senate amendment agreed to. Status: Amendment SA 3986 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 94 - 0. Record Vote Number: 152.

17. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.4020</u> to <u>S.3217</u> To limit further bailouts of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, to enhance the regulation and oversight of such enterprises, and for other purposes. Sponsor: <u>Sen Crapo. Mike</u> [ID] (introduced 5/13/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (6)

Latest Major Action: 5/17/2010 Amendment SA 4020 ruled out of order by the chair.

18. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.4051</u> to <u>S.3217</u> To prohibit taxpayer bailouts of fiscally irresponsible State and local governments.

Sponsor: Sen Gregg, Judd [NH] (introduced 5/17/2010) Cosponsors (1) **Latest Major Action:** 5/18/2010 Proposed amendment SA 4051, pursuant to the order of 5/18/2010, having failed to achieve the required 60 votes for the adoption of the amendment, was withdrawn in Senate.

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1. [111th] H.R.4848: Tax Cut Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (Introduced 3/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

2. [111th] H.R.4853: Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation

Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-312 [GPO: Text, PDF]

3. [111th] H.R.4878: Tax Cut Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

4. [111th] H.R.6105: HIRE Now Tax Cut Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Tonko, Paul [NY-21] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

5. [111th] H.AMDT.786 to H.R.4853 Amendment sought to strike Title III of the Senate amendment to H.R. 4583 and insert a new Title III providing two years of estate tax relief at 2009 levels. In calendar years 2011 and 2012, the estate tax exemption amount would be \$3.5 million (\$7 million total for a married couple) and the maximum tax rate on estates would be 45%. The amendment sought to provide estates from decedents in 2010 with the ability to elect to be treated under the 2009 levels or to be treated under current law for tax purposes. Such election would have allowed estates to receive a step up in basis on inherited property rather than the 2010 carryover basis rules. The exemption level and rate would have been consistent with the estate tax proposal included in the President's FY2010 and FY2011 Budgets. Under the Senate amendment to H.R. 4583, the bill would provide two years of estate tax relief with a \$5 million estate tax exemption (\$10 million total for a married couple)

and a maximum rate of 35%. The amendment would have affected 6,600 estates in 2011 which would receive an average additional tax cut of more than \$1.5 million under the Senate bill.

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 12/16/2010) **Cosponsors** (None) **Latest Major Action:** 12/16/2010 House amendment not agreed to. Status: On agreeing to the Levin amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 194 - 233, 1 Present (Roll no. 646).

6. [111th] <u>5.2983</u>: Hire Now Tax Cut Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

7. [111th] 5.3623: HIRE Now Tax Cut Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Sen Schumer. Charles E.</u> [NY] (Introduced 7/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 7/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

8. [111th] <u>5.3706</u>: Americans Want to Work Act

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 8/4/2010) Cosponsors (12)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

9. [111th] <u>5.3793</u>: Job Creation and Tax Cuts Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Baucus, Max [MT] (introduced 9/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 9/20/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 572.

10. [111th] <u>S.CON.RES.60</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 358.

11. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.3391</u> to <u>H.R.4213</u> To provide for a 6-month employee payroll tax rate cut, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Brown, Scott P.</u> [MA] (introduced 3/3/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1) **Latest Major Action:** 3/4/2010 Amendment SA 3391 ruled out of order by the chair.

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1. [111th] H.R.4849.: Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (17)

Committees: House Ways and Means; Senate Finance

House Reports: 110-447

Latest Major Action: 3/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

2. [111th] H.R.5297: Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-499

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-240 [GPO: Text, PDF]

3. [111th] <u>H.R.5486</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On passage Passed by

recorded vote: 247 - 170 (Roll no. 363).

Latest Action: 6/17/2010 Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1436, H.R. 5486 is laid on

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1. [111th] H.R.4437: HIRING Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Etheridge, Bob [NC-2] (introduced 1/13/2010) Cosponsors (15)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 1/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

2. [111th] H.R.4443: VET Act

Sponsor: Rep Halvorson, Deborah L. [IL-11] (introduced 1/13/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 1/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

3. [111th] H.R.4565: Rural Jobs Tax Credit Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

4. [111th] H.R.4585: Small Business Job Creation Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] (introduced 2/3/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

5. [111th] <u>H.R.4625</u>: Civil Service Reform and Government Reorganization Commission Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Thornberry, Mac [TX-13] (introduced 2/9/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of

such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

6. [111th] H.R.4633: Back to Work Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Braley, Bruce L. [IA-1] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

7. [111th] H.R.4637: Help Small Businesses Start and Grow Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Hall, John J. [NY-19] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Small Business; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

8. [111th] H.R.4730: Tax Credits for Jobs Now Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schauer, Mark H. [MI-7] (Introduced 3/2/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

9. [111th] H.R.4742: SAVE Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Kind, Ron [WI-3] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

10. [111th] <u>H.R.4746</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent pending tax increases, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Neugebauer. Randy [TX-19] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (76)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Committee on ways and inconst

11. [111th] H.R.4770: Create Jobs by Expanding the R&D Tax Credit Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Holt. Rush D. [NJ-12] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

12. [111th] <u>H.R.4777</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption for employer payroll taxes during 2010 for wages with respect to the employment of new hires and to provide a credit for retaining employees.

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

13. [111th] H.R.4841: Small Business Tax Relief and Job Growth Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Velazquez, Nydia M. [NY-12] (introduced 3/12/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/12/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

14. [111th] H.R.4849: Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010)

Committees: House Ways and Means; Senate Finance

House Reports: 110-447

Latest Major Action: 3/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

15. [111th] H.R.4850: American Job Creation and Investment Act

Sponsor: Rep Peters. Gary C. [MI-9] (Introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (77)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

16. [111th] H.R.4851: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (Introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (4) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce; House Financial Services; House Judiciary; House Transportation and

Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-157 [GPO: Text, PDF]

17. [111th] H.R.4853: Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job

Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 3/16/2010) . Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-312 [GPO: Text, PDE]

18. [111th] H.R.4965: Targeted Job Creation and Business Investment Act Sponsor: Rep Donnelly, Joe [IN-2] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

19. [111th] H.R.4994: Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lewis, John [GA-5] (introduced 4/13/2010)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-309 [GPO: Text, PDF]

20. [111th] H.R.5075: Middle Class Tax Relief Act

Sponsor: Rep Adler, John H. [NJ-3] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

21. [111th] <u>H.R.5077</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the alternative minimum tax exemption amount and index such amount for inflation.

Spansor: Rep Hall, John J. [NY-19] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

22. [111th] <u>H.R.5109</u>: Small Business Bill of Rights

Sponsor: Rep Kirk, Mark Steven [IL-10] (Introduced 4/22/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Small Business; House Financial Services; House Rules; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce; House Judiciary; House

Oversight and Government Reform; House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

23. [111th] H.R.5147: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 4/27/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-161 [GPO: Text, PDF]

24. [111th] H.R.5160: Haiti Economic Lift Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (Introduced 4/28/2010) Cosponsors (52)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-171 [GPO: Text, PDF]

25. [111th] H.R.5239: Homeowner Tax Assistance Act

Sponsor: Rep Boswell, Leonard L. [IA-3] (introduced 5/6/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/6/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

26. [111th] H.R.5297: Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-499

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-240 [GPO: Text, PDF]

27. [111th] <u>H.R.5486</u>: To emend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax Incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On passage Passed by

recorded vote: 247 - 170 (Roll no. 363).

Latest Action: 6/17/2010 Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1436, H.R. 5486 is laid on

the table.

28. [111th] H.R.5557: Back to School Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] (introduced 6/17/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

29. [111th] H.R.5611: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part II

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/28/2010) Cosponsors (6) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-197 [GPO: Text, PDF]

30. [111th] H.R.5612: Geothermal Energy Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Blumenauer, Earl [OR-3] (Introduced 6/28/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

31. [111th] H.R.5622: Stop Outsourcing and Create American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep McNerney, Jerry [CA-11] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and

Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

32. [111th] H.R.5705: Electric Vehicle Advancement Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] (Introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/1/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

33. [111th] H.R.5744: Revitalizing American Manufacturing Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Yarmuth, John A. [KY-3] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

34. [111th] H.R.5764: Responsible Estate Tax Act

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

35. [111th] H.R.5793: Close Foreign Tax Loopholes: Make it in America Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Garamendi, John [CA-10] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

36. [111th] H.R.5893: Investing in American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Levin. Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 7/28/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 House floor actions. Status: The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.

Latest Action: 7/29/2010 POSTPONED PROCEEDINGS - Pursuant to clause 2c of rule 19, the Chair postponed further proceedings on H.R. 5893 until a time to be announced.

37. [111th] H.R.5955: Stopping the Excessive Growth of the Federal Government Act Sponsor: Rep Graves, Sam [MO-6] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

38. [111th] H.R.5982: Small Business Tax Relief Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 7/30/2010) Cosponsors (24)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/30/2010 Failed of passage/not agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill Failed by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 241 - 154 (Roll no. 514).

39. [111th] H.R.6099: Automatic IRA Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Neal, Richard E. [MA-2] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

40. [111th] H.R.6121: Renewable Energy Investment Incentive Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 9/14/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

41. [111th] H.R.6165: Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schwartz. Allyson Y. [PA-13] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsers (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

42. [111th] H.R.6190: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part III Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 9/23/2010) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-249 [GPO: <u>Text</u>, <u>PDF</u>]

43. [111th] H.R.6201: 21st Century Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Donna F. [MD-4] (introduced 9/23/2010) Cosponsors (4) Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

44. [111th] H.R.6222: National Opportunity and Community Renewal Act

Sponsor: Rep McGovern, James P. [MA-3] (introduced 9/28/2010) Cosponsors (3) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor; House Energy and

Commerce

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

45. [111th] H.R.6291: Freight FOCUS Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means; House Rules Latest Major Action: 9/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

46. [111th] H.R.6312: Heavy Truck Tax Fairness Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Blumenauer, Earl [OR-3] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

47. [111th] H.R.6323: To exempt gain from the sale of certain C corporation stock from the capital gains rate increase resulting from the sunset of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003.

Sponsor: Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

48. [111th] <u>H.R.6367</u>: Restore American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Moran, Jerry [KS-1] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Judiciary; House Administration; House Rules; House Natural Resources; House Appropriations; House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

49. [111th] <u>H.R.6415</u>: Tax Relief Certainty Act

Sponsor: Rep Pence, Mike [IN-6] (introduced 11/17/2010) Cosponsors (26)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

50. [111th] H.R.6455: American Opportunity Tax Credit Extansion Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Fattah, Chaka [PA-2] (introduced 11/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 11/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

51. [111th] H.R.6467: Middle Class Tax Relief Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 12/1/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/1/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

52. [111th] H.R.6473: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part IV

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 12/2/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-329 [GPO: Text, PDF]

53. [111th] <u>H.R.6517</u>: Omnibus Trade Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 12/13/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor; House Energy and

Commerce

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-344 [GPO: Text, PDF]

54. [111th] <u>H.R.6522</u>: End Tax Uncertainty Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Bachmann, Michele [MN-6] (introduced 12/15/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

55. [111th] <u>H.R.6538</u>: Permanent Tax Relief Act of 2010

Spensor: Rep Mack, Connie [FL-14] (introduced 12/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

56. [111th] <u>H.J.RES.83</u>: Approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-210 [GPO: Text, PDF]

57. [111th] <u>H.RES.1245</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Value Added Tax is a massive tax increase that will cripple families on fixed income and only further push back America's economic recovery.

Sponsor: Rep Tiahrt, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 4/13/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

58. [111th] <u>H.RES.1317</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the value-added tax in addition to existing Federal taxes is a massive tax increase that will result in hardships for United States families and job-creating small business and will stunt economic recovery.

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 4/29/2010) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

59. [111th] <u>H.RES.1346</u>: Opposing the imposition of a value-added tax.

Sponsor: Rep Herger, Wally [CA-2] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (113)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to Hopse tommittee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

60. [111th] <u>H.RES.1481</u>: Supporting the goals and ideals of "National Save for Retirement Week", including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy.

Sponsor: Rep Schwartz, Allyson Y. [PA-13] (introduced 6/28/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/28/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend

the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by voice vote.

Latest Action: 7/28/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

61. [111th] <u>S.2955</u>: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a temporary payroll increase tax credit for certain amployers.

Sponsor: Sen Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (introduced 1/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

62. [111th] <u>5.2965</u>: Commission for Fiscal Sustainability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Ensign, John [NV] (introduced 1/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

63. [111th] S.2973: Small Business Job Creation Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen.Casev. Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 2/1/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/1/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

64. [111th] <u>S.2983</u>: Hire Now Tax Cut Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

65. [111th] S.3014: American Job Creation and Investment Act

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

66. [111th] <u>S.3018</u>: Bipartisan Tax Fairness and Simplification Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Wyden, Ron</u> [OR] (introduced 2/23/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (4)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

67. [111th] <u>S.3083</u>: Main Street Revitalization Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bennett, Robert F. [UT] (introduced 3/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

68. [111th] S.3090: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the

availability of the saver's credit and to make the credit refundable.

Sponsor: Sen Gillibrand. Kirsten E. [NY] (introduced 3/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

69. [111th] S.3125: Superfund Polluter Pays Act

Sponsor: Sen Nelson, Bill [FL] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

70. [111th] <u>5.3533</u>: Responsible Estate Tax Act

Sponsor: Sen Sanders, Bernard [VT] (introduced 6/24/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

71. [111th] S.3535: Next Generation Energy Security Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Burr, Richard [NC] (introduced 6/24/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

72. [111th] <u>S.3706</u>: Americans Want to Work Act

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 8/4/2010) Cosponsors (12)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

73. [111th] S.3738: Clean Energy Technology Leadership Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

74. [111th] <u>S.3760</u>: Automatic IRA Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bingaman, Jeff [NM] (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

75. [111th] <u>S.3773</u>: Tax Hike Prevention Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen McConnell. Mitch [KY] (Introduced 9/13/2010) Cosponsors (27)

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 562.

76. [111th] <u>S.3785</u>: Commercial Space Jobs and Investment Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Nelson</u>, <u>Bill</u> [FL] (introduced 9/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

77. [111th] S.3788: Geothermal Energy Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Wyden, Ron [OR] (introduced 9/15/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

78. [111th] <u>S.3845</u>: National Opportunity and Community Renewal Act

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (Introduced 9/27/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/27/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

79. [111th] <u>S.3876</u>: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit.

Sponsor: Sen Wyden, Ron [OR] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

80. [111th] S.3934: Gulf Coast Oil Recovery Zone Tax Relief and Economic Recovery Act

Sponsor: Sen Wicker, Roger F, [MS] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

81. [111th] <u>S.3935</u>: Advanced Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bingaman, Jeff [NM] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

82. [111th] <u>5.3975</u>: Tax Relief Certainty Act

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 11/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 11/19/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative

Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 651.

83. [111th] <u>S.4018</u>: Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 12/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

84. [111th] <u>S.4055</u>: Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 12/22/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/22/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

85. [111th] <u>S.J.RES.35</u>: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to a balanced budget.

Sponsor: Sen Hatch, Orrin G. [UT] (introduced 7/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

86. [111th] <u>S.CON.RES.60</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Conrad. Kent</u> [ND] (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 358.

87. [111th] <u>S.RES.649</u>: A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "National Save for Retirement Week", including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad. Kent [ND] (introduced 9/27/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Latest Major Action: 9/27/2010 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous

Consent.

88. [111th] S.AMDT.3724 to H.R.4851 Expressing the sense of the Senate that the Value Added Tax is a massive tax increase that will cripple families on fixed income and only further push back America's economic recovery and the Senate opposes a Value Added Tax. Sponsor: Sen McCain, John [AZ] (introduced 4/14/2010) Cosponsors (None) Latest Major Action: 4/15/2010 Senate amendment agreed to. Status: Amendment SA 3724 as modified agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 85 - 13. Record Vote Number: 115.

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Items 1 through 14 of 14

1. [111th] H.R.4681: Congressional Accountability Pay Act

Sponsor: Rep Forbes, J. Randy [VA-4] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

2. [111th] H.R.4933: Global HEALTH Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lee, Barbara [CA-9] (introduced 3/24/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Foreign Affairs; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

3. [111th] H.R.4943: Informed Taxpayers' Federal Government Annual Reporting Act of

2010

Sponsor: Rep McCarthy, Kevin [CA-22] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

4. [111th] H.R.5035: National Shipbuilding Budget Policy Act

Sponsor: Rep Wittman, Robert J. [VA-1] (introduced 4/15/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces.

5. [111th] <u>H.R.5323</u>: Save America's Future Economy Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Smith, Lamar [TX-21] (introduced 5/18/2010) Cosponsors (65)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

6. [111th] H.R.5363: Preventing Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schrader, Kurt [OR-5] (introduced 5/20/2010) Cosponsors (36)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

7. [111th] <u>H.R.5779</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Agriculture Program Act

Sponsor: Rep Himes, James A. [CT-4] (introduced 7/20/2010)

Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Agriculture

Latest Major Action: 11/16/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management.

8. [111th] <u>H.R.5780</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Energy Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Peters, Gary C. [MI-9] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Natural Resources; House Ways and

Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Science and Technology

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.

9. [111th] <u>H.R.5784</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Defense Programs Act

Sponsor: Rep Welch, Peter [VT] (introduced 7/20/2010)

Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 9/16/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

10. [111th] <u>S.2982</u>: International Violence Against Women Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: Senate Foreign Relations

Latest Major Action: 12/21/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General

Orders, Calendar No. 725.

11. [111th] 5.3104: A bill to permanently authorize Radio Free Asia, and for other

purposes.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Lugar, Richard G.</u> [IN] (introduced 3/11/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (5)

Committees: Senate Foreign Relations

Senate Reports: 110-214

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-202 [GPO: Text, PDF]

12. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.3303</u> to <u>H.J.RES.45</u> To rescind \$120 billion in Federal spending by consolidating duplicative government programs, cutting wasteful Washington spending, and returning billions of dollars of unspent money.

Sportsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (Introduced 1/22/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2010 Proposed amendment SA 3303 (Division IV) under the order of 12/22/2009, not having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative, the division was withdrawn in Senate.

13. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.4231</u> to <u>H.R.4899</u> To pay for the costs of supplemental spending by reducing waste, inefficiency, and unnecessary spending within the Federal Government. Sponsor: <u>Sen Coburn, Tom</u> [OK] (introduced 5/25/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Motion to table amendment SA 4231 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 53 - 45. Record Vote Number: 169.

14. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.4331</u> to <u>H.R.4213</u> To pay for the cost of this act by reducing wasteful, inefficient, excessive and duplicative government spending.

Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 6/23/2010 SA 4331 (Division XX) fell when the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 4213) with an amendment (SA 4369) tabled.

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1. [111th] <u>H.R.4631</u>: To amend section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, to require that annual budget submissions of the President to Congress provide certain information regarding companies in which the Government holds stock, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Alexander, Rodney [LA-5] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Budget.

2. [111th] H.R.4653: Accurate Accounting of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Act

Sponsor: Rep Garrett, Scott [NJ-5] (Introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (54)

Committees: House Budget; House Ways and Means; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and

Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

3. [111th] H.R.4681: Congressional Accountability Pay Act
Sponsor: Rep Forbes, J. Randy [VA-4] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (None)
Committees: House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform
Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the
Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and
Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case
for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

4. [111th] H.R.4762: Congressional Pay Cut for Debt Reduction Act
Sponsor: Rep Burton, Dan [IN-5] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)
Committees: House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform
Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the
Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and
Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case
for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

5. [111th] <u>H.R.4943</u>: Informed Taxpayers' Federal Government Annual Reporting Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep McCarthy, Kevin [CA-22] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

6. [111th] H.R.5564: Judgment Evading Foreign States Accountability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep McMahon, Michael E. [NY-13] (introduced 6/22/2010) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Foreign Affairs

Latest Major Action: 6/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

8. [111th] H.R.5971: Zimbabwe Renewal Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Payne, Donald M. [NJ-10] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: House Foreign Affairs; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

9. [111th] H.R.6096: Reduce Our Deficits Act

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Chet [TX-17] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

10. [111th] H.R.6296: Stop Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Sherman, Brad [CA-27] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Foreign Affairs; House Ways and Means; House Judiciary; House Financial

Services; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 12/20/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law.

11. [111th] <u>H.R.6417</u>: To prohibit Federal funding of certain public radio programming, to provide for the transfer of certain public radio funds to reduce the public debt, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Lamborn, Doug [CO-5] (introduced 11/17/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

12. [111th] S.4008: Stop Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 12/3/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/3/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

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1. [111th] H.R.4482: Pay It Back Act

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Financial Services; House Ways and Means; House Appropriations Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

2. [111th] H.R.4762: Congressional Pay Cut for Debt Reduction Act
Sponsor: Rep Burton, Dan [IN-5] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)
Committees: House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform
Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the
Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and
Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case
for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

3. [111th] H.R.4834: Student Debt Reduction Act

Sponsor: Rep Schauer, Mark H. [MI-7] (introduced 3/11/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 4/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

4. [111th] H.R.5297: Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-499

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-240 [GPO: Text, PDF]

5. [111th] H.R.5339: Disposal of Excess Federal Lands Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Chaffetz, Jason [UT-3] (introduced 5/19/2010) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 5/21/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands.

6. [111th] H.R.5536: Debt Buy-Down Act

Sponsor: Rep Flake, Jeff [AZ-6] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (34)

Com:nittees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

7. [111th] H.R.5622: Stop Outsourcing and Create American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep McNerney, Jerry [CA-11] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Mejor Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and

Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case

for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

8. [111th] H.R.5752: Transparent and Sustainable Budget Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Quigley, Mike [IL-5] (Introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Ways and Means, for e period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

9. [111th] <u>H.R.5943</u>: Community Recovery and Enhancement Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Berkley, Shelley [NV-1] (introduced 7/29/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

10. [111th] <u>S.3496</u>: Debt Buy-Down Act

Sponsor: Sen McCain, John [AZ] (introduced 6/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

11. [111th] <u>5.3676</u>: Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Sen Leahy, Patrick J. [VT] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 110-237

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

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1. H.R.1: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 1/26/2009) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Conference Report: 111-16 (in Congressional Record H1307-1516)
Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-5 [GPO: Text, PDF]

2. <u>H.R.113</u>: To provide for audits of programs, projects, and activities funded through earmarks.

Sponsor: Rep Fortenberry, Jeff [NE-1] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

3. H.R.311: Spending Reform Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Brady, Kevin [TX-8] (introduced 1/8/2009) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 1/8/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Oversight and

Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Spoaker, in each case

for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

4. <u>H.R.377</u>: To make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2009.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 1/9/2009) Cosponsors (23)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

5. <u>H.R.378</u>: To make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2009.

Sponsor: Rep. Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 1/9/2009) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

6. <u>H.R.381</u>: To make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2009.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 1/9/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

7. <u>H.R.598</u>: To provide for a portion of the economic recovery package relating to revenue

measures, unemployment, and health.

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 1/16/2009) Cosponsors (2) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Science and

Technology; House Education and Labor; House Financial Services

House Reports: <u>111-8</u> Part 1, <u>111-8</u> Part 2

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2009 Supplemental report filed by the Committee on Ways and

Means, H. Rept. 111-8, Part II.

Note: For further action, see H.R.1, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

8. <u>H.R.629</u>: Energy and Commerce Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Sponsor: Rep Waxman, Henry A. [CA-30] (introduced 1/22/2009) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Ways and Means; House Education and

Labor; House Science and Technology

House Reports: 111-7 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 1/27/2009 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 3. **Note:** For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

9. H.R.679: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 1/26/2009) Cosponsors (None)

House Reports: 111-4

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2009 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 1. **Note:** For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

10. <u>H.R.737</u>: State Temporary Economic Priority (STEP) Act

Sponsor: Rep Hoekstra, Peter [MI-2] (Introduced 1/28/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House

Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 1/29/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.

11. H.R.826: Cluster-Based Economy Enhancement Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep McHugh, John M. [NY-23] (Introduced 2/3/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

12. H.R.852: Re-Build America Bond Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Loretta [CA-47] (introduced 2/4/2009) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 2/5/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

13. <u>H.R.861</u>: Strategic Targeted American Recovery and Transition Act

Sponsor: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (introduced 2/4/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2809 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

14. H.R.943: Truth in Accounting Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Bachmann, Michele [MN-6] (introduced 2/10/2009) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

15. H.R.1105: Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 2/23/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-8 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: An explanatory statement was submitted by Mr. Obey, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations "as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference." It appears in two 2/23/2009 Congressional Record documents on pages: <u>H1653</u>-

H2088 and H2089-H2599. See also the House Appropriations committee print.

16. <u>H.R.1294</u>: Congressional Accountability and Line-Item Veto Act of 2009 **Sponsor:** Rep Ryan, Paul [WI-1] (introduced 3/4/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (26)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

17. H.R.1390: Earmark Accountability and Reform Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Buchanan, Vern [FL-13] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

18. H.R.1557: SAFE Commission Act

Sponsor: Rep Copper, Jim [TN-5] (introduced 3/17/2009) Cosponsors (118)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/17/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

19. H.R.1648: Fiscal Integrity Through Transparency and Technology (FITT) Act of 2009 **Sponsor:** Rep McColter, Thaddeus G. [MI-11] (introduced 3/19/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Budget; House Rules; House

Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/19/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and In addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

20. H.R.1814: Taxpayer Empowerment and Advocacy Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Barrett, J. Gresham [SC-3] (introduced 3/31/2009) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/31/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

21. H.R.2116: Fiscal Honesty and Accountability Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Hill. Baron P. [IN-9] (introduced 4/27/2009) Cosponsors (54)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 4/27/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concernad.

22. H.R.2169: Limitation on Government Spending Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Duncan, John J., Jr. [TN-2] (introduced 4/29/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and In addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

23. H.R.2226: Warren County National Debt Reduction Act

Sponsor: Rep Turner, Michael R. [OH-3] (introduced 5/4/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

24. H.R.2346: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 5/12/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-105; Latest Conference Report: 111-151 (in Congressional Record

H6683-6741)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-32 [GPO: Text, PDF]

25. H.R.2365: Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep DeFazio, Peter A. [OR-4] (introduced 5/12/2009) Cosponsors (71)
Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

26. <u>H.R.2429</u>: Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Gonzalez, Charles A. [TX-20] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

27. H.R.2832: Taxpayer Repayment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Chet [TX-17] (Introduced 6/11/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

28. H.R.2842: To rescind all stimulus funds that remain unobligated.

Sponsor: Rep Tight, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 6/11/2009) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

29. <u>H.R.2847</u>: Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act

Sponsor: Rep Mollohan, Alan B. [WV-1] (introduced 6/12/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations: Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-149; Senate Reports: 111-34

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-147 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Pursuant to <u>H.Res. 976</u>, the House modified the Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Act, 2010, <u>H.R. 2847</u>, substituting the "Jobs for Main Street Act, 2010" as Division A of the Act and the "Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009" as Division B. (Regular appropriations for FY2010 for activities funded in the C-J-S Appropriations Act were included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; soe Division B of P.L. 111-117.) The report of the House Rules Committee on <u>H.Res. 976</u> (H.Rept. 111-380, p. 5) summarized the matter included in Division A of the Act concerning the Troubled Asset Rellef Program (TARP); infrastructure, employment, and public investment programs; unemployment insurance; COBRA; small business loans; the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage; the child tax credit; surface transportation; and certain civil rights claims.

30. H.R.2892: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Price, David E. [NC-4] (introduced 6/16/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-157; Latest Conference Report: 111-298 (in Congressional Record

H11195-11257)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-83 [GPO: Text, PDF]

31. <u>H.R.2920</u>: Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Hover, Steny H. [MD-5] (introduced 6/17/2009) Cosponsors (169)

Committees: House Budget; Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the

Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget,

32. H.R.2942: Highway Trust Fund Reclamation Act

Sponsor: Rep Diaz-Balart, Mario [FL-25] (introduced 6/18/2009) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/18/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

33. <u>H.R.2996</u>: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. 2010

Sponsor: Rep Dicks, Norman D. [WA-6] (introduced 6/23/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-180; Senate Reports: 111-38; Latest Conference Report: 111-316

(in Congressional Record <u>H11871-11983</u>)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-88 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Division A is the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. Division B is the Further Continuing Appropriations Resolution,

2010, continuing appropriations through 12/18/2009.

34. H.R.3007: Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Kanjorski, Paul E. [PA-11] (introduced 6/23/2009) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 10/23/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

35. H.R.3081: Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Rep Lowey, Nita M. [NY-18] (Introduced 6/26/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-187

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-242 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 12/3/2010.

36. H.R.3140: Reducing Barack Obama's Unsustainable Deficit Act

Sponsor: Rep Price, Tom [GA-6] (introduced 7/9/2009) Cosponsors (90)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Energy and Commerce; House Appropriations; House Ways and Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Veterans' Affairs Latest Major Action: 7/10/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

37. H.R.3170: Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Serrano, Jose E. [NY-16] (introduced 7/10/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-202

Latest Major Action: 7/20/2009 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate

Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 115.

38. <u>H.R.3183</u>: Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Pastor, Ed [AZ-4] (introduced 7/13/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-203; Latest Conference Report: 111-278 (in Congressional Record

H10150-10358)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-85 [GPO: Text, PDF]

39. H.R.3288: Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Olver, John W. [MA-1] (introduced 7/22/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-218; Senate Reports: 111-69; Latest Conference Report: 111-366

(in Congressional Record H13631-14080, H14081-14369)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-117 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: The conference report on the bill includes provisions for 6 of the 12 FY2010

appropriations: Transportation-HUD; Cornmerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Labor-

HHS; Military Construction-VA; and State-Foreign Operations.

40. H.R.3293: Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 7/22/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-220; Senate Reports: 111-66

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 149.

41. H.R.3298: Discretionary Spending Control Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Jordan, Jim [OH-4] (introduced 7/22/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 7/22/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

42. <u>H.R.3357</u>: To restore soms to the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes. **Sponsor:** Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 7/28/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-46 [GPO: Text, PDF]

43. H.R.3366: Illegal Garnishment Prevention Act

Sponsor: Rea Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 7/28/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 7/31/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs.

44. <u>H.R.3442</u>: To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish discretionary spending caps for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

Sponsor: Rep Hodes, Paul W. [NH-2] (introduced 7/31/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/31/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

45. <u>H.R.3696</u>: To prohibit recipients of TARP assistance from funding ACORN, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Bachus, Spencer [AL-6] (introduced 10/1/2009) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 10/1/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

46. H.R.3772: Children's Budget Act

Sponsor: Rep Davis, Danny K. [IL-7] (introduced 10/8/2009) Cosponsors (15)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 10/8/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

47. H.R.3964: Spending, Deficit, and Debt Control Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 10/29/2009) Cosponsors (24) **Committees:** House Budget; House Rules; House Appropriations; House Oversight and

Government Reform; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 10/29/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Appropriations, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

48. H.R.4110: TARP Sunset Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Paulsen, Erik [MN-3] (introduced 11/18/2009) Cosponsors (68)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

49. <u>H.R.4157</u>: Ensure TARP Expires Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Tlahrt, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 11/19/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/19/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

50. H.R.4171: TARP Sunset and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Teague, Harry [NM-2] (introduced 12/2/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/2/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

51. H.R.4198: Unclaimed Savings Bond Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Berkley, Shelley [NV-1] (introduced 12/3/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/3/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

52. H.R.4219: National Commission on American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Wilson, Joe [SC-2] (introduced 12/8/2009) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 1/4/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

53. <u>H.R.4249</u>: Commission On Reforming Entitlement Spending Act

Sponsor: Rep McHenry, Patrick T. [NC-10] (introduced 12/9/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

54. H.R.4262: CAP the DEBT Act

Sponsor: Rep Scalise, Steve [LA-1] (introduced 12/10/2009) Cosponsors (84)

Committees: House Rules; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/10/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

55. H.R.4308: Deficit Reduction Check-Off Act

Sponsor: Rep Posey, Bill [FL-15] (Introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

56. H.R.4314: To permit continued financing of Government operations.

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-123 [GPO: Text, PDF]

57. H.R.4315: United States War Bonds Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Burgess, Michael C. [TX-26] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

58. H.R.4385: United States War Bonds Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Meek, Kendrick B. [FL-17] (introduced 12/16/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/16/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

59. H.R.4408: Within Our Means Budget (WOMB) Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Gohmert, Louie [TX-1] (introduced 12/19/2009) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/19/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

60. H.R.4479: Tighten Washington's Belt Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Forbes, J. Randy [VA-4] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

61. H.R.4481: Deficit Reduction Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

62. H.R.4482: Pay It Back Act

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Financial Services; House Ways and Means; House Appropriations Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

63. H.R.4529: Roadmap for America's Future Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Paul [WI-1] (introduced 1/27/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and

Labor; House Rules; House Budget; House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

64. H.R.4560: Earmark Performance and Accountability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kratovil, Frank, Jr. [MD-1] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

65. <u>H.R.4631</u>: To amend section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, to require that annual budget submissions of the President to Congress provide certain information regarding companies in which the Government holds stock, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Alexander, Rodney [LA-5] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

66. H.R.4646: Debt Free America Act

Sponsor: Rep Fattah, Chaka [PA-2] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; House Rules; House Appropriations Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

67. H.R.4653: Accurate Accounting of Fannie Mae and Freddle Mac Act

Sponsor: Rep Garrett. Scott [N]-5] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (54)

Committees: House Budget; House Ways and Means; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and

Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each ease for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

68. H.R.4666: Cluster-Based Economy Enhancement Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

70. <u>H.R.4851</u>: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Rep Levin, Sander M.</u> [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce; House Financial Services; House Judiciary; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-157 [GPO: Text, PDF]

71. H.R.4856: Forecast for the Future Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Donnelly, Joe [IN-2] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (41)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

72. <u>H.R.4871</u>: Spending Reduction Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kratovil, Frank, Jr. [MD-1] (introduced 3/17/2010) Cosponsors (48)

Cornroittees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as

fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

73. <u>H.R.4883</u>: STRONG Budget Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Barton, Joe [TX-6] (Introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

74. <u>H.R.4899</u>: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 3/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget; Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-188

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-212 [GPO: Text, PDF]

75. H.R.4921: Budget Enforcement Legislative Tool Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (introduced 3/24/2010) Cosponsors (34)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

76. H.R.4939: Social Security and Medicare Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Murphy, Tim [PA-18] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

77. H.R.5008: Targeted Deficit Reduction Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Markey, Betsy [CO-4] (introduced 4/13/2010) Cosponsors (43)

Committees: House Rules; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

78. H.R.5089: Business Incubator Promotion Act

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] (introduced 4/21/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 4/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

79. H.R.5157: War on Debt Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 4/27/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/27/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

80. H.R.5258: Earmark Transparency Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Cassidy, Bill [LA-6] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Rules; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

81. <u>H.R.5275</u>: Seniors Purchasing Power Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

82. H.R.5305: CPI for Seniors Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Duncan, John J., Jr. [TN-2] (Introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

83. H.R.5323: Save America's Future Economy Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Smith, Lamar [TX-21] (introduced 5/18/2010) Cosponsors (65)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

84. <u>H.R.5453</u>: Protecting Against Indebting our Descendants through Fully Offset Relief (PAID FOR) Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Heller, Dean [NV-2] (introduced 5/28/2010) Cosponsors (48)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Appropriations; House Education and Labor; House Financial Services; House Budget; House Small Business;

House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 5/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Appropriations, Education and Labor, Financial Services, the Budget, Small Business, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

85. <u>H.R.5454</u>: Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (by request) (introduced S/28/2010)

Cosponsors (41)

Committees: House Badget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 5/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be

subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

86. <u>H.R.5540</u>: To make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

87. <u>H.R.5541</u>: To make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

88. <u>H.R.5542</u>: To make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

89. H.R.5568: Stop Waste by Eliminating Excessive Programs Act of 2010
Sponsor: Rep Nye, Glenn C. [VA-2] (Introduced 6/22/2010) Cosponsors (39)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 6/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

90. H.R.5679: End the Stimulus Advertisement Act

Sponsor: Rep Schock, Aaron [IL-18] (introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government

Reform

Latest Major Action: 7/2/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.

91. H.R.5745: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lewis, Jerry [CA-41] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

92. H.R.5752: Transparent and Sustainable Budget Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Quigley, Mike [IL-5] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

93. H.R.5775: Grant Accessibility and Transparency Enhancement Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 7/19/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Budget; House Rules Latest Major Action: 7/19/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

94. <u>H.R.5782</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Treas-HUD and OPIC Programs Act

Sponsor: Rep Adler, John H. [NJ-3] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Financial Services; House Foreign Affairs

Latest Major Actiom 7/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and

Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

95. H.R.5850: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Rep Olver, John W. [MA-1] (introduced 7/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-564

Latest Major Action: 8/2/2010 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate

Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 503.

96. <u>H.R.5874</u>: United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Mollohan, Alan B. [WV-1] (introduced 7/27/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-224 [GPO: Text, PDF]

97. H.R.5935: BUILD Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Michaud, Michael H. [ME-2] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

98. <u>H.R.5954</u>: Truth in Spending Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the Jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

99. H.R.6096: Reduce Our Deficits Act

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Chet [TX-17] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

100. <u>H.R.6300</u>: State and Local Spending Will Help Save America Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Rep Kucinich. Dennis J.</u> [OH-10] (Introduced 9/29/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1) **Committees:** House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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101. <u>H.R.6367</u>: Restore American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Moran, Jerry [KS-1] (Introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Judiciary; House Administration; House Rules; House Natural Resources; House Appropriations; House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

102. <u>H.R.6401</u>: Blenniei Budgeting and Appropriations Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Rep Dreier, David</u> [CA-26] (introduced 11/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 11/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Oversight and

Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case
for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

103. <u>H.R.6403</u>: American Recovery and Reinvestment Rescissions Act

Sponsor: Rep Lewis, Jerry [CA-41] (introduced 11/15/2010) Cosponsors (29)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House

Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 11/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

104. <u>H.R.6406</u>: To amend the Federal Reserve Act to remove the mandate on the Board of Governors of the Federal Roserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee to focus on maximum employment.

Sponsor: Rep Pence, Mike [IN-6] (introduced 11/16/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

105. <u>H.R.6550</u>: National Emergency Employment Defense Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. [OH-10] (introduced 12/17/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 12/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

106. H.J.RES.1: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Goodlatte, Bob [VA-6] (Introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (179)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

107. H.J.RES.7: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation.

Sponsor: Rep Emerson, Jo Ann [MO-8] (introduced 1/7/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Libertles.

108. H.J.RES.15: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize the line Item veto.

Sponsor: Rep Platts, Todd Russell [PA-19] (introduced 1/8/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Libertles.

109. H.J.RES.38: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2009, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 3/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-6 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 3/11/2009.

110. H.J.RES.43: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Buchanan, Vern [FL-13] (introduced 4/22/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/12/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

111. <u>H.J.RES.45</u>: Increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

Sponson: No Sponsor (introduced 4/29/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-139 [GPO: Text, PDF]

112. H.J.RES.64: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2010, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/13/2010 Failed of passage in House over veto. Status: On passage, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding Failed by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 143 - 245, 1 Present (Roll no. 2).

113. <u>H.J.RES.73</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to balance the Federal budget.

Sponsor: Rep Broun, Paul C. [GA-10] (introduced 1/27/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

114. <u>H.J.RES.75</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to balance the Federal budget.

Sponsor: Rep Broun. Paul C. [GA-10] (introduced 2/3/2010) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on the Judiciary.

115. <u>H.J.RES.78</u>: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Bright, Bobby [AL-2] (introduced 3/2/2010) Cosponsors (42)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

116. <u>H.J.RES.79</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to control spending.

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (53)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

117. <u>H.J.RES.89</u>: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Terry, Lee [NE-2] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/26/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

118. <u>H.J.RES.96</u>: Making full-year continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011 at lower, previous year levels, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Price, Tom [GA-6] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsprs (77)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 9/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

119. <u>H.J.RES.101</u>: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 11/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-290 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 12/18/2010.

120. <u>H.J.RES.105</u>: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 12/17/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-317 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 12/21/2010.

121. <u>H.CON.RES.85</u>: Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 and 2011 through 2014.

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 3/27/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget House Reports: 111-60

Latest Major Action: 4/2/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the

resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 233 - 196 (Roll no. 192).

Latest Action: 4/2/2009 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

Note: 2010 budget resolution.

122. <u>H.CON.RES.234</u>: Expressing the sense of Congress that there should be a freeze on new discretionary non-defense, non-homeland security, non-intelligence spending whenever there is a Federal budget deficit.

Sponsor: Rep Tight, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 2/4/2010) Coopensors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Budget.

123. <u>H.CON.RES.281</u>: Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2020. **Sponsor:** Rep Jordan, Jim [OH-4] (introduced 5/26/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (52)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Budget.

124. <u>H.RES.1183</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that public debt as a share of gross domestic product should be stabilized at not more than 60 percent by 2018. **Sponsor:** Rep Quigley, Mike [IL-5] (introduced 3/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

125. <u>H.RES.1492</u>: Providing for budget enforcement for fiscal year 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 6/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 6/30/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

126. <u>H.RES.1493</u>: Providing for budget enforcement for fiscal year 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 6/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 7/1/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: Pursuant to the

provisions of H. Res. 1500, H. Res. 1493 is considered passed House.

127. S.1: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (17)

Latest Major Action: 1/7/2009 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 1.

Note: For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

128. S.2: Middle Class Opportunity Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (18)

Latest Major Action: 1/7/2009 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 2.

129. <u>5.10</u>: Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (15)

Latest Major Action: 1/7/2009 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 10.

130. S.116: TARP Assistance for Local Governments Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Feinstein, Dianne [CA] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 1/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

131. <u>5.154</u>: A bill to require the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation to use dynamic economic modeling in addition to static economic modeling in the preparation of budgetary estimates of proposed changes in Federal revenue law.

Sponsor: Sen Ensign, John [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

132. <u>S.169</u>: Biennial Budgeting and Appropriations Act

Sponsor: Sen Isakson, Johnny [GA] (introduced 1/8/2009) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/8/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

133. <u>S.276</u>: Social Security and Medicare Solvency Commission Act

Sponsor: Sen Feinstein, Dianne [CA] (introduced 1/16/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/16/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

134. S.303: Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Voinovich, George V.</u> [OH] (introduced 1/22/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (3) Committees: Senate Hemeland Security and Governmental Affairs; House Oversight and

Government Reform Senate Reports: 111-7

Latest Major Action: 12/14/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend

the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by voice vote.

Latest Action: 12/15/2009 Message on House action received in Senate and at desk: House

amendment to Senate bill.

135. <u>S.323</u>: Rural Revitalization Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Conrad. Kent [ND] (Introduced 1/26/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

136. <u>S.336</u>: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Inquye</u>, <u>Daniel K.</u> [HI] (introduced 1/27/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-3

Latest Major Action: 1/27/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 19.

Note: For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

137. <u>S.341</u>: Main Street Manufacturing Communities Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 1/28/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

138. S.350: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Baucus</u>, <u>Max</u> [MT] (introduced 1/29/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/29/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 20.

Latest Action: 1/30/2009 Star Print ordered on the bill.

Note: For further action, see H.R.1, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

139. <u>S.430</u>: Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2009 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Inhofe, James M.</u> [OK] (introduced 2/12/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 2/12/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

140. S.480: Regional Economic Recovery Coordination Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 2/25/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 2/25/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

141. <u>S.524</u>: Congressional Accountability and Line-Item Veto Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (Introduced 3/4/2009) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

142. S.640: Second Look at Wasteful Spending Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Gregg, Judd [NH] (introduced 3/19/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/19/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Comraittee on the Budget.

143. S.827: Unclaimed Savings Bond Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Rockefeller, John D., IV [WV] (introduced 4/3/2009) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 4/3/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

144. <u>S.834</u>: A bill to require that funding for Federal departments and agencies and programs that remain available at the end of a fiscal year shall be used to pay down the Federal debt.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Sessions</u>, <u>Jeff</u> [AL] (introduced 4/20/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

145. S.897: Limitation on Government Spending Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Hatch, Orrin G. [UT] (introduced 4/24/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/24/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

146. <u>S.907</u>: Budget Enforcement Legislative Tool Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Carper, Thomas R. [DE] (introduced 4/28/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

147. S.1042: Illegal Garnishment Prevention Act

Sponsor: Sen Kohl, Herb [WI] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

148. S.1054: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009

Sponsor: Sen Inquye, Daniel K. [HI] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-20

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 62.

149. <u>S.1056</u>: SAFE Commission Act

Sponsor: Sen Voinovich, George V. [OH] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

150. <u>S.1223</u>: Free Enterprise Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Johanns, Mike [NE] (introduced 6/10/2009) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 6/10/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

151. <u>S.1240</u>: Roadmap for America's Future Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 6/11/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

152. <u>S.1298</u>: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Sen Byrd, Robert C. [WV] (introduced 6/18/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-31

Latest Major Action: 6/18/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 83.

153. <u>S.1323</u>: Want Not, Waste Not Act

Sponsor: Sen Vitter, David [LA] (introduced 6/23/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/23/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

154. <u>S.1432</u>: Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Durbin, Richard</u> [IL] (Introduced 7/9/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-43

Latest Major Action: 7/9/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 102.

155. <u>S.1436</u>: Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: <u>Sen Dorgan, Byron L.</u> [ND] (introduced 7/9/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-45

Latest Major Action: 7/9/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 104.

156. <u>S.1600</u>: Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen McCaskill, Claire [MO] (introduced 8/6/2009) Cosponsors (8)

Committnes: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 8/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

157. <u>S.1613</u>: Deficit Reduction Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Bennet, Michael F.</u> [CO] (introduced 8/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 8/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

158. <u>S.1642</u>: SAFE Act

Sponsor: Sen Brownback, Sam [KS] (Introduced 8/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 8/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

159. S.1662: Business Incubator Promotion Act

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 9/10/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 9/10/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

160. S.1683: Pay It Back Act

Sponsor: Sen Bennet, Michael F. [CO] (introduced 9/17/2009) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 9/17/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

161. <u>5.1710</u>: A bill to prohibit recipients of TARP assistance from funding ACORN, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Sen Vitter, David [LA] (introduced 9/24/2009) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 9/24/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

162. S.1808: Control Spending Now Act

Sponsor: <u>Sen Feingold, Russell D.</u> [WI] (introduced 10/20/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 10/20/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

163. <u>S.2778</u>: Econemic Development Revitalization Act of 2009

Spimsor: Sen Boxer, Barbara [CA] (introduced 11/16/2009) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Senate Reports: 111-114

Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 254.

164. S.2787: TARP Sunset Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (introduced 11/17/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

165. S.2846: United States War Bonds Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Nelson, E. Benjamin [NE] (introduced 12/8/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 12/8/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

166. <u>5.2853</u>: Bipartisan Task Force for Responsible Fiscal Action Act of 2009 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Conrad, Kent</u> [ND] (Introduced 12/9/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (27)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

167. <u>S.2875</u>: Commission on Measures of Household Economic Security Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Feingold, Russell D.</u> [WI] (introduced 12/11/2009) **Cosponsors** (None) **Committees:** Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: 12/11/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

168. S.2911: Common Sense Budgeting Act

Sponsor: Sen Sessions, Jeff [AL] (introduced 12/18/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/18/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

169. S.2926: Economic Fairness for Seniors Act

Sponser: Sen Lincoln, Blanche L. [AR] (introduced 12/23/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/23/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

170. <u>S.2952</u>: Strengthening Our Economy Through Employment and Development Act **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Franken, Al [MN] (introduced 1/26/2010)</u> **Cosponsors (None)**

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

171. S.2965: Commission for Fiscal Sustainability Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Sen Ensign</u>, <u>Jahn</u> [NV] (introduced 1/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

172. S.2981: Reevaluate and Redirect the Stimulus Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Snowe, Olympia 1. [ME] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

173. <u>S.3026</u>: Fiscal Freeze Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bayh, Evan [IN] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

174. <u>5.3069</u>: American Renewable Energy Jobs Act

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 3/3/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

175. <u>S.3095</u>: HELP Act

Sponsor: Sen Inhofe, James M. [OK] (introduced 3/9/2010) Cosponsors (19)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

176. <u>S.3096</u>: Economic Disaster Prevention Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bennett, Robert F. [UT] (introduced 3/10/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/10/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

177. <u>5,3108</u>: Children's Budget Act

Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 3/11/2010) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/11/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

178. <u>S.3153</u>: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (Introduced 3/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Senate floor actions. Status: Motion to proceed to consideration of measure tabled in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 59 - 40. Record Vote Number:

106.

179. S.3158: A bill to require Congress to lead by example and freeze its own pay and fully

offset the cost of the extension of unemployment benefits and other Federal aid.

Sponsor: Sen Coburn. Tom [OK] (Introduced 3/23/2910) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 334.

180. <u>S.3173</u>: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

181. <u>S.3335</u>: Earmark Transparency Act

Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (27)

Committees: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Senate Reports: 111-365

Latest Major Action: 12/14/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General

Orders, Calendar No. 692.

182. <u>S.3337</u>: Oil Spill Claims Assistance and Recovery Act

Sponsor: Sen Landrieu, Mary L. [LA] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

183. <u>5.3420</u>: Protecting Against Indebting our Descendants through Fully Offset Relief (PAID

FOR) Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (Introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 5/25/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

184. <u>S.3421</u>: Protecting Against Indebting our Descendants through Fully Offset Relief (PAID

FOR) Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 411.

185, S.3423: Veto Wasteful Spending and Protect Taxpayers Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/25/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

186. S.3474: Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sea Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (26)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 6/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

187. <u>S.3551</u>: Fiscally Responsible Relief for Our States Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Scott P. [MA] (Introduced 6/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/30/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

188. S.3607: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Sen Lautenberg, Frank R. [NJ] (introduced 7/19/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-222

Latest Major Action: 7/19/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 466.

189. <u>S.3635</u>: Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Sen Dorgan, Byron L. [ND] (introduced 7/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-228

Latest Major Action: 7/22/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 478.

190. <u>5.3636</u>: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Mikulski. Barbara A.</u> [MD] (Introduced 7/22/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-229

Latest Major Action: 7/22/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 479.

191. <u>S.3644</u>: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Sen Murray, Patty [WA] (introduced 7/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-230

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 482.

192. S.3652: Deficit Reduction and Budget Reform Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (introduced 7/27/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/27/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

193. <u>S.3677</u>: Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2011 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Durbin, Richard</u> [IL] (introduced 7/29/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-238

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 497.

194. <u>S.3686</u>: Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related

Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Sen Harkin, Tom [IA] (introduced 8/2/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-243

Latest Major Action: 8/2/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 504.

195. <u>S.3761</u>: A bill to ensure that amounts appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 remain available until September 30, 2010.

Sponsor: Sen Dergan, Byron L. [ND] (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

196. 5.3779: Deficit Reduction and Budget Reform Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (introduced 9/14/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

197. <u>S.J.RES.20</u>: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which requires (except during time of war and subject to suspension by Congress) that the total amount of money expended by the United States during any fiscal year not exceed the amount of certain revenue received by the United States during such fiscal year and not exceed 20 per cent of the gross national product of the United States during the previous calendar year.

Sponsor: Sen Shelby, Richard C. [AL] (introduced 10/1/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 10/1/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

198. <u>S.J.RES.22</u>: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to requiring a balanced budget and granting the President of the United States the power of line-item veto.

Sponsor: Sen LeMieux, George S. [FL] (Introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2009 Referred to Senate cammittee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

199. <u>S.J.RES.27</u>: A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

200. S.J.RES.35: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States relative to a balanced budget.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Hatch, Orrin G.</u> [UT] (introduced 7/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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201. <u>S.J.RES.38</u>: A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: <u>Sen DeMint, Jim</u> [SC] (introduced 8/3/2010) **Cosponsors** (None) **Latest Major Action:** 8/4/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 511.

202. <u>S.J.RES.42</u>: A joint resolution to extend the continuing resolution until February 18, 2011.

Sponsor: <u>Sen McConnell. Mitch</u> [KY] (introduced 12/16/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (16) **Latest Major Action:** 12/17/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senete Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 703.

203. <u>S.CON.RES.13</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (Introduced 3/27/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Conference Report: 111-89 (in Congressional Record H4474-4836)

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2009 Conference report agreed to in Senate. Status: Senate

agreed to conference report by Yea-Nay Vote. 53 - 43. Record Vote Number: 173.

Latest Action: 4/29/2009 Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Note: 2010 budget resolution. Accompanying committee print: S. Prt. 111-16.

204. <u>S.CON.RES.57</u>: A concurrent resolution establishing an expedited procedure for consideration of a bill returning spending levels to 2007 levels.

Sponsor: Sen LeMieux, George S. [FL] (introduced 4/14/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/14/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget.

205. <u>S.CON.RES.60</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 358.

AJS000471

206. <u>S.CON.RES.78</u>: A concurrent resolution honoring the work and mission of the Delta Regional Authority on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Federal-State partnership created to uplift the 8-State Delta region.

Sponsor: Sen Cochran, Thad [MS] (introduced 12/17/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 12/22/2010 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Resolution agreed to

in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent. **Latest Action:** 12/23/2010 Message on Senate action sent to the House.

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Speech

Complaint Communications #27, #28 & #29

Complaint Communication #27 & 28

Script: Announcer: "Our country is at the brink. Colorado families and workers need telief. Yet, Jane Norton supported the largest tax hike in Colorado history, costing us billions.

"And Jane Norton's record on government spending? The state bureauctacy she managed grew by forty-three million dollars in just three years. Record taxes and reckless spending has cost Colorado jobs. Call Jane Norton tell her no more tax hikes and big government spending. Americans for Job Security is responsible for the content of this advertising."

Graphic: Call Jane Norton at 303-488-2010 and tell her to oppose higher taxes and reckless government spending.

Analysis: As can be seen, this communication does not contain any terms that expressly advocate the election or defeat of any clearly identified federal candidate, and, therefore, does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R § 100.22(a). See Buckley, 424 U.S. at 44 n. 52.

Also, this communication does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R. § 100.22(b). The issues discussed in this advertisement pertain to taxes, government spending, and job creation, issues central to AJS's mission and that AJS continues to discuss. These topics relating to fiscal issues were major issues being debated in Colorado in 2010 — with Constitutional Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101 pending as ballot initiatives and a pending state budget crunch —and continue to be debated across the country to this day. The communication specifically requests that the viewer contact Jane Norton to discuss these issues. See MUR 5634 OGC Report # 2 at 16.

Moreover, the communication does not refer to Jane Norton as a candidate, reference an election, or exhort the public to campaign against Ms. Norton or contribute to her opponents. See 72 Fed. Reg. 5604. Accordingly, the communication does not contain an electoral portion that is unmistakable, unambiguous and suggestive of only one meaning and does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R. § 100.22(b).

Functional Equivalent Analysis: This communication also qualifies for the safe harbor under 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(a) because it is susceptible of a reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for or against a clearly identified federal candidate. First, it does not mention any election,

candidacy, political party, opposing candidate, or voting by the general public. Second, it does not take a position on Ms. Norton's character, qualifications, or fitness for office. Third, it focuses on government spending and tax hikes — both legislative and executive issues — and urges the public to adopt a particular position and contact Ms. Norton with respect to these issues. 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(b).

Even if the communication did not qualify for the safe harbor, it is still a permissible electioneering communication under 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(c). Here, there is no indicia of express advocacy because the communication does not mention any election, candidacy, political party, opposing candidate or voting by the general public and takes no position on any candidate's or officeholder's character, qualifications or fitness for office. Id. § 114.15(c)(1). The communication includes content that would support a determination that it has an interpretation other than as an appeal to vote against Ms. Norton because it focuses on public policy issues, urges the public to contact Ms. Norton about the issue, and includes a call to action urging something other than voting for or against or contributing to Ms. Norton — namely, to call her. § 114.15(c)(2). The balancing test in § 114.15(c) clearly indicates that this is a permissible electioneering communication.

Complaint Communication #29

Script: Announcer: "Liberal politicians will say anything – but talk is cheap. Take Jane Norton. The federal government, it's over spending, it's over taxing, it's over regulating...

"But wait...What's the real Norton record? Norton pushed the largest tax hike in Colorado history.

As a regulator, she managed a multi-million dollar surge in government spending.

"Yup, talk is cheap, but Jane Norton's real record has cost us plenty. Tell Jane Norton, no more high taxes and spending. Americans for Job Security is responsible for the content of this advertising."

Graphic: "Call Jane Norton at 303-488-2010 and tell her to oppose higher taxes and government spending."

Express Advocacy Analysis: As can be seen, this communication does not contain any terms that expressly advocate the election or defeat of any clearly identified federal candidate, and, therefore, does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R § 100.22(a). See Buckley, 424 U.S. at 44 n. 52.

Also, this communication does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R. § 100.22(b). The issues discussed in this advertisement pertain to taxes, government spending, and job creation, issues central to AJS's mission and that AJS continues to discuss. These topics relating to fiscal issues were major issues being debated in Colorado in 2010 — with Constitutional Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101 pending as ballot initiatives and a pending budget crunch —and continue to be debated across the country to this day. The communication specifically requests that the viewer contact Jane Norton to discuss these issues. See MUR 5634 OGC Report # 2 at 16. Moreover, the communication does not refer to Jane Norton as a candidate, reference an election, or exhort the public to campaign against Ms. Norton or contribute to her opponents. See 72 Fed. Reg. 5604. Accordingly, the communication does not contain an electoral portion that is unmistakable, unambiguous and suggestive of only one meaning and does not constitute express advocacy under 11 C.F.R. § 100.22(b).

Functional Equivalent Analysis: This communication also qualifies for the safe harbor under 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(a) because it is susceptible of a reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to

vote for or against a clearly identified federal candidate. First, it does not mention any election, candidacy, political party, opposing candidate, or voting by the general public. Second, it does not take a position on Ms. Norton's character, qualifications, or fitness for office. Third, it focuses on government spending and tax hikes — both legislative and executive issues — and urges the public to adopt a particular position and contact Ms. Norton with respect to these issues. 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(b).

Even if the communication did not qualify for the safe harbor, it is still a permissible electioneering communication under 11 C.F.R. § 114.15(c). Here, there is no indicia of express advocacy because the communication does not mention any election, candidacy, political party, opposing candidate or voting by the general public and takes no position on any candidate's or officeholder's character, qualifications or fitness for office. Id. § 114.15(c)(1). The communication includes content that would support a determination that it has an interpretation other than as an appeal to vote against Ms. Norton because it focuses on public policy issues, urges the public to contact Ms. Norton about the issue, and includes a call to action urging something other than voting for or against or contributing to Ms. Norton — namely, to call her. § 114.15(c)(2). The balancing test in § 114.15(c) clearly indicates that this is a permissible electioneering communication.



NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 4 OCTOBER 2005

CONTACT: Chris Butler Kelsey Zahourek 202-785-0266

Tax Increases are Never Temporary

Referenda C and D seek to permanently raise taxes and weaken TABOR

Washington, D.C.—This November, Colondans will take to the polls to vote on Referenda C and D, to decide if they want state government to keep all excess revenue beyond the spending limit set by the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR). Passage of the measures will result in the largest tax increase in Colorado history, amounting to over \$3.6 billion.

Proponents of Ref C and D claim these measures are only a temporary five year "time-out" from TABOR that will not raise taxes. But the referenda do in fact raise taxes by allowing the state government to fund spending increases with \$3.6 billion that would otherwise be returned to taxpayers. Beyond this, these measures would strike a lasting blow to TABOR by permanently increasing the TABOR-imposed state spending limit to the peak of the newly-permitted spending within the first five years after the two referenda passed. This pulls the rug out from under TABOR by crippling its spending restraint provision and laying the groundwork for more similar damage after 2010. There is nothing temporary about the C and D tax and spending increase.

"There is no such thing as a temporary tax increase;" stated Grover Norquist. President of Americans for Tax Reform, "By permanently increasing the amount of money the state can spend you also increase the amount the state will tax; plain and simple. Throwing more money at a spending problem only encourages bad spending habits and never gets to the root of the problem. What happens in five years when the government has not learned its lesson and budgeted responsibly:

Another 'temporary' tax increase."

If passed, Referenda C and D will allow state government to keep TABOR overpayments normally returned to Colorado taxpayers estimated at \$3500 per family. This excess revenue will increase funding for government expansion in health care, transportation, and education.

"Big spenders have been seeking to destroy TABOR for 13 years," continued Norquist. "Now they think they've found a way. C and D will create a breach in the wall, through which will pass the entire tax-and-spend army. There is nothing 'temporary' being proposed here. Colorado's spending interests are playing for a permanent new revenue stream."

Americans for Tax Reform (ATR) is a non-partisan coalition of taxpayers and taxpayer groups who oppose all federal, state and local tax increases. For more information or to arrange an interview, pleuse contact Chris Butler at (202) 785-0266 or at churler@atr.org.

#####

NOTICE OF ELECTION TO INCREASE DEBT ON A REFERRED MEASURE

NOTICE OF ELECTION ON A REFERRED MEASURE

STATEWIDE ELECTION DAY IS Tuesday, November 1, 2005 Polling places open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Early Voting Begins October 17, 2005)



2005 STATE BALLOT INFORMATION BOOKLET

Legislative Council -Colorado General Assembly
Research Publication No. 539-1



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September 13, 2005

Dear Colorado Voter:

This booklet provides information on two measures that will be on this year's statewide election ballot. The booklet was prepared by the nonpartisan research staff of the state legislature as required by the Colorado Constitution and Colorado law.

Referenda C and D are measures that were referred to the voters by the state fegislature during the 2005 legislative session. Referendum C proposes a change to state statutes. Referendum D asks voters for approval for the state to borrow money. Referendum D may take effect only if both Referendum C and Referendum D are approved.

The booklet is divided to two sections. The first section contains an analysis of the two sneasures. It includes a description of each measure and major arguments for and against. Careful consideration has been given to the arguments in an effort to fairly represent both sides of the issue, it also includes an estimate of the liscal impact of each measure. More information on the liscal impact of the two measures can be found at: http://www.state.co.us/ballotbook. The second section of the booklet.contains the title and legal language of the two measures.

The booklet concludes with addresses and telephone numbers of local election officials. Your local election official can provide you with information on polling places, absence ballots, and early voting.

Senator Joan Fitz-Gerald Chairman

Jan Litz: Juneal

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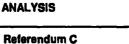
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Local Election Offices



A) is recognificate fumbers to economy election offices appears in side the back (cover of this book is. Please calls your county clerk sage recorder for any election or estimates.



ANALYSIS

Referendum C is an amendment to the *Colorado Revised Statutes* that:

 permits the state to spend the money it collects over its limit for the next five years on health care, public education, transportation projects, and local fire and police pensions;

State Spending

- eliminates, for the next five years, refunds that taxpayers receive when the state collects more than it is allowed to spend, and reduces these refunds thereafter;
- uses the highest amount of money the state collects in any year during the next five years to calculate allowable state spending thereafter; and
- caps annual increases in the new state spending amount at inflation plus population growth, beginning in 2011.

Background

How does the constitution limit state spending? A constitutional provision commonly known as TABOR limits the amount of money the state may spend each year. It limits the annual increase to some state revenue to inflation plus the percentage change in state population. Any money collected above this limit is refunded to taxpayers, unless the voters allow the state to spend it. Referendum C asits voters if the state may spend money it collects above the limit on health care, public education, transportation projects, and local fire and police pensions.

What money is included within the limit? The constitutional spending limit applies to about 60 percent of the money collected by the state including income taxes, sales faxes, fees, lines, and interest earnings. Money received from the lederal government, enterprises, lawsuits, and gifts is not covered by the spending limit and is not included in this analysis.

How has the spending limit worked? Between 1997 and 2001, the state collected money above the spending limit. For instance, in 2001, the state was allowed to spend \$7.9 billion, but \$8.9 billion

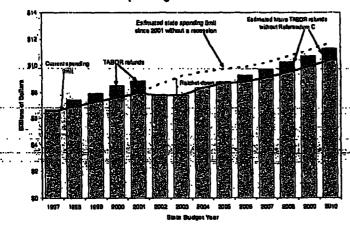
Referendum C: State Spending 1

was collected. The difference of about \$1.0 billion was refunded to taxpayers.

When the state collects less money than the spending limit allows, there are no refunds. The next year's limit is calculated from the amount of money actually collected in the prior year. For example, the state experienced a recession during 2001 and the amount of money opliected in 2002 was \$7.8 billion, while inflation plus population growth would have allowed spending of \$8.1 billion. The next year's limit grew from the \$7.8 billion, not the \$8.1 billion. This lewering of spending is known as the "ratchet-down" effect. The amount the state can spend under TABOR is now permanently below what it would be if ne recession had occurred and spending had grown by inflation plus population each year.

Figure 1 shows how the spending limit has operated and is projected to operate from 1997 through 2010. The solid line is the state spending limit, the dotted line shows the estimated state spending limit without a recession, and the shaded areas represent refunds. Beginning in 2006, the shaded area is the money that Referendum C is asking voters to allow the state to spend.

Figure 1
State Spending Limit and Refunds



2 Referendum C: State Spending

How does Referendum C change state spending? Referendum C has three major provisions. First, it allows the state to keep the money it collects above the limit for five years, beginning July 1, 2005, and to spend it on:

- · transportation projects;
- health care for low-income, disabled, and elderly Coloradane;
- health insurance premiums for individuals and small businesses:
- preschool through twelfth grade public education;
- community colleges and other public institutions of higher education; and
- · local fire and police pensions.

Legislative economists estimate that Referendum C allows the state to increase spending by about \$3.743 billion during the five-year period. The exact amount of the spending increase could be higher or lower, depending on the economy and the amount of money collected. Legislative staff is required to prepare an annual report detailing how the money is spent.

Second, beginning in 2011, Referendum C creates a new state spending cap equal to the highest amount of money the state collects in any year between 2006 and 2010. This dollar amount increases annually by inflation plus population growth. This provision in Referendum C prevents future draps in the state spending limit. All money collected above the new cap will be refunded to taxpayers.

Third, Referendum G allows the state to spend an additional \$100 million each year if Referendum D passes. This change, which begins in 2011, reduces refunds each year by the amount of additional spending. This money may be used to repay debt permitted by Referendum D. Referendum D allows the state to borrow up to \$2.1 billion to be used for transportation, capital projects in public education facilities, and total fire and police pensions. Referendum D can only take effect if Referendum C passes.





What happens to the money if Referendum C falls? If Referendum C falls, the money the state collects above its spending limit will be refunded to taxpayers. The legislature, with approval of the governor, determines how the money is refunded. There are currently 16 methods to refund money, as listed in the Referendum C Appendix. One of the methods is the sales tax refund, which almost all taxpayers receive. The sales tax refund accounts for about 42 percent of all TABOR refunds and le distributed based on income levels. Taxpayers are expectent to receive a total of between \$350 and \$1,021 over the next five years, or an average of \$491, in sales tax refunds. Figure 2 shows the estimated sales tax refund for a taxpayer in the highest and lowest income levels, and the average sales tax refund for all taxpayers from 2007 through 2011.

Figure 2
Estimated Salos Tax Refunds Per Taxpayer under Current Law

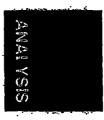
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Lowest	\$51	\$51	\$59	\$79	\$110	\$350
Highest	\$148	\$150	\$172	\$230	\$321	\$1,021
Average	\$71	\$72	\$83	\$111	\$154	\$491

The total refund a taxpayer receives is the sales tax refund plus any of the other refund methods for which a taxpayer qualifies. Not all refund methods are available every year; the methods available depend on the amount-of-money being refunded. While the sales tax refund was distributed to almost 2.8 million taxpayers in 2001, most of the other 15 methods were distributed to a much smaller number of taxpayers. The Referendum C Appendix contains more information on the refund methods.

Does Referendum C Impact annual Income tax refunds? A
taxpayer lecelves a state income tax refund when the laxpayer pays
more in state income taxes than he er she owes. Income tax
refunds are not affected by Referendum C.

4 Referendum C: State Spending

What are other impacts of Referendum C? Under current law, low-income families may be eligible to receive up to three tax credits for child care expenses. Passage of Referendum C would eliminate two of these three credits, without affecting the third, for at least five years. In addition, beginning in 2011, a new TABOR refund method is created that reduces the state income tax rate from 4.63 percent te 4.50 percent. The tax rate reduction takes effect in years in which the state collects enough money above the limit to pay for it. It reduces the amount of money refunded through other methods.



Arguments For

- 1) Referendum C provides money for critical investments in Colorado's future: improving the safety of roads and schools, providing additional health care for Colorado families, and supplying an educated workforce for Colorado businesses. These investments will help generate new jobs and retain existing jobs in the atote. Based on income, Colorado ranks among the bottom ten states for funding K-12 and higher education. In addition, 39 percent of Colorado's roads and highways are in poor condition. Repairing highways now is cheaper than replacing them later.
- 2) Referendum C allows the state to recover from economic downtorns while preserving the right of citizens to vote en all future tax increases. Under current limits, the state ean never fully recover from an economic downturn. In the past few years, the state has added students and prisoners, and experienced more traffic congestion while TABOR revenue fell. Even if Referendum C passes, the state will be spending less in the future than inflation and population growth would have allowed since 2001. After five years, the state will once again have the strictest spending limit in the rilation.
- 3). Without raising taxes, Referendum C provides the state with money to tend programs and services that were called in the recent recession. The money will be generated from job growth, increased sales, higher salaries, and tourism spending. Colorado will still be a low tax state. Without Referendum C, the state will have to reduce funding for items such as higher education, programs that assist seniors like the senior homestead exemption, and programs that benefit low-income families and the disabled.

Referendum C: State Spending 5

Argumenta Against

- 1) Referendum C is effectively a tax increase. It eliminates TABOR refunds for five years and reduces them each year thereafter. The state will spend roughly \$3.743 billion that could be better used by Colorado's citizens and businesses. This reduction in private spending could dampen the economic recovery that began in 2003, making the state a less desirable place for business relecation. Not only are taxpayers giving up thoir sales tax rolund, they are also voting to suspend 15 other refunds, such as a child care oredit, lower motor vehicle fees, and capital gains credits. The estimated five-year total for all refund methods, including the sales tax refund, averages \$1,106 per taxpayer.
- 2) Referendum C allows state spending to expand without being specific about the programs for which the money will be spent. The broad spending categories outlined in Referendum C cover 83 percent of stote government. The new incoey could replace current spending on health cere and public schools, essentially altewing the meney to be spent for any purpose. The legislature can change the spending priorities anytime after the election. In addition, suspending the TABOR limit might lead to increases in fees and charges during the next five years because there is no limit on these increases and no requirement that these increases be approved by voters.
- 3) The perceived budget shortfall could be handled in ether ways. TABOR allows government growth at inflation plus population, but it does not guarantee it. Government growth at a slower rate is acceptable and could encourage greater productivity and efficiency. Since TABOR passed in 1992, state spending has increased each year. Rather than spending more, the state could save money by eliminating inefficiencies, consolidating government functions, privatizing certain services, and reforming the state purichasing system.

6 Referendum C: State Spending

Estimate of Fiscal impact

State Impacts. Referendum C is estimated to increase state spending by \$3.743 billion over the next five years. Figure 3 summarizes the estimated additional annual revenue the state can spend if Referendum C passes.



Figure 3 Estimated increase in State Spending from Referendum C

STORVER OF S	200	学的编	2001	200	¥00°	No. 1
State Spending Increase under Referendum C	\$577 million	\$646 million	\$703 million	\$822 million	\$995 million	\$3.743 billion
Additional Spending as a Percentage of Total Spending Capped by TABOR	7.2%	7.8%	8.1%	9.1%	10.5%	8.6%

Beginning in 2011, Referendum C is estimated to increase state spending by \$995 million, plus annual increases for inflation and population growth. If Referendum D passes, the state will also be allowed to spend an additional \$100 million each year beginning in 2011

Referendum C: State Spending 7

REFERENDUM C APPENDIX TABOR Refund Methods and Amounts Distributed in 2001

The following table lists the refund methods available when the state collects money above its spending limit. For 2001, the last year refunds were issued, the table displays the average amount refunded per taxpayer and the number of taxpayers claiming each refund.

Sales Tax Refund					
Federal Adjusted Gross Income Group (income tiers in 2001)	Estimated Number of Texpayers in 2001	Average Amount per Taxpayer in 2001			
Less than \$26,000	949,357	\$144			
\$26,001 to .\$53,000	816,139	\$187			
\$53,001 to \$78,000	474,271	\$220			
\$78,000 to \$103,000	248,190	\$252			
\$103,001 to \$126,000	112,248	\$283			
More than \$126,000	196,482	\$451			
Total Sales Tax Refund	2,796,687	\$206			

8 Referendum C: State Spending

REFERENDUM C APPENDIX (continued)

Other TABOR Refund Methods (listed in the order available)				
	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Refund in 2001	Average Amount per Taxpayer In 2001		
Earned income credit	210,942	\$156		
Foster care	431	\$487		
Business personal property tax /A	77,726	\$1,291		
Capital gains for CO assets purchased before 5/9/04	9,296	\$5,433		
Child care credits	194,924	\$131		
Research and development	/B	/B		
Lower motor vahicle registration fees /C	4,006,000	\$7		
High technology scholarship program	38	\$88		
Pollution control equipment	0	\$0		
Contribution to telecommunication education	/8	/8		
Trucks at 0.01 percent sales tax rate	/D	D		
Interest dividends, and capital gains	1,055,713	\$42		
Agriculture cooperative tax credit	237	\$2,138		
Health benefit plans	6,442	\$376		
Capital gains for CO assets purchased after 5/9/04	5,967	** \$4,636		

/A_42,651 taxpayers received tess than \$200, each, while 250 taxpayers received more
than \$40,588 each.
/B New method that was not available in 2001
/C Estimated sverage refund per vehicle registration
//D Oats not available

Referendum C: State Spending 9

Referendum D State Borrowing

Referendum D:

- permits the state to borrow up to \$2.072 billion with a maximum repayment of \$3.225 billion, including principal and interest;
- requires the money to be used for transportation projects, K-12 and higher education buildings, and local fire and police pension obligations;
- takes effect only if voters also approve Referendum C at this election; and
- Increases the revenue that Referendum C allows the state to keep by up to \$100 million each year into the future, beginning in 2011.

Background

The Colorado Constitution requires that the state obtain voter approval before borrowing money if more than one year is needed for repayment. Referendum D allows the state to borrow up to \$2.072 billion, as shown below, and to repay it over a number of years.

Marimum	
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\$1.7 billion	Transportation - To accelerate the construction, repair, and replacement of roads and bridges designated by the Colorado: Transportation Commission from projects recommended by local governments. See the Referendum D Appendix for a listing of the proposed projects.
\$175 million	Fire and Police Pensions - To satisfy the state's remaining obligation to satisfy local pension plans for police officers and firelighters hired prior to April 6, 1976.
\$147 million	'K-12 Rubile School Sülidhige Torepak, maintain, and raplace public.' actool Buildings: Projects will be selected by the State Board of Education based on criteria set in law.
\$50 million	Public College and University Buildings - To repair, maintain, and replace public university, state college, and community college facilities. Projects will be approved by the state legislature based on recommendations prioritized by each school.
\$2.072 billion	Total - Maximum amount of borrowing Referendum D allows.

Referendum D: State Borrowing 10



Repaying the money. The debt will be repaid from state tax revenue, which includes the additional money the state receives from Referendum C. Further, if voters approve both Referenda C and D, the state will be allowed to keep up to an additional \$100 million each year beginning in 2011. Otherwise, this money will be returned to taxpayers.

Limits on borrowing. Referendum D limits both the total and annual amount the state can pay in principal and interest. These limits, along with the interest rate the state pays and ether borrowing expenses, will determine the actual amount the state can borrow. There is no date by which the state must complete the borrowing, but each part of the debt must be repaid within 25 years of the date it is borrowed.

Borrowing for transportation purposes. Referendum D permits the state to borrow up to \$1.7 billion for transportation projects. No more than \$600 million may be borrowed before January 1, 2007. If the voters approve both Referenda C and D, the state plans to borrow money beginning early in 2006 to begin construction during the spring and summer of 2006.

In 1999, voters approved state borrowing for up to \$1.7 billion to help pay for 24 transportation projects. The maximum repayment amount for that borrowing is \$2.3 billion, including principal and interest. Federal and state transportation dollars were earmarked as the source of money to repay this debt. The state was able to borrow \$1.47 billion under the \$2.3 billion repayment limit. This money is scheduled to be repaid over time through 2017.

Borrowing for nontransportation purposes. Up to \$372 million may be borrowed for nontransportation items, including fire and police pension plans, repair of public school buildings, and repair of public college and university buildings. Money borrowed for fire and police pension plans and the repair of public school buildings will go toward paying off current state obligations.

In 1978, the state registature passed a law to help fund local

in 1978, the state tegislature passed a law to help fund local fire and police pension plans after determining that the plans did not have enough money to cover future retirement benefits. The money provided by Referendum D will satisfy the state's obligation for these plans.

11	R	eferendum N	 State Borrowing

 As a result of a lawsuit settlement in 2000, the state is required to pay \$190 million to help repair and replace public school buildings. The money provided by Referendum D will go toward this settlement.

Arguments For

- 1) Now is the time to invest in the important public works projects that were delayed because of the recent recession. State transportation officials report that 39 percent of the state's roads are in poor condition and 474 bridges need to be repaired or replaced. Many of Colorado's public school buildings have health and safety hazards so significant that the state agreed to a \$190 million lawsuit settlement to address these issues. During the last three years, state spending on public college and university buildings fell to an average of \$4 million a year compared with an average of \$136 million a year during the three years prior. As a result, many projects that would keep the state's college and university buildings safe and functioning properly have been delayed. Referendum D targats these needs.
- 2) Borrowing money to repair and replace schools and roads makes sense. It may cost less than waiting because interest rates on debt are low and construction costs continue to rise. In addition, fixing things now is often less expensive than replacing them in the future. The costs will be spread over time, just as the benefits will be spread over time. Also, Referendum D will complete the state's long-standing obligation to assist local fire and police pension plans.
- 3) Everyone benefits from safe and reliable roads and schools.

 Colorado's long-term economic growth and stability are linked to efficient and well-maintained roads and schools. Employers consistently say that good road and school systems are important factors when they decide where to open or relocate a business.

 Feotble and products are moved more efficiently over roads that are in good condition. Citizens rely on the government to invest public morey in these systems.
 - 4) Referendum D allews voters to direct a portion of thair tax dollars towards critical needs of the state such as roads and bridges. The Transportation Commission has already approved a list of

Deferendum.	D. State Borrowin	a 12	2



55 high-priority projects that benefit citizens in all parts of the state. Also, spending up to \$1.7 billion on transportation construction projects will provide a boost to local economies statewide.

Arguments Against

- 1) The state should live within its means and not go into greater debt. Instead of borrowing more money, it has to do a better job of prioritizing the curront \$13.8 billion budget to meet the needs of Colorado citizens. On top of the money the state will keep from Referendum C, Referendum D essentially increases taxes in the future by up to \$100 million a year, even after the debt has been repaid. The state is asking for this money now without even knowing if it is needed in the future.
- 2) Referendum D is vague about how the money will be used and how long the state will be in debt. Before asking voters to support a \$3.225 billion financing plan, the state should say exactly how and when the money will be spent. The transportation projects are not prioritized, could be changed at any time after the election, and have no completion deadlines. Also, a list of school repairs is not available for voters to review. The one specific allocation of money is to shore up a few fire and police pension plans that benefit a small number of people. No one knows how long the state will be paying off the debt or how much if will pay in interest. There is no deadline for borrowing the money, no limit on the interest rafe, and no limit on what the state will pay in interest as a share of the total coet:
- 3). Using general tax deliars for debt payments on roads means that debt payments will be prioritized over everything else in tho state budget. Although state law does not require the debt to be repaid, the state's credit rating will suffer permanent damage if even one payment is missed. As a result, other state programs could be cuit during an economic downturn to make the debt payments.

 Using general tax dollars to help pay for roads means that divers do not pay the entire dost of using the roads. If they were required to do so, they may choose to drive a little less, use more fuel efficient cars, or use public transportation more often. Further, Referendum

 D will likely reduce the amount of money the state spends on public transportation projects, compared with how money would be allocated under Referendum C alone.

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4) Borrowing money shifts the burden of payment to future generations. In some cases, borrowing will cost the state more than building the projects with existing resources because of interest payments on the debt. In addition, the payback costs may last longer than the benefit. Using long-term debt for fire and police pensions will stretch the state's obligation from 7 years to 25 years. Also, the state already owes nearly \$2 billion on money it borrowed during the past five years for transportation projects.



Estimate of Fiscal Impact

Referendum D impacts state revenue, spending, and taxpayer refunds as described below.

State revenue. State revenue will increase by the amount that the state borrows. The maximum amounts the state can borrow are:

- up to \$972 million by January 1, 2007; and
- up to an additional \$1.1 billion after January 1, 2007.

Of this money, up to \$1.7 billion is for transportation purposes and \$372 million is for other purposes. State transportation officials currently estimate that the limitations on principal, interest, and annual debt payments will restrict transportation borrowing to approximately \$1.2 billion over the next four years. The state could borrow the remaining \$500 million for transportation projects in the future, so long as it stays within the total principal, interest, and annual repayment limits of Referendum D.

State spending. Referendum D will increase state spending for debt payments by up to \$55 million in 2006, \$95 million in 2007, and \$125 million in 2008 and each year thereafter until the debt is repaid. The maximum amount the state can spend to repay the debt is \$3.225 billion.

A portion of the increase in spending for deligrayments is offset.

by a \$25.3 million annual reduction in state spending for total fire and police pension plans through 2012, plus as additional amount of between \$31 million and \$50 million, depending on when the payment is made. The state's obligation for the repair and maintenance of public schools is also reduced.

Referendum D: State Borrowing 14

Taxpayer refunds. Referendum D reduces the amount of money that the state must return to taxpayers by up to \$100 million each year into the future, beginning in 2011.

State Spending and Bonded Debt

The state constitution requires that the following fiscal information be provided when a bonded debt question is on the ballot:

- the estimated or actual state spending under the constitutional spending limit for the current year and each of the past four years with the overall percentage and dollar change;
- 2. the principal amount and maximum annual and total state repayment cost of proposed bonded debt; and
- the principal balance of current state bonded debt with the maximum annual and remaining total repayment cost.

Figure 1 shows the dellar amount of state spending under the constitutional spending limit.

Figure 1. State Spending

	Actual 2002	Actual 2003	A 1001 2006	Preliminary 2005	⊈≛limated 2006
State Spending	\$7,752 billion	\$7.713 billion	\$8,332 billion	\$8.320 billion	\$8.012 billion
Four-Year (Dollar Chan	ge in State	Spending:	\$260 million	
Four-Year Percent Change in State Spending: .3.4 parcent					

The numbers in Figure 1 show state spending from 2002 through
2005 for programs that were subject to the constitutional spending
limit during those years. However, the constitutional spending limit
allows a program that operates similar to a private business to
become exempt from the limit it it meets certain conditions.

Because some programs have done this during the last five years,
the numbers in Figure 1 are not directly comparable to each other. If
comparable numbers are used, the four-year dollar change is
\$919 million and the four-year percent change is 13.0 percent.

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The principal amount of the proposed bonded debt is limited to \$2.072 billion. The maximum state repayment cost is \$3.225 billion. Annual principal and interest payments are limited to \$55 million in 2006, \$95 million in 2007, and \$125 million each year thereafter.

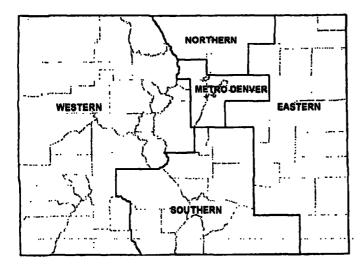
The principal balance of existing state bonded debt was approximately \$1.467 billion as of June 30, 2005. The remaining total repayment cost of this bonded debt is approximately \$2.063 billion.



Referendum D: State Borrowing 16

REFERENDUM D APPENDIX Projects Approved by the Colorado Transportation Commission

The following table lists the projects approved by the Colorado Transportation Commission by the regions shown below. The table contains the amount of the borrowed money that will be used for each project. Additional state and local funding may be available for selected projects. Projects are listed alphabetically by the county where they are located within each region.



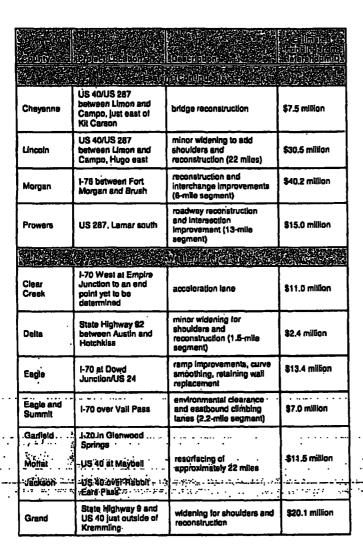
17 Referendum D: State Borrowing

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Adams	I-25/US 35/I-270/I-76 Interchange Complex	completes the multiple-phase project by adding a ramp to connect south/eastbound I-270 to north/eastbound I-78	\$15.0 million
Adams	State Highway 44 (104th Avenue), Colorado Boulevard to US 85	capacity improvements	\$25.0 million
Arapahoe	Arapahoe Road (Siste Highway 88) at Parker Road (State Highway 83)	Intersection improvements to accommodate future Interchange	\$38.0 million
Arapahee, Adams	I-225 at Collax Avenue (US 40) in Aurora	interchange improvements	\$36.5 million
Boulder	State Highway 119/State Highway 52	new interchange and grade separated railroad crossing construction	\$18.0 million
Boulder, Broomfield, Jefferson, Adams	US 36/Boulder Turnplike	transit and highway improvements to be determined by environmental study currently underway	\$37.5 million
Broomfield	US 36/120th Avenue extension	new four-lane extension of 120th Avenue over US 36	\$77.0 million
Denver	I-70 al Quebec Street	Interchange reconstruction	\$43.0 million
Denver	I-25, Broadway to Alameda	widening, bridge replacement, and interchange improvements	\$55.0 million
Douglas	1-25 South, Meadows Parkway to 5th Street	widening	\$22.5 million
Douplas	I-25 South, 5th Street Lo south of Plum Creek	widening and interchange http://www.html.com/ Creek	\$17.1 million
Douglas	I-25 South, Ridgegate Interchange	new interchange construction and frontage roads	\$7.0 million
Douglas, Arapahos	C-470 at Santa Fo Drive	Interchange reconstruction	\$35.0 million

Referendum D: State Borrowing 18

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	Jetterson	US 285 between Coniter and Bailey, Richmond Hill to Shaffers Crossing	widening and interchange construction	\$29.1 million
	Jefferson	US 6 (6th Avenue) at Wadsworth Boulevard	Interchange reconstruction and roadway widening	\$63.5 million
	Jellerson	I-70 at State Highway 58	Interchange improvements	\$41.3 million
			long man of Art State in	
I	Weld	I-25 North from State Highway 52 to State Highway 119	widening	\$50.0 million
	Weld	US 34 Business Route, State Highway 257 to 71st Street in Greeley	widening	\$24.0 million
			ioria III C a	
	Alamosa	US 160 through Alamosa	reconstruction and widening to provide for one-way pairs of traffic	\$13.3 million
	Alamosa	US 160 from the Alamosa/Rio Grande county line east	construction of passing lanes (4-mile seyment)	\$8.9 million
	El Paso	I-25 through Colorado Springs	reconstruction of interchanges	,\$91.0 million
	Fremont	US 50/State Highway 115 in Cañon City	salety improvements	\$2.0 million
	Las Animas	1-25 in Trinidad	viaduct and interchange	\$75.0 million
ندين. ميوميد	Pueblo	- I-25 in Pueblo, Eden Interchange	interchange reconstruction	\$30.0 million
	Baca, Prowers	US 287, State Highway 116 north	roadway reconstruction and intersection Improvements (11.4-mile segment)	\$15.0 million

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Referendum D: State Borrowing 20

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Gunnison	US 50 between Montrose and Sargents	minor widening for shoulders and reconstruction (1.5-mile segment)	\$2.6 million
Gunnison	US 50 between Montrose and Sargents	climbing lenes and widening for shoulders, reconstruction (9-mile segment)	\$22.7 million
Lake	US 24 at the bottom of Tennessee Pass	minor widening for shoulders and reconstruction (0.2-mile segment)	\$8.4 million
La Piata	US 160/County Road 222/223, east of Ourango	intersection relocation and reconstruction	\$3.3 million
La Plata	US 180 at Farmington Hill (US 550), east of Durango	construction of an additional westbound lans though the Familington Hill Intersection	\$12.2 million
La Plata	US 550, New Mexico state line north	widening and intersection improvements (4-mile segment)	\$15.0 million
Mesa	I-70 Business Route in Grand Junction (phase I)	preconstruction activities to accommodate widening and intersection improvements (2.8-mile segment)	\$2.9 million
Mesa	I-70 Business Route in Grand Junction	widening and multiple intersection improvements (2.8 miles)	\$15.8 million
Mesa	I-70, west and ot DeBeque Canyon to Palisade	widening for shoulders, reconstruction and burve smoothing (6-mile segment)	\$13.4 million
Mesa	Grand Välley Transii	bus maintegance facility	\$0.6 million .
Mesa	1-70 at State Highway 340 in Fruita	ramp improversents and Intersection signalization	\$0.8 million
Mineral	US 160 Wolf Creek Pass, Park Creek east	reconstruction and widening for shoulders and safety improvements (2-mile segment)	\$16.0 million

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Moffat	State Highway 13 from the Wyoming state line aouth	widening for shoulders and reconstruction (5-mile segment)	\$5.7 million
Montezuma	US 160/US 491, New Mexico state line to Cortez	widening to add shoulders and passing lanes, reconstruction and intersection improvements (tocations to be determined within a 17-mile segment of US 160 & a 6-mile segment of US 491)	\$13.2 million
Ouray	State Highway 62 through Ridgway	construction of auxiliary lanes and other improvements	\$10.0 million
Park	US 285 between Conifer and Bailey, Deer Creek Interchange	new interchange construction	\$5.4 million
Pitkin, Garlield	Roaring Fork Transit Authority	bus maintenance facility reconstruction	\$0.8 million
Pitkin	Slate Highway 82 Maroon Creek Bridge In Aspen		
Routt	State Highway 131 Bridge in Oak Creek	bridge replacements and	<u>.</u>
Gunnison	State Highway 114 Tomichi Creek Bridge, east of Gunnison	bridge enhancement at \$9.4 million Basalt	
	State Highway 82 at Basalt		··· - · · · ·
Rio Bianco	State Highway 13 sbuth of State Highway 64	rollens widening for spoulders and spoulders and spoulders and spoulders are spoulders. It is not spoulders and spoulders are spoulders and spoulders are spoulders.	\$3.7 million
Summit	State Highway 9 between Frisco and Breckenridge from Valley Brook north	widening (5-mile segment) \$21.2 million	
		สางเกรียวกลาย เกร	Actions.

TITLES AND TEXT

Referendum C State Spending

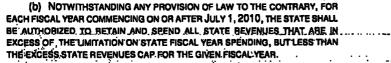
Ballot Title: Without raising taxes and in order to pay for education; health care; roads, bridges, and other strategic transportation projects; and retirement plans for firefighters and police officers, shall the state be authorized to retain and spend all state revenues in excess of the constitutional limitation on state fiscal year spending for the next five fiscal years beginning with the 2005-06 fiscal year, and to retain and spend an amount of state revenues in excess of such limitation for the 2010-11 fiscal year and for each succeeding fiscal year up to the excess state revenues cap, as defined by this measure?

Text of Proposal:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Article 77 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

24-77-103.6. Retention of excess state revenues - general fund exempt account - required usas - excess state revenues legislative report. (1) (a) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY PROVISION OF LAW TO THE CONTRARY, FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2005, BUT BEFORE JULY 1, 2010, THE STATE SHALL BE AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.



EXEMPT ACCOUNT, WHICH SHALL CONSIST OF AN AMOUNT OF MONEYS EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING THAT THE STATE RETAINS FOR A GIVEN FISCAL YEAR PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION. THE MONEYS IN THE ACCOUNT SHALL BE APPROPRIATED OR TRANSFERRED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

- (a) TO FUND HEALTH CARE;
- (b) To Fund Education, including any capital construction projects related thereto;
- (c) To fund retirement plans for firefighters and police officers, so long as the general assembly determines that such funding is necessary; and
- (d) TO PAY FOR STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION'S STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT INVESTMENT PROGRAM.
- (3) THE STATUTORY LIMITATION ON GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS SET FORTH IN SECTION 24-75-201.1 (1) (a) (II), AND THE EXCEPTIONS OR EXCLUSIONS THERETO, SHALL APPLY TO THE MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND EXEMPT ACCOUNT.
- (4) THE APPROVAL OF THIS SECTION BY THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE VOTING ON THE ISSUE AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION CONSTITUTES A VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE TO ALLOW THE RETENTION AND EXPENDITURE OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.
- (5) (a) FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR THAT THE STATE RETAINS AND SPENDS STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SHALL PREPARE AN EXCESS STATE REVENUES LEGISLATIVE REPORT THAT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:
- (I) THE AMOUNT OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES THAT THE STATE RETAINED; AND
- (II) A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES WERE EXPENDED.
- - (b). The report required by this subsection (5) shall be completed by October 15 following a fiscal year that the state retains and spends, revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year "srending pursuant to this section and may be amended thereafter as "necessary the director of research shall publish and tink to the other of the director of the search shall publish and tink to the official website of the general assembly a copy of the report.
 - (6) As used in this section:
 - (a) "EDUCATION" MEANS:
 - (1) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; AND
 - 24 Referendum C: State Spending

- (II) HIGHER EDUCATION.
- (b) (l) "EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP" FOR A GIVEN FISCAL YEAR MEANS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:
- (A) IF THE VOTERS OF THE STATE APPROVE A BALLOT ISSUE TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO INCUR MULTIPLE-FISCAL YEAR OSLIGATIONS AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION, AN AMOUNT THAT IS EQUAL TO THE HIGHEST TOTAL STATE REVENUES FOR A FISCAL YEAR FROM THE PERIOD OF THE 2005-08 FISCAL YEAR THROUGH THE 2009-10 FISCAL YEAR, ADJUSTED EACH SUSSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR FOR INFLATION AND THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE POPULATION, PLUS ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, AND ADJUSTING SUCH SLIM FOR THE QUALIFICATION OR DISQUALIFICATION OF ENTERPRISES AND DEBT SERVICE CHANGES; OR
- (B) IF THE VOTERS OF THE STATE DO NOT APPROVE A BALLOT ISSUE TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO INCUR MULTIPLE-FISCAL YEAR OBLIGATIONS AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION, AN AMOUNT THAT IS EQUAL TO THE HIGHEST TOTAL STATE REVENUES FOR A FISCAL YEAR FROM THE PERIOD OF THE 2005-06 FISCAL YEAR THROUGH THE 2009-10 FISCAL YEAR, ADJUSTED EACH SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR FOR INFLATION, THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE POPULATION, THE QUALIFICATION OF DISQUALIFICATION OF ENTERPRISES, AND DEST SERVICE CHANGES.
- (II) AS USED IN THIS BARAGRAPH (b), INFLATION AND THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE PORULATION SHALL BE THE SAMS RATES THAT ARE USED IN CALCULATING THE MAXIMUM ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-77-103, AND THE QUALIFICATION OR DISQUALIFICATION OF AN ENTERPRISE ON DEST SERVICE CHANGES SHALL CHANGE THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP IN THE SAME MANNER AS SUCH CHANGE AFFECTS THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.



- SECTION 2. 24-77-106.5 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

24.77-106.5. Annual linencial report certification of excess state revenues. (1) (a) For each fiscal year, the controller shall prepare a financial report for the state for purposes of ascertaining compliance with the provisions of this article. Any financial report prepared pursuant to this section shall include, but shall not be limited to, state fiscal year spending, reserves, revenues, REVENUES THAT THE STATE IS AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND

SPEND PURSUANT TO VOTER APPROVAL OF SECTION 24-77-103.6, and debt. Such financial report shall be audited by the state auditor.

(b) Based upon the financial report prepared in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) for any given fiscal year, the controller shall certify to the governor, the general assembly, and the executive director of the department of revenue no later than September 1 following the end of a fiscal year the ameunt of state revenues in excess of the limitation on slate fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution, if any, for such fiscal year AND THE STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF SUCH LIMITATION THAT THE STATE IS AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND PURSUANT TO VOTER APPROVAL OF SECTION 24-77-103.6.

SECTION 3. Refer to people under referendum. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the November 2005 election, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V and section 20 of article X of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting fer or against said act shall cast a vote ac provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "WITHOUT RAISING TAXES AND IN ORDER TO PAY FOR EDUCATION; HEALTH CARE; ROADS, BRIDGES, AND OTHER STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS; AND RETIREMENT PLANS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS, SHALL THE STATE BE AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE NEXT FIVE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING WITH THE 2005-08 FISCAL YEAR, AND TO RETAIN AND SPEND AN AMOUNT OF STATIE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF SUCH LIMITATION FOR THE 2010-11 FISCAL YEAR AND FOR EACH SLICCEEDING FISCAL YEAR UP TO THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP, AS DEFINED BY THIS MEASURE?" The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress.

26 Referendum C: State Spending

Referendum D State Borrowing

Ballot Question: Without increasing any tax rates or imposing any NEW TAXES, SHALL THE STATE BE AUTHORIZED TO ADDRESS CRITICAL STATE NEEDS BY ISSUING NOTES IN TOTAL AMOUNTS OF UP TO \$2,072,000,000, WITH A MAXIMUM TOTAL REPAYMENT COST OF UP TO \$3,225,000,000, AND WITH MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL RRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENTS OF \$55,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06, \$95,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2006-07, AND \$125,000,000 IN EACH SUBSEQUENT STATE FISCAL YEAR, GF WHICH A MAXIMUM OF \$25,000,000 PER STATE FISCAL YEAR MAY BE USED TO PAY NOTES ISSUED FOR NONTRANSPORTATION PURPOSES, ONLY IF VOTERS OF THE STATE APPROVE REFERENDUM C AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION;

SHALL NOTE PROCEEDS AND EARNINGS THEREON CONSTITUTE A VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE; SHALL THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE STATE GENERAL FUND THAT ARE EXEMPT FROM THE STATUTORY LIMITATION ON TOTAL ANNUAL STATE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND FROM OTHER LEGALLY AVAILABLE FUNDS TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL, INTEREST, AND NECESSARY COSTS OF THE NOTES; AND SHALL THE NOTES BE ISSUED IN THE FOLLOWING MAXIMUM AMOUNTS AND FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

\$1,700,000,000, WITN MAXIMUM ANNUAL PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENTS OF \$30,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06, \$70,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2006-07, AND \$100,000,000 IN ANY SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR, TO BE USED TO REPAIR AND REPLACE HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES AND ACCELERATE THE COMPLETION OF STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT INCLUDED IN THE STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT INVESTMENT RROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION;



\$147,000,000 TO BE CREDITED TO THE SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

EXPENDITURES RESERVE AND USED TO REPAIR, MAINTAIN, MAKE SAFE, AND

HEPLACE DETERIORATING PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES;

\$50,000,000 to be gredited to the capital construction fund and used to repair, maintain, make safe, and replace state university, college, and community college facilities; and

 \$175,000,000 TO BE CREDITED TO THE FIRE AND POLICE MEMBERS' BENEFIT FUND TO ADDRESS SHORTFALLS IN STATE FUNDING OF PENSIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS AND FIREFIGHTERS?

Referendum D: State Borrowing 27

LOCAL ELECTION OFFICES

	Adams	1865 W. 121st Ave., Westminster, CO 80234	(303) 654-8030
	Alamosa	402 Edison Ave., Alamosa, CO 81101-0830	(719) 589-6881
	Arapahoe	5334 S. Prince St., Littleton, CO 80166-0211	(303) 795-4511
	Archuleta	449 San Juan, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147-2589	(970) 284-8350
	Baca	741 Main St., Springfield, CO 81073	(719) 523-4372
	Bent	725 Carson Ave., Las Animas, CO 81054-0350	(719) 456-2009
	Boulder	1750 83 rd St. #200, Boulder, CO 80301-2546	(303) 413-7740
	Broomfield	1 DesCombes Drive, Brownfield, CO 80020	(303) 484-5857
	Chaffee	104 Creatone Ave., Salida, CO 81201-0899	(719) 539-6913
	Cheyenne	51 S. 1º St., Cheyenne Walls, CO 80810-0587	(719) 767-5685
	Clear Creek	405 Argentine St., Georgetown, CO 80444-2000	(303) 679-2339
	Conejos	6683 County Road 13, Conejos, CO 81129-0127	(719) 376-5422
	Costilla	416 Gasper St., San Luis, CO 81152-0308	(719) 672-3301
	Crowley	631 Main St., Suite 104, Ordway, CO 81083	(719) 267-4843,
		·	ext. 3
	Custer	205 S. 6 th St., Westcliffe, CO 81252-0150	(719) 783-2441
	Delta	501 Palmer #211, Delta, CO 81416	(970) 874-2150
	Denver	200 W. 14st Ave., Suite 100, Denver, CO 80204	· (720) 913-8683
	Dolores	409 N. Main St., Dove Creek, CO 81324-0058	(970) 677-2381
	Douglas	301 Wilcox St., Castle Rock, CO 86104	(303) 660-7469
			ext. 3
	Eegle	500 Broadway, Eagle, CO 81631-0537	(970) 328-8728
	Elbert	215 Comanche St., Klowa, CO 80117-0037	(303) 621-3127
	El Paso	200 S. Cascade, Colorado Springs, CO 80901	(719) 575-8683
	Fremont	615 Macon Ave. #103, Canon City, CO 81212	(719) 276-7332
	Garfleld	109 Eighth St. #200, Glenwood Spgs, CO 81801	(970) 945-2377
•	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Gilpin	203 Eureka St., Central City, CO 80427-0429	(303) 582-5821
	.Grand	308 Byers Ave., Hot Sulphur Springs, CO 80451	(970) 725-3347
	Gunnison	221-N. Wisconsin, Suite C. Gunnison, CO 81230	-(970) 641 1516
	¥	Marine Committee	ext. 3
	. Hinsdale .	.317 N. Henson St., Lake City, CO 81235-0009	(970) 944-2228
-	.Huedano	401 Main St., Suite 204, Walsenburg, CO 81089	(7.19), 738: 2380
•••	Jackson		
	Jefferson	100 Jefferson Cty. Pkwy. #2560, Golden, CO 80419	
	Kiowa	1305 Golf St., Eads, CO 81038-0037	(719) 438-5421
	Kit Carson	251 16th St., Burlington, CO 80807-0249	(719) 346-8638

Local Election Offices

1 -1 -		(710) 400 4440	
Lake	505 Harrison Ave., Leadville, CO 80461-0917	(719) 486-1410	•
La Plata	1060 Second Ave., #134, Durango, CO 81301	(970) 382-6297	
Larimer	200 W. Oak St., Ft. Collins, CO 80522	(970) 498-7820	•
Las Animas	200 E. First St., Room 205, Trinidad, CO 81082	(719) 846-3314	
Lincoln	103 Third Ave., Hugo, CQ 80821-0067	(719) 743-2444	
Logan	315 Main St., Suite 3, Sterling, CO 80751-4357	(970) 522-1544	
Mesa	544 Rood Ave., Suite 200,		
	Grand Junction, CO 81502-5086	(970) 244-1663	
Mineral	1201 N. Main St., Creede, CO 81130	(719) 658-2440	
Motiat	221 W. Victory Way #200, Craig, CO 81625	(970) 824-9104	
Montezuma	109 W. Main St., Room 108, Cortez, CO 81321	(970) 565-3728	
		ext. 5	•
Montrose -	320 S. First St., Montrose, CO 81401	(970) 249-3362	
		ext. 3	
Morgan	231 Ensign, Ft. Morgan, CO 80701-1399	(970) 542-3521	
Otero	13 W. Third St., Room 210, La Junta, CO 81050	(719) 383-3020	
Ouray	541 Fourth St., Ouray, CO 81427	(970) 325-4961	
Park	501 Main St., Fairplay, CO 80440-0220	(719) 836-4333	
Phillips	221 S. Interocean Ave., Holyoke, CO 80734	(970) 854-3131	
Pitkin	530 E. Main St. #101, Aspen, CO 81611	(970) 920-5180	
Prowers	301 S. Main St. #210, Lamar, CO 81052-0889	(719) 336-8011	
Pueblo	215 W. 10th St., Pueblo, CO 81003-2992	(719) 583-6620	
Rio Bianco	555 Main St., Meeker, CO 81841-1087	(970) 878-5088	
Rio Grande	985 Sixth St., Del Norte, CO 81132-0160	(719) 657-3334	
Routt	522 Lincoln Ave. Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	(970) 870-5556	•
Saguache	501 Fourth St., Saguache, CO 81149-0176	(719) 655-2512	
San Juan	1557 Green St., Silverton, CO 81433-0466	(970) 387-5671	
San Miguel	305 W. Golorado Ave., Telluride, CO 81435:0543	(970) 728-3954	
Sedawick	315 Cedar St., Julesburg, CO 80737	(970) 474-3346	
Summit.	208 E. Lincoln Ave., Breckennidge, CO 80424.	1970) 453-3479	The second secon
Teller -	:101 W. Bennett Ave., Cripple Creek, CO 80813	(719) 689-2951	•
	150 Ash, Akron, CO 80720	(970) 345-6565	
	::1402 N::17th Ave.: Greeley, CO_80632	(970):304-8530	The state of the s
Yuma	310 Ash St., Suite F, Wray, CO 80758	(970) 332-5809	the the committee of the state of the state of the state of
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Local Election Offices

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Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill of Rights Should Not Be Breached

Alison Acosta Fraser

A serious effort is underway in Colorado to bypass the effective tax and spending controls imposed by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) and permanently increase the size of the state government. TABOR limits how fast state tax revenues can grow by requiring that the state refund taxes collected over the limit to the taxpayers. Therefore, TABOR also, in effect, limits spending. This has kept the burden of state government low and has led to a stronger state economy.

But TABOR is under attack. Elected officials have ; placed Referendum Con the ballot for this fall, asking Colorado citizens to let the legislature keep (and spend) \$3 billion in surplus taxes over TABOR limits instead of religions those revenues to the taxpayers. - As voiers ponder this referendum, it is helpful-toexamine why TABOR was necessary and why it should be retained.

TABOR's Background

Colorado voters passed TABOR in 1992 to end the undisciplined spending and tax increases of the 1980s, which increased the effective state income tax rate by 15 percent and the gasoline tax by 214 percent. Chart 1 shows how effective TABOR has been in controlling spending. Before TABOR, state spending increased dramatically in relation to taxpayers' ability to pay, even briefly surpassing the national average. After TABOR, the burden of government declined and Colorado's competitiveness with the rest of the nation improved.

Talking Points

- Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill-of Rights (TABOR) imposes sensible tax and spending limits on the state government, reducing the burden on taxpayers and creating a better climate for economic growth.
- Rather than make politically difficult belttightening decisions, lawmakets proposed Referendum C to bypass these limits for five
- years.

 Referengum C Is not a five-year time out but 953 billion tax increase that will be mannently that get a sure out the size of nemry that get a sure of the size of government and possetoine termans of sure of the sur on a collision course with K-12 education.

This paper, in its entirety, can be found at: www.heitage.org/research/toxes/pg/1873.cm

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One of the fundamental reasons to enact revenue and spending limits is to protect tax-payers from constantly rising demands on their pocketbooks. This in turn fosters a better environment for economic growth. Government can still grow, but at a slow and predictable rate. Elected officials must then make honest, conscious decisions about where to direct resources across all state programs.

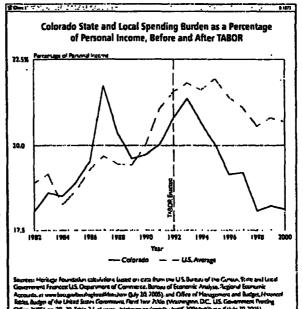
This means putting an end to the mentality of spending freely in the good years and raising taxes to cover those expenditures in the bad years—something that is as vital from a personal perspective for families trying to provide for their needs as it is from an economic perspective. TABOR has served that purpose well, effectively protecting both Colorado families and the state economy from the ill effects of increasing taxes and government spending.

Why Taxes and Government Spending Are Counterproductive

High taxes harm economic performance.

Evidence from countries around the world clearly establishes that countries with lower government tax and spending burdens fare better than countries with high government burdens, and the experiences of U.S. states support this conclusion.

In fact, just the act of raising taxes harms economic performance and unitermines the relative competitiveness of a locality, state, or nation. The businesses fleeing high-tax states such as California to lower-tax states like Nevada are ample evidence that taxes are an integral part of the decisions that entrepreneurs and CEOs make when deciding where to locate or retocate a business. High or increasing taxes retard new business formation and expansion, thereby slowing job creation and wage growth.



Government spending can also harm the economy because it crowds out productive private-sector—activity—by taking—away resources—and reallocating them based on political considerations rather than economic decisions. Moreover, government spending succurages unproductive choices, such as relying on subsidized programs like retirement and housing rather than saving for such things. Finally, government spending inhibits innovation because government is more centralized and bureaucratic than the private sector, which is constantly seeking new opportunities and improvements to maximize the bottom line. 3

- "TABOR Legislative Handbook," Independence institute Issue Paper No. 1–2000, January 2000, at i2i.org/articles/1-2000.pdf (July 21, 2005).
- Daniel J. Mitchell, Ph.D., "The Impact of Government Spending on Economic Growth," Heritage Foundation Backgrounder
 No. 1831, March 31, 2005, at www.heritage.org/Research/Budget/bg1831.cfm, and Steve Moore, "States Can't Tax Their Way
 Back to Prosperity: Lessons Learned from the 1990–91 Recession," American Legislative Exchange Council, The State Factor,
 October 2002, at www.alec.org/meSWFiles/pdf/0229.pdf (July 21, 2005).



Referendum C: A Permanent Tax Hike

Some have described Referendum C, the Colorado Economic Recovery Act, as a live-year time-out that would not change TABOR or raise taxes and would allow state spending to catch up after the recession. However, this logic unravels upon closer analysis.

A \$3 Billion Tax Increase. Referendum C is designed to permanently increase Colorado's government and tax base. It would authorize the legislature and governor to ignore the TABOR limit and spend all of the tax revenues collected by the state over the next five years. This may sound innocuous, but it really means that approximately \$3 billion⁴ will go to government bureaucrats instead of to Colorado's families. This is a tax increase, plain and simple.

Those who lavor this "fix" argue that it is really not a tax increase because tax rates will not go up, but this ignores that any law that allows more tax collections to remain in the state's coffers to finance government programs takes money away from families and businesses. If passed, Referendum C will take an average of \$600 from every man, woman, and child in Colorado, whether or not proponents choose to call it a tax increase.

Changes in TABOR. This tax increase would be permanent. Referendum C is being described as a live year "time out" that will not change TABOR, but an life it will permanently and explicitly increase the TABOR limit because it allows the state to retain significantly more revenue (and therefore increases the base from which the TABOR limit is calculated). Not only would this let elected officials take a time-out from tough policy and fiscal decisions that families and bicsinesses must face every day, but it would also give them a bonus for doing so.

This violates the very spirit of TABOR, which demands that politicians practice fiscal responsibility and protect the taxpayers from freewheeling spending in the good years and tax increases in the bad years. TABOR was passed after years of such misbehavior, and any steps to weaken its strong limits will signal the end of its effectiveness.

Long-Term Risks. Referendum C would also set up a risky scenario for Colorado's financial future. Five years of unlimited government spending would entrench the demand for more spending by politicians, ever-growing government programs, and a myriad of special interests. This is precisely what happened when California undid the Gann Amendment, its version of TABOR. Unbridled growth in state spending led to huge increases in debt and taxes, which continue to drive jobs and businesses away from California, and the state budget has still not recovered. If Colorado revenues and spending are allowed to grow without limits for the next five years, TABOR will be rendered irrelevant and more "time-outs" will surely follow.

Government spending creates constituencies that exert powerful influence over elected officials and policymakers to protect their interests, but the taxpayers have no such advocates. Only TABOR can protect the interests of Colorado's families and taxpayers from such forces:

TABOR Protected Colorado's Families and Economy

In the 10 years after TABOR was passed in 1992, the state government refunded over \$3 billion to taxpayers—about \$3,200 for a family of four. The state also experienced a much stronger economy after TABOR. For example, job growth in the 10 years after TABOR was nearly double that in the 10 years before TABOR, and nearly all of this increase was in the productive private sector. Colorado also

- 3. Mitchell, "The Impact of Government Spending on Economic Growth."
- Estimates vary between \$2.9 billion and \$3.6 billion. See Andrew T. LeFevre and Rea S. Hederman, Jr., "Report Card on American Education: A State-by-State Analysis 1976–2001," American Legislative Exchange Council, October 2002, at www.alcc.org/mcSWFiles/pdf/Education_Report_card.pdf (July 21, 2005).
- \$2.9 billion divided by estimated Colorado population of 4.8 million in 2010. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, "Interim State Population Projections, 2005," Table 6, April 21, 2005, at www.census.gov/population/projections/ PressTab6.xls (July 21, 2005).



saw higher per capita personal income growth after TABOR.

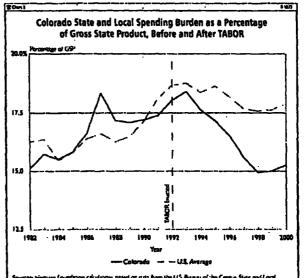
The late 1990s was a period of prosperity for most states, so it is important to realize that Colorado's performance not only improved after TABOR, but also was better than the national average. Chart 2 shows that, as TABOR took effect, its impact on the state's economy was realized almost immediately. Government spending in Colorado shrank as a share of the economy, freeing vital resources for the private sector. While the burden of government in other states also declined, Colorado performed markedly better and improved its competitive position vis-à-vis the rest of the nation.

Colorado experienced similar improvement in the state's economy and personal income after TABOR, both in real terms and relative to the rest of the nation. (See Charts 3 and 4.) Because a broad array of factors influence state and national economies, it is impossible to say with any certainty how much of this improvement is due to TABOR.

However, it is safe to say that lower taxes and spending result in a better economy, and Colorados experience before and after passage of TABOR confirms this.

The Real Budget Facts

The clamor faised by supporters of Referendum. C makes it seem as if the state budget was slashed because of TABOR. However, total state spending has gone up every year since TABOR passed. This years budget increased 4.2 percent while the combined growth in population and inflation was only 1.3 percent. State spending on K-12 education, corrections, and Medicaid increased the fastest, although some programs such as public health,



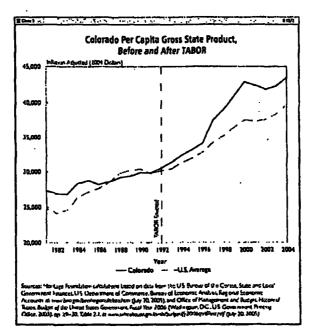
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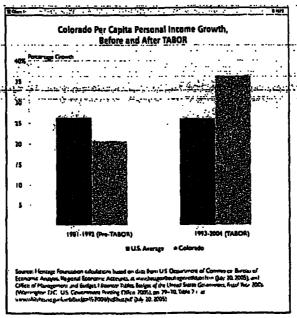
natural resources, and agriculture are below their peak levels in fiscal year 2001.

This indicates that the legislature is doing exactly what it should do prioritizing spending of tax-payer dollars just the way that Golorado lamilies prioritize spending their paychecks. When casts go in for medical bills or gasoline, they tighten their belts on lower priorities like Starbucks, the movies, or even an extra car for their children. Legislators proposing Referendum C simply do not want to be forced to make the tough belt-tightening decisions that are politically difficult because of intense special-interest lobbying.

- 6. Fred Holden, "A Decade of TABOR/Ten Years After: Analysis of the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights," Independence Institute Issue Paper No. 8-2003, June 2003.
- 7. Ari Armstrong, "Colorado Budget Overview," Free Colorado Colorado Freedom Report, July 7, 2005, at freecolorado.com/2005/ 07/budget.html (july 21, 2005). This number is somewhat controversial as Colorado Legislative Council staff revised the number down to eliminate new double-counting of appropriations in higher education. Significant additional doublecounting is included elsewhere in the budget but was not excluded since it has occurred for years. Their original growth calculation was 7.7 percent.









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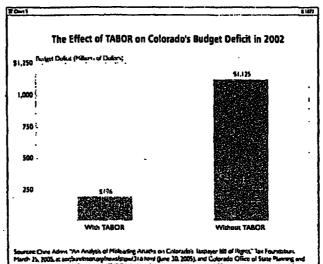
TABOR Helped Colorado's Budget

Since its inception, TABOR has been crucial in protecting the interests of individuals, families, and the economy from the harm caused by higher taxes and government spending. Because revenues cannot grow faster than the common-sense combination of inflation plus population growth, TABOR resulted in taxpayer refunds of \$3.25 billion over 10 years and a reduction in the state income tax rate from 5 percent to 4.63 percent. Because Colorado has a balanced budget requirement, spending cannot grow faster than revenues. This makes TABOR, in effect, also a limit on spending.

Many are mistakenly blaming the state's past budget woes on TABOR. The reverse is actually true. Because the Colorado legislature was forced to limit

spending in the 1990s and return excess revenues to the taxpayers, the state budget did not grow as extravagantly in Colorado as it did in other states. California is the prime example of lavish state spending during the 1990s, spending every dune of additional tax revenue. As a result, when the recession hit, California faced an unprecedented structural deficit from which it has still not recovered by contrast, Colorado faced a relatively minor budget downturn brought on by declining revenues, not by TABOR.

Thanks to TABOR, Colorado's legislature was limited to spending \$7.9 billion of the \$8.9 billion in revenues collected in 2001. The rest was returned to the taxpayers. In 2002, revenues fell to \$7.8 billion because of the recession, leaving a



budget deficit of \$196 million. 10 Without as TABOR, Colorado would likely have followed the example of most other states and spent the entire \$8.9 billion in revenues in 2001, leading

to a budget deficit of \$1.1 billion in 2002. (See
Chart 5.) TABOR not only returned money to the
taxpayers, but also shielded the budget from
periodic economic volatility.

Education

The real culprit in the states continued budget woes is Amendment 23, which requires the state to spend an ever-increasing share of the total budget on K-12 education and directly takes money from TABOR revenues. TABOR protected the state budget from a structural deficit during the recession by

^{10.} Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "The TABOR Surplus and TABOR Refund Mechanisms," Special Report, September 2004, at www.state.co.us/gov_dir/govnr_dir/ospb/specialreports/taborsurplus-sep2004.pdf (June 30, 2005). See also Chris Atkins, "An Analysis of Misleading Attacks on Colorado's Taxpayer Bill of Rights," Tax Foundation, at taxfoundation.org/publications/printer/316.html (June 30, 2005).



^{8.} Holden, "A Decade of TABOR."

Barry W. Paulson, Ph.D., "Colorado's TABOR Amendment: Recent Trends and Future Prospects," Americans for Prosperity Foundation, July 2004, at www.americansforprosperity.org/news/pdf_paulson0704a.pdf (July 21, 2005).

requiring fiscal discipline, but Amendment 23 put education directly at odds with other vital state services like transportation and public health by mandating increases in education spending. Hence, while TABOR forces politicians to prioritize spending on the state budget just as families and businesses must do, Amendment 23 gives education a free spending pass and places a huge portion of the budget off-limits from critical examination and assessment each year.

Every program, no matter how valuable, can have inefficient, wasteful, and obsolete features that should be ferreted out and eliminated. Education is no exception. While increasing education spending seems like a worthy goal to ensure academic success, the evidence overwhelmingly shows that increasing education spending has no direct bearing on improving student performance.11 In the past two decades, states have funneled vast amounts of money into K-12 education, but this has not translated into increased achievement. For example, according to the American Legislative Exchange Council, none of the states with the biggest increases in per pupil spending or the biggest decreases in pupil-teacher ratios ranked in the top 10 in academic achievement. 12

Focusing on spending takes attention away from reform of education policy itself. Competition among programs jockeying for limited state funds would be more likely to focus debate on whether the educational programs in question achieve results or not. Amendment 23 rests on the false premise that spending directly influences academic achievement. A more significant question than how much money is spent is how that funding is delivered, whether through a monopolistic public

school system or through a more competitive system of parental choice.

Amendment 23, by guaranteeing that education spending will grow faster than TABOR, is putting tremendous pressure on other parts of the budget. Prudent fiscal policy demands that lawmakers be able to make conscious decisions in the context of the total budget and evaluate all of the state's needs and priorities together. Otherwise, the result will be fragmented and reactionary decisions. Limited resources should be put where they are most needed, but walling off a fourth of the state's budget and placing it on autopilot prevents honest discussion and deliberate decision making.

Colorado should not abandon TABOR's sensible budget controls because of well-intentioned but misguided mandates that put other important services on a collision course with education. Amendment 23 should be reformed so that policymakers can evaluate all budgetary needs and make calculated decisions in the context of limited resources. Rather than blame TABOR, Colorado citizens should demand that the education establishment improve educational outcomes by becoming more effective at what they do, not in how much they spend.

The Ratchet Effect and Reforming Government

While TABOR protected Colorado from huge structural budget delicits, it also permanently racheted down the growth in spending after revenues dropped. If revenues drop, as they did in 2003 and 2004, the TABOR limit is calculated using this lower base (total revenue from the previous year). (The TABOR limit actually grew slightly and never declined during this period. (14)

- Eric Hanushek, "The Economics of Schooling: Production and Efficiency in Public Schools," Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. 24 (September 1986), pp. 1141–1177. See also John Chubb and Terry Moe, Politics, Markets and America's Schools (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 1990), p. 336.
- 12. LePevre and Hederman. "Report Card on American Education."
- 13. The TABOR limit is calculated in two steps. First, the TABOR base is identified. The base is either the previous year's TABOR limit or actual tax revenues, whichever is lower. Second, the TABOR limit is calculated by increasing the base by the previous year's inflation rate and state population growth rate.
- 14. Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "The TABOR Surplus and TABOR Refund Mechanisms," and Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "Revised June 2005 Revenue Forecast," memorandum, June 21, 2005, at www.state.co.us/gov_dir/govnr_dir/ospb/economics/cep/2005/cep2005-06.pdf (July 21, 2005).



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However, when revenues recover, the TABOR base is not allowed to jump back up to the previous level, but rather must grow slowly.

Colorado's TABOR has long been viewed as the gold standard of tax and spending limits because of its tough limits on spending, including this ratcheting down effect. Other states that are considering a TABOR have not set the bar as high as Colorado. Eliminating TABOR's ratchet effect would be far preferable to giving spending and revenue growth a free pass as Referendum C would, do.

However, a better alternative is to take advantage of the ratchet effect to force state government to seek the same types of innovation that the private sector relies on to achieve a competitive edge. In the private secror, the constant competitive pressure to reduce costs farces firms to embrace organizational change and cost-reducing technologies. Firms change not only the way that they do things, but also what they do. Few such pressures exist in government, which is one reason why the public sector is inherently more inefficient than The private sector.

. . One of TABOR's strengths is that it brings just . such outside pressure to bear on policymakers, and the ratchet effect magnifies this pressure. Under Referendum C, the legislature will have no incentive to streamline government operations, and government bureaucracies will be under little or no

Elected officials will always face hard choices when looking out for the taxpayer, and this was certainly the case for Colorado this year. "Priority Colorado,"15 a blueprint for streamlining Colorado's government, was compiled specifically to help the governor and legislature balance the budget without a tax increase. Among the proposal's key recommendations are:

Reducing overhead eosts and increasing efficiency across all agencies by consolidating administrative functions such as accounting and human resources;

- Eliminating wasteful program duplication and overlap by consolidating similar agencies and departments:
- Making state services more cost-effective by requiring competitive bidding for work that can be done by the private sector, following the successes of other states such as Florida;
- Reforming the Medicaid program, one of the biggest budget pressures in Colorado (and most other states); and
- Improving purchasing programs by using methods adopted successfully in other states.

Sadly, Colorado's legislative leadership dismissed this report. Rather than seizing the opportunity to restructure the government and achieve long-term savings for Colorado's taxpayers, the legislatute actually increased state spending by 4.2 percent this year and then asked for a permanent tax and spending increase under Referendum C.

Conclusion

Contrary to what TABOR's opponents predicted, TABOR has not wrecked the state's economy or budget. Golorado's citizens were protected from huge structural delicits and paid less in taxes thanks to TABOR's refunds and permanent tax cuts. Moreover, the state's economy grewfaster than the national average after TABOR. Regrettably, Amendment 23 put K-12 education rest of the budget; putting other vital programs at odds with education.

> Rather than take the necessary steps to reform Amendment 23, lawmakers ignored the budgetbalancing options outlined in "Priority Colorado" and chose the easy path of a \$3 billion permanent tax hike. Referendum C is a serious effort to undo TABOR. Those who say that this is just a minor fix are mistaken. In reality, it violates TABOR's basic tenet of forcing the state's leaders to live within modest means. The proposed five-year "time-out" would render TABOR irrelevant by ratcheting up

^{15.} Geoffrey F. Segal, "Priority Colorado: Balancing the Budget While Preserving TABOR and Colorado's Quality of Life," Independence Institute Issue Paper No. 4-2005, February 2005, at www.independenceinstitute.org/articles/IP_4_2005.pdf (July 21,



TACARAGOONS

demand for bigger government. Breaching TABOR's limit will not sate the appetites of big spenders and entrenched government programs for taxpayer money, but instead will make it only too easy for them to ask for another time-out.

The true spirit of TABOR is to protect Colorado taxpayers from the freewheeling spending practices of elected officials and the growing burden that

government places on their pocketbooks. TABOR should remain unbreached.

—Alison Acosta Fraser is Director of the Thomas A. Roe Institute for Economic Policy Studies at The Heritage Foundation. Keith Miller, Research Assistant in the Roe Institute, contributed to this paper.



Broken promises: Lawmakers starve high-ed even when state budget is fat on cash

Amy Oliver
Independence Institute
January 28th, 2008
Link: http://liberty.i2i.org/2008/01/28/Broken-promises-Lawmakers-starve-high-ed-even-when-state-budget-is-fat-on-cash/

A Rocky Mountain News headline warned earlier this month, College funding teeters on brink: Officials say huge tuition hikes likely if system isn't fixed.

With a recession looming large, University of Colorado President Hank Brown fears that a weakened Colorado economy could result in state funding cuts of up to 50 percent and massive tuition hikes.

Yet the state is awash in cash. Last November, Governor Bill Ritter submitted the largest budget proposal in Colorado history – a whopping \$18 billion for fiscal year 2008-09. Much of the additional money courtesy of taxpayers who narrowly approved Referendum C, which lifted the state's constitutional spending cap for five years and permanently raised baseline spending thereafter.

Referendum C passed in 2005, when lawmakers, business leaders, higher ed officials and special interest groups asked Colorado voters for a timeout from the spending restrictions of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) in order to allow state government spending to recover from the recession of 2001-2002, which saw higher ed funding slashed while K-12 funding continued to the

Ignoring other fiscal complications and constitutional commitments, campaign literature promised that extra money would be split evenly between K-12 education, higher ed and health care. News organizations reiterated the campaign literature promises regarding how surplus TABOR revenue would be spent.

Two days after the 2005 election, Colorado Senate President Joan Fitz-Gerald was quoted in a news article, We've already agreed it would be 33 1/3, 33 1/3 and 33 1/3 for K-12 education, state colleges and health care.

With the Ref. C tab now at \$6 billion and climbing, higher ed should have received nearly \$2 billion in additional funding. According to a Joint Budget Committee report, nearly \$3.2 billion in Ref C surplus already has been split almost evenly between K-12 education, tuition stipends for college students, and health care subsidies for Medicaid participants.

So how can higher ed in Colorado be so financially strapped that its institutions are looking at massive tuition hikes

A closer examination of the state budget reveals that Ref. C target areas did not benefit as much as the remainder of the state budget. Spending on programs not associated with Ref C has grown by 28.7 percent, more than twice as fast as spending on education and health care (11.9 percent).

How did that happen After Ref. C passed, lawmakers approved a fiscal shell game, reducing K-12, higher ed and Medicaid spending from existing sources, then replacing those funds with money from Ref. C. In some instances, education and health care actually received less money immediately after Ref. C passed.

The Joint Budget Committee's 2006-07 Appropriations Report details what happened. After Ref. C passed in November 2005, higher ed initially absorbed a \$271 million general fund cut, mostly offset by a \$253 million Ref. C appropriation.

The first Excess State Revenue Report, mandated by Ref. C explains how the shell game technically complied with Ref. C's language, while breaking the promises made to the voters: although programs not identified in Ref. C may have received funds that would not have otherwise been available, they did not receive funding directly from Referendum C.

The fiscal maneuvering gave lawmakers the opportunity to divert financial resources to programs not mentioned in the Ref. C language or campaign literature. In the first year alone, lawmakers diverted more than \$800 million away from Ref. C priorities and into other spending areas.

Voters were told that without Ref. C dollars, Colorado's public institutions of higher education would be privatized and lower-income students could kiss their college dreams goodbye. Three years later, we hear the same type of doomsday rhetoric.

Voters have cause to feel double-crossed. Prior to Ref. C, the state's annual subsidy to colleges and universities was cut from \$750 million to \$498 million with students and parents picking up the slack by paying higher futtion. For 2007:08, general fund spending on higher ed is \$746 million—still below pre-recession levels.

Based on promises made during the 2005 Ref. C campaign, it's fair to assume that Colorado voters expected that higher education would fare better than those programs not identified with Ref. C.

When lawmakers look to raid taxpayers' wallets yet again, hopefully voters will remember promises made and broken.

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Looking Forward

Colorado's fiscal prospects after Ref C

December 2007

A joint research project of



Justice and Economic Security for all Coloradan



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ONE MILLION KIDS AT A TIME

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Looking Forward

Colorado's fiscal prospects after Ref C

Introduction

In November 2005, Colorado votera passed Referendum C, giving the state a five-year "time-out" from the revenue limits established by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). The current Colorado state budget (July 2007 through June 2008) is the third of five budgets to operate under that time-out, and the legislative Joint Budget Committee is working on the fourth. Many Coloradans are starting to ask what should happen next.

Where did Referendum C get us as a state? Where are we headed leoking forward, and is that actually where we want to go?

We believe the best way forward is to first make sure we have good information so voters can make good decisions. The purpose of this report is to provide that information. Looking Forward projects state revenues and expenditures through 2013, a sixyear period that includes the last three years of the Referendum C time-out and the first three years of the new Ref C revenue cap.

Specifically, this report attempts to answer the following questions:

- How much revenue will the state collect in each of the next six years with existing taxes?
- How much will the state need to spend in each of the next six years to maintain 2007 levels of service?¹
- Is there a gap hetween these projected revenues and projected expenditures? If so, how big is it?
- How do constitutional and statutory budgeting provisions affect the situation?

Our goal is to compile one reliable set of projections about future fiscal conditions as a common baseline from which to define challenges, inform public debate and guide decisions.

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Key observations

Our findings drive four key observations about where we are headed as a state:

- Colorado state services have only partially recovered from the economic downturn.
 Referendum C has allowed the state to retain more than \$1 billion in revenues each year. Even so, most major state programs have not returned to the levels of service attained immediately prior te the 2001-03 downturn.
- 2. Nevertheless, 2007 is probably as good as it gets. There will be no further recovery of service levels under Referendum C. In fact, it will be a challenge for the state to maintain 2007 levels of service into the future, and we project there will not be enough left over to maintain the state's roads, bridges and buildings in their current conditions.
- 3. It is the Arveschoug-Bird formula that will mostly determine how revenues are allocated in the future. This formula largely dictates how General Funds are allocated between the state's operating budgets (e.g., Education, Medicaid, Corrections, otc.) and capital budgets (e.g., Transportation and Capital Construction), and it will continue to do so throughout the study period.

4. Budgets for the major areas of state government are interrelated. Because all General Fund revenues are fully allocated, any further increases in state services can come only through now revenues or at the expense of service cuts elsewhere. The departments of Education, Higher Education, Health Care Policy and Financing (largely for Medicaid), Human Services, Corrections and Transportation, which together account for more than 80 percent of total state spending, all depend on state General Fund revenues for significant portions of their funding.

Summary of findings

Finding 1. Colorado's schools, colleges and universities, health care safety net, human service programs, prisons, transportation and building maintenance depend on General Fund revenues for much of their funding.

Finding 2. General Fund appropriations will need to grow by a compound average amount rate of 6.3 percent to maintain 2007 levels of service through 2013.

Finding 3. The 6 percent Arveschoug-Bird
General Fund growth formula could force some cuts
in the projected appropriations needed to maintain
2007 levels of service through the six-year study
period. It will certainly not allow any further
increases in services.

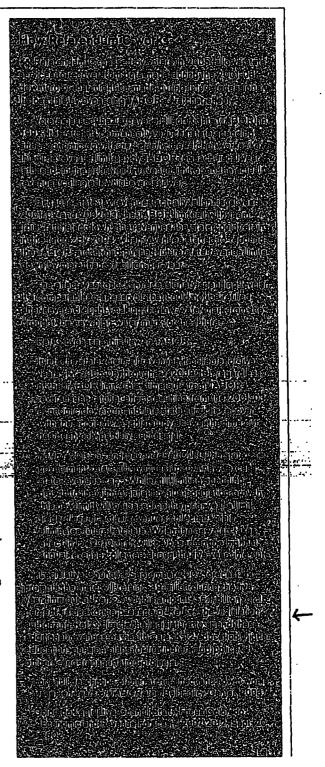
Finding 4. Assuming continued economic growth, state Ganeral Fund to venius 275 ptojectau to grow by an average annual compound rate of 5.2 percent through 2013.

Finding 5. Projected revenues will not be sufficient to maintain the state's buildings, roads and bridges in their current condition, even with the increased dependence of General Fund revenues.

Finding 6. The new state revenue limit imposed by Referendum C, which takes effect in FY 2010-11, is not likely to limit spending during the study period.

Finding 7. Projected revenues will not be sufficient to accommodate new or expanded services.

*® More details online: for more in-depth, agency-by-agency reviews of revenues and expenditures for the six-year study period, visit www.thehell.org and click on Looking Forward.



Implications

Referendum C allowed the legislature to avoid additional cuts and restore some of the services it cut during the downturn early in the decade. But rather than restoring more services, Raf C's main effect in the future will only be to help maintain the levels of service achieved during the first two years of the time-out.

In other words, Referendum C stopped the bleeding and stabilized the patient, but could do little elss.

The question is whether that is good enough. Looking forward, will 2007 levels of service meet the needs of a growing state in the 21st Century?

Answering that question requires more than projecting revenues and expenditures. It requires a serious, informed, broad statewide discussion about the kind of state we want Colorado to be.

Wo use 2007 as our baseline in this report because it represents the status quo in Colorado. It is where we currently are as a state, although it does not necessarily represent where we want to be. Whether compared to other states or to historical trends, current General Fund revenues in Colorado are quite

low. In 2005, the most recent year for which comparative data are available, Colorado state government ranked 44th of the 50 states in per capita spending, and 49th in spending as a percentage of total personal income.*

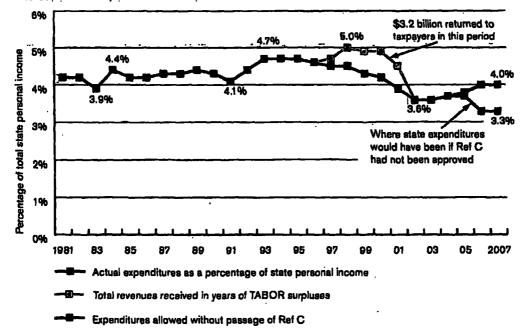
In fact, as Figure 1 shows, when measured against total personal income statewide, General Fund revenues in FY 2007-08 are 11 percent below the average of the two decades prior to the 2001-03 economic downtum.

From 1982 through 2001, General Fund revenues averaged 4.5 percent of total personal income. During the 2001-03 downturn, revenues dropped to a low of 3.6 percent of personal income, 20 percent below the average of the previous two decades. After voters approved Ref C in 2005, revenues recovered somewhat, to 4 percent of personal income in FY 2006-07. That's still more than 11 percent below the previous average.

Many of Colorado's leaders point to the outcomes of state programs and suggest we should aspire for more.

 Many argue there will not be enough transportation funding to build and maintain the roads, bridges and transit systems we will need to compete economically.

Figure 1. State General Fund revenues and expenditures as a percentage of total state personal income, 1981 to 2007



- Some argue we still are far behind in funding our colleges and universities. At the same time, Gov. Ritter has set a goal of doubling the number of degrees and certificates awarded in the next decade.
- Some argue we lack the resources to meet state and federal standards in K-12 education, not to mention meeting the governor's challenge to cut our high school dropout rate in half.
- The Blue Ribbon Commission for Health Care Reform is studying five options for increasing access to affordable health care. Most would require significant new state spending.

These are important discussions about the critical public structures that underpin our prosperity. But the core questions are: How much would these changes cost? Where will we find the money to implement them?

It is clear from our findings that, at best, Colorado has only enough money to do what it already is doing. Without significant cuts to existing programs, increased revenues, changes in constitutional or statutory provisions, or a combination of all three, there can be no meaningful expansion of existing programs or services.

So where are we headed as a state? Is that where we want to go? This report answers the first question. With this information in hand, we can begin to answer the second.

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Summary of findings

In this study, we focus on revenues to and appropriations from the state General Fund through 2013. We do not project revenues or appropriations for cush or federal funds.

Specifically, we project revenues to the General Fund under current taxes and tax rates, assuming continued moderate economic growth. And we estimate the level of appropriations from the General Fund that would be needed to maintain current 2007 levels of service over the study period.

More information about our methodology can be found in the box on the facing page or online at www.thebell.org in the appendices to this report.

Our projections about the future of the state General Fund lead to the following major findings.

Agency budgets analyzed in this report

 Agencies analyzed: 99 percent of General Fund appropriations

Corrections
Education (K-12 education)
I-ligher Education
Health Care Policy and Financing
Human Services

 Other agencies: 10 percent of General Fund appropriations

Agriculture
Gevernor's Office
Judicial
Laber and Employment
Law (Atternay General)
Legiolature
Local Affairs
Military and Veterans Affairs
Natural Resources
Personnel and Administration
Public Health and Environment
Public Safety
Regulatory Agencies
Revenue

Other areas analyzeds

Treasury

Capital Construction Transportation

Finding 1.

Colorado's schools, colleges and universities, health care safety net, human service programs, prisons, transportation system, and building maintenance all depend on General Fund revenues for much of their funding.

Appropriations from the General Fund make up significant portions of the total operating budgets for the five major state departments:

- · Corrections: 90 percent from the General Fund
- Education: 75 percent from the General Fund *
- Health Care Policy and Financing: 41 percent from the General Fund
- Higher Education: 40 percent from the General Fund *
- Human Services: 32 percent from the General Fund

Other major departmental and program budgets are increasingly dependent on direct appropriations and spillover from the General Fund due to the Arveschoug-Bird formula (see Finding No. 3).

The state capital construction budget is almost wholly dependent on General Fund revenues, and transfers of General Fund revenues to the Department of Transportation will equal at least 27 percent of the department's total appropriations in FY 2007-08.

Finding 2.

General Fund appropriations will need to grow by a compound average rate of 6.3 percent annually to maintain 2007 levels of service through 2013.

The compound average annual growth rates that we project will be needed to sustain 2007 levels of service in the major departments through 2013 range from more than 8.1 percent per year for the Department of Corrections down to 4.1 percent per year for the Department of Human Services. Taken tugether, these projections drive an overall compound average annual growth rate in apprepriations from the General Fund of 6.3 percent through 2013.

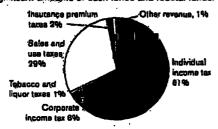
This overall projection is based on the compound average annual compound growth rates of the projections for the five major departments. It assumes that appropriations to the other 15 agencies that account for the remaining 10 percent of the General Fund budget in 2007 will grow at the same average rate.

How the state budget works

Calorade state government collects revenues from a variety of sources, and divides them into specific types of funds. The legislature appropriates money from these funds to pay for state government activities. State law places limits and restrictions on how the legislature can use the money from each type of fund.

State revenues

In FY 2007-08, the state expects to collect about \$7.7 billion in taxes for the General Fund. About 67 percent of this revenue comes from personal and corporate income taxes, 30 percent from sales, use and excise taxes, and 3 percent from other sources. The state also deligious significant amounts of cash funds and federal funds.



State funds

General Fund: The General Fund is the state's unrestricted account that is used to fund state activities and support the primary functions of state government. It is the largest state fund, representing 42 percent of total state spending. Most legislative debate over the budget involves how to spend General Fund money.

General Fund Exempt: Some of the revenues flowing into the General Fund are exempt from TABOR.

When voters approved Amendment 35 in 2004, increasing the tebacce tas to fund health care, they exempted the new revenues from TABOR. About 3 percent of the Amendment 35 tebacco taxes are deposited into the General Fund and counted an General Fund Exempt.

When voters approved Ref C in 2005, they sutherized the state to retain and spend revenues even the limit set by TABOR. These revenues are deposited in the General Fund Exempt account.

Cash Funds; Cash Funds are collected for a specific purpose through taxes, fees, or charges, They are used to support a specific function of state government. Examples of cash funds are the gasoline tax, unemployment insurance taxes and park entrance less.

Cash Funds Exempt: Certain Cash Funds are exempt from TABOR, such as morely collected through an enterprise as defined by TABOR, damage siviled made to the state, or funds raised from the sale of property.

Examples of enterprises include the State Feir, state colleges and universities, and the Qivision of Wildlife.

The rest of Amondment 35 toherco taxes are deposited into four funds, with most going to the Health Care Expansion Fund. These funds are counted as Cash Funds Exempt. As a result, most of the recent increases in funding to health care bave assuration Cosh Funds Exempt Instead of the General Fund.

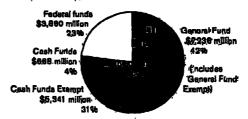
Federal funds

The federal government provides funds for a variety of state programs, including about half the cost of the state's Medicald program and 40 percent of transportation funds.

State appropriations

The legislature appropriates General Funds, Qash Funds, Cash Funds Exempt, and certain federal funds to finance the operations of state government.

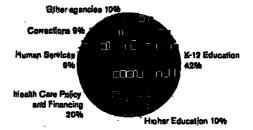
in FY 2007-08, the state expects to apprepriate funds as shown in this chart:



Some agencies rely almost entirely on the General Fund, such as the Department of Corrections. Many receive a mixture of funds, such as the Department of Higher Education, which receives General Funds and collects tuition and fees from students. Others receive almost no General Fund and are funded almost explutively through Cash Fund user fees, such as the Department of Regulatory Agencies:

The Department of Transportation is unique. It relies primarily on the state gaseline tex, federal funds and other tees. It does not receive General Fund appropriations as part of the state's operating budget, but some General Fund revenues are transferred to transportation when certain budget conditions are met.

FY 2007-08 General Fund appropriations



8

The department-level calculations that drive our overall projections are detailed in the online appendices to this report and summarized in Table 1 (page 8) and Figures 2 and 3. Table 1 lists the major growth factors for each of the five main agencies. Figure 2 shows the annual percentage growth in General Funds that would be needed in each major agency to maintain 2007 levels of service. Figure 3 (page 9) shows what this means in total dollars.

It's important to note that these projections are based largely on conservative assumptions. For example, we assume throughout that programs that got funding from the federal government will maintain their current share. But if, for example, the federal commitment to Medicaid decreases, the state would need to increase its commitment beyond what we have projected to maintain 2007 levels of service.

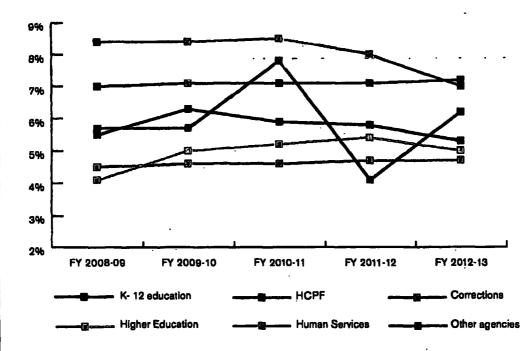
A similar assumption is made for the federal commitment to transportation spending, discussed in Finding 5 (page 12).

However, we based our K-12 appropriations on a projected change in the relationship between the state and local share of the costs of K-12 education. After declining slightly, the portion of K-12 education costs paid for by the state is projected to increase over the atudy period.

The Joint Budget Committee (JBC) staff projects the state's share of these costs will decline from 63.9 percent in FY 2006-07 to 62.6 percent in FY 2007-08. The reduction is due to the stabilization of local mill levies, which the legislature passed as part of the 2007 School Finance Act (SB 07-199). However, through FY 2012-13, the JBC staff projects the state share of K-12 costs will increase to 65.7 percent, because assessed property values in local school districts are not expected to grow as much as education expenditures.

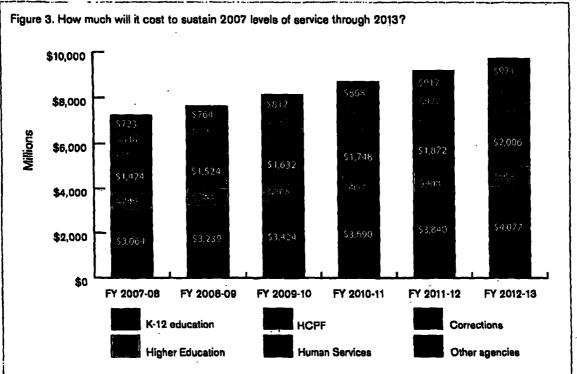
The increase in the portion of K-12 education paid for by the state will cause state expenditures to increase. Because the state portion varies each year, the growth rate in K-12 education expenditures will vary as well, as shown in Figure 2.





7

Looking Forward • December 2007						
Table 1. Factors driving growth in General Fund appropriations						
ં <u>વેકુકમ</u> ાસુ	Svetget Odvers	Gasyata nesse	દિલાદેલક દાંત્રીલું દાલાબુ ભાગાયાં આક દિજ ઉદ્દેશના દિજ ઉદ્દેશના	fierdors diving agency agenthious fit wold-ly		
Corrections	Adult prison population	Adult prison population is projected to grow on average 5.7 percent annually from FY 2007-08 through FY 2012-13.	23,752 adult prisoners	32,140 adult prisoners		
Education	Student population Inflation State share of K-12 education costs	Student population is projected to grow on average 1.66 percent annually from FY 2007-08 through FY 2012-13. Inflation is projected to average 3.3 percent annually from FY 2007-08 through FY 2012-13. Amendment 23 requires education funding to increase by inflation plus 1 percent through FY 2010-11. The state share of K-12 education costs are projected to increase from 62.6 percent in FY 2007-08 to 65.7 percent in FY 2012-13.	767,413 K-12 students 62.6 percent of K-12 costs paid for by the state.	833,324 K-12 students 85.7 percent of K-12 costs paid for by the state.		
Higher Education	Full-time equivalent students eligible for the College Opportunity Fund (COF) Inflation	Full-time equivalent COF-eligible student enrollment is projected to grow by 1.2 percent in FY 2008-09 and 1.9 percent from FY 2008-10 through FY 2012-13. Inflation is projected to average 3.3 percent annually from FY 2007-08 through FY 2012-13.	122,847 COF-eligible full time - equivalent - students	134,042 COF-eligible full time equivalent students		
Health Care Policy and Financing	Enrollment in health programs, based on historic averages Health care costs, based on historic averages	The 10-year average annual growth rate in the number of people who received traditional Medicaid services from FY 1997-98 through FY 2007-08 was 4.56 percent.	372,549 people receiving traditional Medicaid services	465,528 people receiving traditional Medicald services		
Human Services	Enrollment in human services programs, based on historic averages Human service costs, based on historic averages	The 10-year average annual growth rate in Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) appropriations from FY 1997-98 through FY 2007-08 was 5.98 percent. The 10-year average annual growth rate in child welfare cases from FY 1997-98 through FY 2007-08 was 5.08 percent.	1,494 sverage daily population of juveniles committed to DYC 88,724 child welfare cases	1,651 average daily population of juveniles committed to DYC 79,937 child welfare cases		



Finding 3.

The 6 percent Arveschoug-Bird General Fund growth formula could force some cuts in the projected appropriations needed to maintain 2007 levels of sarvice through the six-year study period. It will certainly not allow any further increase in services.

Arveschoug-Bird, passed by the legislature in 1991, caps the annual growth in appropriations from the General Fund (other than for capital construction) to no more than 6 percent annually, regardless of revenues. But Arveschoug-Bird does not actually limit state spending, because revenues outside the 6 percent spending limit are fully allocated to other areas under current law. In essence, the Arveschoug-Bird "limit" is not a limit at all – it is a budget allocation formula.

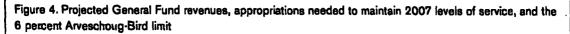
All revenues from Referendum C are deposited in the "General Fund Exempt" account and distributed according to its provisions. However, because of Arveschoug-Bird, the higher-than-projected revenues in the first three years of Ref C displaced other funds, which have spilled over the 6 percent cap and flowed to non-operating expenses, including transportation. This is likely to continue, as the Arveschoug-Bird formula allows only modest growth in operating expenses.

Because state and federal gasoline tax rovenues have not kept pace with the growing use of the state's roads and bridges (See also Finding 5), the transportation budget has become increasingly dependent on this spillover of General Fund revenues created by the Arveschoug-Bird formula. So while a change to the formula could increase funding for General Fund departments such as Education, Higher Education or Human Services, it would do so only at the expense of transportation and capital construction.

Interestingly, because Arveschoug-Bird is an annual growth formula that is always based on the previous year's General Fund appropriations, it permanently ratchets down services beginning in those years when the full 6 percent is not appropriated. This is similar to the mechanism that causes the ratchet effect of TABOR, which is explained in the Bell's 2003 publication, Ten Years of TABOR.

Because of a decrease in revenue due to an economic downturn and a reduction in tax rates, appropriations did not grow by the full 6 percent in 2002 or 2003. In fact, in 2002 appropriations actually shrank. As a result, we estimate the Arveschoug-Bird limit in 2007 is \$982 million lower than it would have been had appropriations actually grown by the full 6 percent in 2002 and 2003.

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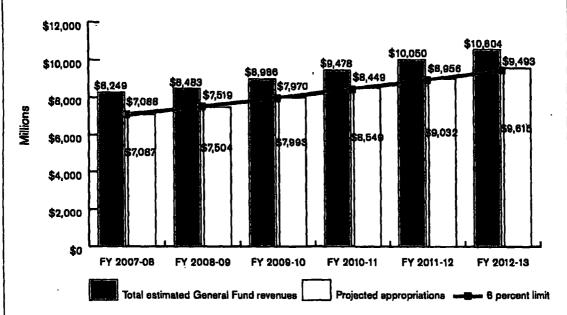


Figure 4 shows that our projection of appropriations needed to maintain 2007 service levels into the future could exceed the 6 percent Arveschoug-Bird limit (red line) by \$23 million in FY 2009-10, growing to \$122 million in FY 2012-13. This means the legislature might have to cut future apprepriations below the amount we project is needed to maintain 2007 service levels in order to meet the 6 percent requirement.

Finding 4.

Assuming continued economic growth, state General Fund revenues are projected to grow by a compound average annual rate of 5.2 percent through 2013.

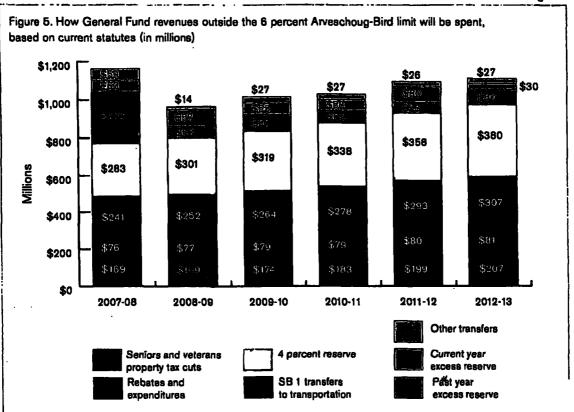
In FY 2007-08, the state will have approximately \$8.25 billion in revenues for the General Fund. The personal income tax and the state sales tax are responsible for more than 80 percent of these funds, with the corporate income tax and a variety of excise and other taxes providing the rest. Of the \$8.25 billion, nearly \$1.1 billion are "General Fund Exempt," meaning they can be retained and spent by the state only because of the passage of Referendum C.

Using estimates from the Legislative Council through FY 2011-12, and estimating one additional year of revenues beyond that, we project that General Fund revenues will increase to \$10.6 billion in FY 2012-13. This constitutes a compound average annual growth rate of 5.2 percent. That is lower than the 6.3 percent growth in appropriations that we project will be needed to sustain 2007 levels of service.

Still, because some of the appropriations outside the Arveschoug-Bird limit are likely to be reduced first, this level of growth should provide enough revenues to sustain 2007 service levels for the five major departments and other program budgets traditionally supported by the General Fund, at least through 2013.

However, if these trends continue over the long term, spill-over funding for transportation and capital construction from above the Arveschoug-Bird line would eventually disappear. At that point, 2007 levels of service in the other major programs could no longer be maintained. Service cuts would occur earlier if the economy grows more slowly than these projections assume.





Details on General Fund expenditures that fall outside the 6 percent limit

- · Rebates and expenditures
 - Transfers from the state to local governments to cover the value of local sales taxes not levied on cigarette sales
 - Appropriations to the Old Age Pension fund
 - Tax credits to offset heating costs and property taxes for low-income seniors
 - Appropriations to the firefighters and police pension accounts
 - Treasurer's loans to school districts
- Tax credits to offset residential property taxes for senior citizens (regardless of income) were established by voter approval of Referendum A in 2000, and for disabled veterans under passage of Referendum E in 2006.

- Senate Bill 1 transfers to transportation: specifically, up to 10.355 percent of sales tax revenues in the General Fund are transferred to the Highway Users Tax Fund.
- The 4 percent reserve is the amount the legislature is required by law to set aside each year to cushion state spending against a downturn in revenues.
- Past year excess reserves ere the amounts carried over from the previous fiscal year, counted as General Fund revenues and transferred to transportation and capital construction. These are also referred to as HB 1310 funds, for the law that shifts them to transportation and capital construction. (See discussion in Finding 5.)
- Current year excess reserves are the amounts projected for the current year that will be carried over to the next fiscal year's budget.
- Other transfers include funds to capital construction and sales taxes to the Older Colorzdans Fund.

Finding 5.

Projected revenues will not be sufficient, even with the increased dependence on General Fund revenues, to maintaining the state's buildings, roads and bridges in their current condition.

On top of the operating budgets discussed in previous sections, the state also depends on the General Fund to help support its capital budgets to build and maintain roads and hridges, college classrooms, state office buildings and prisons. But even with continued General Fund contributions, capital budgets will not be sufficient to maintain current conditions, let alone accommodate any new construction.

Transportation

Historically, the state has funded transportation primarily through the gasoline tax, which is based on a set amount per gallon of fuel. But as vehicles have become more fuel-efficient and the costs of construction have risen faster than consumer inflation, this tax has not produced enough revenue to keep pace with the cost of maintaining and expanding the state's transportation system.

Prior to the passage of TABOR in 1992, the legislature would raise the gasoline tax every few years to keep pace. TABOR shifted that authority away from the legislature to the voters. Since then, the gasoline tax has remained at the level set in 1991. 22 cents per gallon for gasoline and 20.5 cents per gallen for diesel. The legislature has committed General Fund revenues to help close the gap. Yet even with these additional lands, there is not nearly Capital construction revenues are the last dollars enough money to meet the projected costs of maintaining the current transportation system, let alone expanding it to meet the needs of a growing

Specifically, Senate Bill 1, passed in 1997, commits a portion of state sales and use tax revenues to the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) in years when General Fund revenues exceed the 6 percent Arveschoug-Bird limit. As Figure 5 (page 11) indicates, these Senate Bill 1 funds account for a significant portion of the revenues we project will spill over the 6 percent limit during the study period.

In 2002, faced with a continued funding gap for the 20-year transportation plan, the legislature passed HB 1310. It transfers to the Highway Users Tax Fund two-thirds of the General Fund excess reserve that is available at the and of a budget year. The other one-third of the excess reserve in used for projects to build, repair and maintain state buildings, as explained in the Capital Construction section.

Under current projections, which assume no economic downturn, SB 1 and HB 1310 together will add \$280 million to \$360 million per year to state transportation funding through 2013. Added to the estimated \$900 million per year from other sources (\$420 million from traditional sources such as the state gasoline tax, \$380 million in federal funds, and \$103 million from other sources, such as interest on bond proceeds)," total annual appropriations for transportation reach approximately \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion (in 2008 dollars).

However, the 2030 Statewide Transportation Plan estimates that just to maintain the state's existing roads and bridges in their current condition - a mix of 60 percent "good" and 40 percent "poor" -- will require \$2.6 hillion a year in current 2008 dollars over the next 25 years. That's \$1.3 billion more than will be available in good economic years, and almost \$1.7 billion more than will be available if an economic downturn climinates any spill-over of General Femil revenues.

Capital Construction

There is no consistent, reliable source of revenues for the Capital Construction Fund. When the money is available, the state has transferred one-third of the General Fund excess reserve to capital construction under HB 1310. As mentioned above, the General Fund excess reserve is what is left over after:

- 1. Operating expenses are funded up to the 6 percent Arveschaug-Bird limit.
- 2. The 4 percent statutory reserve is funded.
- 3. Transfers are made to Transportation under SB 1.
- in the door in good years and the first to disappear in bad years, placing repairs and maintenance of state buildings at the back of the General Fund line.

In 2006, state agencies estimated a need for \$683 million in capital projects in FY 2008-09 and a longterm need of \$2.7 billion through FY 2011-12." Because we cannot predict whether and when the legislature will approve a new facility, for purposes of this report we focus only on what it will cost to maintain existing facilities. To the extent the state needs to acquire or construct new facilities, our estimates will be low.

According to the Colorado Director of State Buildings, industry standards dictate an annual investment of 3 to 4 percent of the replacement value of total building inventory to maintain current conditions. The reprecement value of state buildings is estimated at \$6.77 billion, so a 3 percent maintenance investment would cost \$203 million a year to maintain current conditions.

In five of the last six fiscal years, the state appropriated less than 1 percent of replacement value for capital maintenance. In FY 2006-07, it appropriated 2.4 percent. If appropriations continue to fall below the industry standard, the condition of state buildings and facilities will deteriorate.

Finding 6.

The new state revenue limit imposed by Referendum C, which takes effect in FY 2010-11, is not likely to limit spending during the study period.

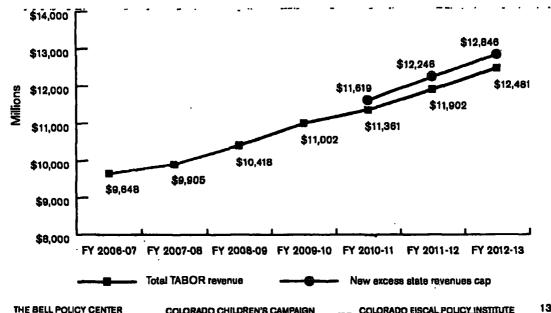
Referendum C imposes a new state revenue limit beginning in FY 2010-11. This new limit, known as the "excess state revenues cap," will use as its base the year during the TABOR time-out when revenues were highest. Based on current projections, that now base year should be FY 2009-10, the last year of the time-out. From then on, the limit will be determined by adding cumulative growth in population plus cumulative growth in consumer price inflation from that base year. (See sidebar, "How Referendum C works," page 2.)

Projections from the Legislative Council and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting differ slightly, but neither shows the state exceeding the new excess state revenues cap within its first few years of taking effect.

However, revenues are projected to be close to the new limit, so even minor variations in the rate of population growth, inflation or revenue growth could result in revenues exceeding the cap earlier than we project.

We also know from previous analysis that in most years, the new limit (reached by adding growth in population plus inflation) will grow more slowly than the overall economy. Over time, we can expect the excess revenues cap to grow more slowly than state revenues, which largely are tied to overall economic activity." As a rosult, the amount by which revonues exceed the limit will increase over time, making the new excess state revenues cap an increasingly important factor in the future.

Figure 6. A comparison of estimated TABOR revenues and the new excess state revenues cap projects there will be no taxpayer rebates within the six-year study period



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Finding 7.

Projected revenues will not be sufficient to accommodate new or expanded services.

Since the passage of Referendum C in 2005, a variety of official task forces and unofficial coalitions have formed to discuss specific state services and issue areas, including whether additional funding will be needed to achieve the desired results. However, our projections show that, at best, the state will barely be able to sustain services at 2007 levels for the remainder of the six-year study period. In fact, the Arveschoug-Bird limit may force some cuts in our projected appropriations needed to maintain these service levels in fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13.

Given current statutory and constitutional restrictions, Colorado can significantly increase spending only if it can generate additional revenues or cut other services. While important, cost-saving programs alone, such as the governor's initiative aimed at lowering prison recidivism or the Government Efficiency and Management (GEM) performance review, will not achieve the magnitude of savings needed to offset the increased need.

Efforts to evaluate funding needs, new funding mechanisms and options to restructure state programs include:

- Transportation: Current revenues will not be sufficient to maintain Colorado's roads and bridges in their current condition or to expand the system to keep pace with growth. The Department of Transportation estimates the state needs up to \$3.7 billion each year to maintain the system and accommodate growth, \$2.5 billion more than its current annual budget of approximately \$1.1 billion. The Brite Ribbon Transportation Finance and Implementation Panel, established by Gov Ritter, has been studying the state's transportation needs and has issued recommendations to increase funding options."
 - Health Care: Current revenues are likely to be sufficient to sustain 2007 levels of service, including Medicaid and other health programs in the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. But at 2007 levels of service, nearly 800,000 Coloradans lack health insurance, including 150,000 children." The Blue Ribbon Commission on Health Care Reform, formed by the legislature in 2006, is evaluating health care reform models to expand coverage, "especially for the underinsured and uninsured, and to lower health care costs for Colorado residents." The commission identified five reform options for indepth evaluation, and is to report its findings to legislators in January 2008. Each proposal would entail a significant restructuring of state health

programs and funding streams. According to an independent actuarial review, the fiscal impact of these options would vary widely, but could range from \$389 million to well over \$1 billion a year."

- Higher Education: The state's colleges and universities suffered disproportionately large cuts during the 2001-03 economic downtury compared to other state agencies. Even with Referendum C starting in 2005, and without considering subsequent inflation and enrollment growth, funding for the Department of Higher Education is still below where it was in 2002. As with all other General Fund programs, our analysis suggests projected revenues will not allow services to recover beyond their 2007 level. Compared to a representative group of peer institutions in other states. Colorado's colleges and universities as a whole receive 64 percent of average funding, according to an independent study done for the Colorado Coramission on Higher Education. Providing Colorado institutions with the same level of support as the average of these peers would cost an additional \$832 million in total funding each year."
- K-12 Education: State funding for K-12 education did not suffer the magnitude of cuts that other programs did during the downturn, in large part due to the funding requirements of Amendment 23. Still, Colorado lags behind other states in education funding and, more importantly, in critical achievement outcomes. Gov. Ritter wants Colorado to cut the dropout rate in half in a decade, and he established the P-20 Education Coordinating Council to look at ways to better structure our education system to meet the needs of the new century. Among other challenges, the federal No Child Left Behind mandate that students in all states achieve 100 percent proficiency by 2013-14 is likely to require all states to focus much more on achievement gap issues and low-performing schools in the next few years. An analysis by the Colorado School Finance Project projects that to adequately fund Colorado public schools, not including facilities, will require an additional \$2.9 billion annually."
- Other agencies: Colorado also lags behind other states in funding many smaller but equally important programs, such as state courts, environmental regulation, services for the developmentally disabled, public safety, and services for veterans. Compounding the problem, federal funding for Medicaid, human services and transportation are likely to slow in the coming years, requiring state government to restructure programs or backfill with its own resources.

In summary, the Looking Forward research tells us:

- · Our major state government services all depend on the General Fund for much of their funding,
- General Fund appropriations will need to grow by a 6.3 percent compound average annual rate to maintain 2007 levels of service through 2013.
- The 6 percent Arveschoug-Bird General Fund growth formula may force some cuts in our projected appropriations needed to maintain 2007 levels of scrvice in FY 2009-10 through FY 2012-13.
- Assuming continued growth in the economy, General Fund revenues will grow by a compound average annual rate of 5.2 percent through 2013.
- Projected revenues will not be enough to maintain state buildings, roads and bridges in their current condition.
- The new state revenue limit imposed by Referendum C, which takes effect in FY 2010-11, is not likely to limit spending during the study period.
- Projected revenues will not be sufficient to accommodate new or expanded services.

In other words, 2007 is as good as it gets.

The question for all Colorado is whether that is good enough.

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Meanwhile, laced with a continued gap in transportation funding, in 2002 the legislature passed HB 1310 to transfer two thirds of the General Fund excess reserve to the Highway Users Tax Fund. The other third is set aside to build, repair and maintain state buildings. The General Fund excess reserve is what is left over after overall revenues satisfy all other obligations, including General Fund operating budgets, the 4 percent statutory receive, and transfers to Transportation under SB 1.

Interactions among these and other constitutional and statutory provisions have often produced consequences beyond those intended.

The interaction of the Gallagher and TABOR amendments, for example, caused a major decline in the local tax base for public schools, requiring significant backfill from the state. From 1989 to 2007, the local share of advestion funding has dropped from 57 percent to 37 percent — a historic shift away from local funding to state funding for public schools. In part to counter this, in 2008 the legislature voted to temeve a provision of the 1994 School Finance Act mandating that local school districts reduce their milt levies whenever they experienced TABOR surpluses.

The decline in the local property tax base in turn helped apur passage of Amendment 23. By 2000, Colorado had elipped well below the national average for funding its schools. By requiring funding for public echools to increase faster than inflation, Amandment 23 was designed to help Colorado's schools catch up.

While protecting public school funding from cuts during the economic downturn, Amendment 23 executheted the problem for other parts of the budget. As a result, budget cuts fell heavily in other areas. By 2004-05, appropriations to colleges and universities were 21 percent below where they were in 2001-02, despite continued inflation and enrollment growth.

The tax outs enacted by the legislature before the economic downtum contributed to the severity of the revenue shortfall in 2002-93. While the intention may have been to step collecting excess revenues that would just have to be returned as the sconomy grew, the actual effect was to greatly exacerbate the decline in revenues as the economy stailed out.

And as revenues finally started to recover with the economy in 2004, Colorado began to (sel the full affects of TABOR's ratchet, which lowered the revenue fimit more than \$1 billion during the economic downturn. To openter that effect, in 9005 voters passed Referendum C. (See a detailed explanation of How Ref C works, page 2.)

That is how we got to where we are today.

The purpose of this report is to understand where we are headed from here forward, and whether that is where we want to go.

One clear lesson from the recent past is that an attempt to address a specific problem will often have unintended consequences - and often in areas seemingly unrelated to the original purpose of the measure.

As Colorado moves forward from here, we need to be especially attentive to the effect of our actions on all areas that matter to our future.

End notes

OO7 levels of service ropresent the services provided by state government through General Fund appropriations in the FY 2007-08 state budget. We estimate future state appropriations based on projected future changes in the factors that drive the budgets. We assumed no changes to current programs, including reductions, expansions or additions, other than those caused by increases in the number of people served or the costs of providing services.

- 90 percent of General Fund operating appropriations, 79 percent of total General Fund revenues and 81 percent of total state spending (including cash funds and foderal funds).
- Sources: Colorado Joint Budget Committee, "Fiscal Year 2007-08 Appropriations Report," and Colorado Legislative Council Staff, "Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast," 2007-2012, Sept. 20, 2007.
- Carol Hedges, "Aiming for the Middle," Culorado Fiscal Policy Institute, June 2007.
- Bell Policy Center calculations.

 Sources: Gross General Fund revenues reported in Legislative Council documents, and state annual personal income data reported by the U.S. Department of Commorce, Bureau of Ecanomic Analysis. The percentage was reached by dividing General Fund numbers for a fiscal year by personal income numbers for the calendar year ending in that fiscal year. For example, the percentage for 2007 was reached by dividing General Fund for FY 2006-07 by personal income for calendar year 2008.
- This percentage represents only the appropriations to the Colorado Department of Education.
- General Fund moneys are typically reported to make up
 30 percent of the Department of Higher Education's total
 appropriation in afficial budget and appropriations
 documents. However, this reporting method includes a
 double count of college Opportunity and (COP) Program
 appropriations—both as General Fund under the
 department's COF Program section, and as cash Funds
 Exempt under the department's Governing Boards
 section. To better reflect the actual amount of total funds
 appropriated to the department, our analysis counts COF
 Program funding only once, as Gonoral Fund in the COF
 Program section. With this single count of COF, General
 Fund moneys make up 40 percent of the department's
 total appropriation.
 - Compound avorage annual growth rate mensures how much revenue or appropriations need to grow each year to reach a total. It amoothes out variations and shows how much the revenues or appropriations must increase, on average, to maintain a steady rate of increase over a specific time frame.
 - E-mail from Carolyn Kampman, Chief Legislative Analyst, Colorado Joint Budget Committee, Nov. 15, 2007.
 - "Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast 2004-2009," March 2004, Table 1, and "Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast 2003-2008," June 2003, Table 1, Colorado Legislative Council Staff.

- These data are based on Legislative Council staff's estimated S.B. 1 and HB 1310 transfers and estimated transportation revenues, taken from Colorado Department of Transportation, 2035 Revenue Forocast and Resource Allocation, Appendix D, page 71, Dec. 14, 2006.
- "Capital Construction Funding For FY 2007-08," Colorado Legislative Council Staff, Issue Brief No. 07-08, July 31, 2007.
- " Ten Years of TABOR, The Bell Policy Center, 2003.
- Blue Ribbon Panel on Transportation Finance and Implementation web site: www.dot.etate.co.us/StateWidePlanning/PlansStudies/ blueribbon.asp
- " Colorado Blue Ribbon Commission on Health Care Reform "Characteristics of the Uninsured in Colorado," (Preliminary Draft) June 12, 2007, The Lewin Group.
- "Colorado Blue flibbon Commission on Health Care Reform, "Technical Assessment of Health Care Reform Proposals," Aug. 20. 2007, The Lawin Group; "A Matrix for Comparing the Five Proposals Under Consideration by the Colorado Commission on Health Care Reform," Robin Baker, The Bell Policy Center, Nov. 21, 2007; and Colorado Blue Ribbon Commission on Health Care Reform press release, "\$167 Million in Cost Savings Possible with Health Reform," Nov. 15, 2007.
- ** National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, "Executive Briefing: Colorado Higher Education Financing Study," prepared for the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, 2007.
- The adequacy study assumes the following programs and class configurations are in place to support academic accountability expectations:
 - · Preschool for special needs student
 - · Universal full day kindergarten-for all students-
- On-going staff development
- · Additional instruction time for students not on track to
- mest scadeniic expectations ≈ Steenth teother retide 86-16-18 t P-8 and 26.1 at grades 1.42
- · Increased computer technology for students and staff
 The \$2.9 billion does not include an estimate for facilities.
 The Adequacy/Costing Out Analysis was completed by the
 Colorado School Finance Project and supported by
 Colorado Association of School Boards, Colorado
 Association of School Executives and the Colorado
 Education Association. More information online at
 www.cosfp.org.
- ¹⁶ Colorado Division of Property Enxation: 2006 Annual Report, Section II, pages 10 and 14.
- " Ten Years of TABOR, The Bell Policy Center, 2003.
- "Understanding Mill Levy Stabilization in Colorado," Colorado Children's Campaign, April 9 2007.

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Colorado's (u for your interest in our Looking Forward report. If you would like to receive more information as our work or iscal prospects continues or would like to participate in other Looking Forward activities please provide your mation below.
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iew minutes	value your opinion about the information and ideas presented in our <i>Looking Forward</i> report. Please take a sand complete the following survey. We plan to use the information gathered through these surveys to help work on this topic.
Pub	The information collected in this questionnaire is strictly confidential. lication of data will not identify any individuals, and the information will only be used in aggregate form.
	If you want to provide information to us, but do not want us to include it in the aggregated data developed for future publication, please check here
last three ye describes h	ry: Looking Ferward projects the appropriations needed to maintain 2007 levels of state services during the pars of Ref C and the first three years under the new excess state revenues cap established by Ref C. It now the agency budgets are interrelated and must be viewed in relation to one another. We conclude that bably as good as it gets in terms of service levels and that it will be a challenge to maintain those levels in the
For the	following questions, please consider the report's findings and think about the overall condition of Colorado.
1. Gene	rally speaking, do you think things in Colorado today are headed in the:

Continued on other side

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2. In your opinion, what do you think is the most important problem facing residents of Colorado today?

☐ Right direction ☐ Wrong direction

Please think about the current level of services provided by Colorado state government, such as K-12 education, human services, health care, higher education and transportation. Would you strongly disagree, disagree, agree or strongly agree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagres	Agree	Strongly Agree	No Optnion
3. Current state service levels are sufficient					
4. Colorado needs to increase the level of state services					
5. Colorado does a good job of keeping up with rising state needs.					
6. If Colorado stays on the current course there will not be enough services to meet state needs in the future.					
 Colorado should change the 6 percent limit on General Fund appropriations to allow more money to be spent on operating budgets. 					

8. If you do not think that current State service levels are sufficient to meet future needs, what actions do you think Colorado should take to address this issue?

9.	Do	you	think:
----	----	-----	--------

☐ Revenues should be increased to provide additional services

☐ Services should be cut to fit within projected revenue

☐ Don't know

10. Please share any other comments you have about the future direction of the Colorado state budget.

Please return this completed form to:
The Bell Policy Center
1801 Broadway, Suite 280
Denver, Colorado 80202



Questions? Comments? Contact The Bell Policy Center

lookingforward@thebell.org (303) 297-0456 in metro Denver (886) 283-8051 toll-free in Colorado

The Looking Forward research team

Research team leader



Rich Jones is the director of policy and research for the Bell Policy Center. He is an expert in state fiscal policy and budgeting and on economic security issues, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, predatory lending, business development and retirement. He is a former director of legislative programs for the National Conference of State Legislatures, and was a researcher for the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Mr. Jones holds a bachelor's in government administration from Shippensburg University and a master's in public administration from Pennsylvania State University.

Research team



Robin Baker is a senior policy analyst for the Bell Policy Center, where she researches health care, human services and fiscal policy. She was a research associate for the 2003 Bell Policy Center report, *Ten Years of TABOR*. She is a former director of the AmeriCorps project at Mesa State College and a former adjunct faculty member at Mesa. Dr. Baker holds a bachelor's in sociology from Mesa State College, a master's in sociology from Utah State University and a doctorate in social work from the University of Denver.



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REFERENDUM C: THE WRONG SOLUTION FOR THE WRONG PROBLEM

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> IP-2-2010 March 1, 2010

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REFERENDUM C: THE WRONG SOLUTION FOR THE WRONG PROBLEM

INTRODUCTION

The 1990s brought a booming economy for Colorado, attributed in part to the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), which passed in 1992. Between 2001 and 2002,



however, the economy in Colorado took a major hit, and TABOR was blamed for budget cuts that took place at the Scate Capitol. TABOR was blamed because of the limits it places on the government's ability to increase revenues from taxes and because of the "ratchet effect."

The economic recession continued until 2003, and led to the passage of

Referendum C in 2005. Referendum C, or Ref. C, suspended the provision of TABOR that requires tax revenue collected by the state above the TABOR limit to be refunded to the taxpayers. Under Ref. C, this money was directed into a special account to fund education, health care, retirement plans for firefighters and police officers, and strategic transportation projects. The statute also purported to permanently increase the constitutional TABOR revenue cap. The increase was supposed to help make up for the budget cuts that Ref. C supporters blamed on TABOR.

Unfortunately, this was the wrong solution because tax increase advocates misdagnosed the cause of the budget problems. The problems were not caused by TABOR.

They were caused by a variety of factors including: a national recession

the impact of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on tourism one of the worst droughts in Colorado's history the Amendment 23 mandate of increased education spending every year regardless of economic conditions a state legislature that continued to increase expenditures even as revenues were declining.

I. BACKGROUND

A. TABOR

The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) was authored by tax limit champion Douglas Bruce. Passed in 1992, it is Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution. The second line of the TABOR Amendment reads: "Its preferred interpretation shall reasonably restrain most the growth

of government." It restrains the growth of government in several ways:

First, it requires voter approval of tax increases. A tax increase is "a new tax, a rate increase, an increase in a property assessment value ratio or extension of an expiring tax, or a tax policy change requiring a net tax revenue gain." TABOR also bars four types of taxes: New or increased real estate transfer fees, local income taxes, state property taxes, and surcharges on state income taxes.

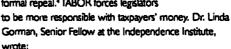
Second, it limits revenue growth. Annual changes in state revenue are limited to the previous year's cap or actual revenue, whichever is lower, plus a change based on inflation and population change. The Denver-Boulder-Greeley Consumer Price Index is the measure used to determine the level-of inflation. The U.S. Bureau of Census and state demographics measure the population variable. Within school districts, TABOR revenue changes are limited to changes in inflation and pupil enrollment.

Any revenue collected above this limit is required to be refunded to the taxpayers in a variety of ways. Between 1997 and 2002, Colorado reduced taxes more than any other state and issued annual tax rebates that totaled more than \$3.2.billion.

Third, it prevents existing revenue, spending, or debt limitations from being weakened without voter approval. Called the weakening

provision, TABOR was intended to protect statutory tax and spending limits, such as the Arveschoug-Bird Amendment.

TABOR has been the most effective Tax and Expenditure Limitation (TEL's) in the country, primarily because it is constitutional and not statutory. Its placement in the Constitution provides protection from being repealed by the legislature, although the legislature and the Colorado Supreme Court have invented ways to evade TABOR without formal repeal. TABOR forces legislators to be more responsible with taxpavers in





The spending limit ensures that government shares in people's economic pain as well as their economic gain. It prevents irresponsible legislatures from trying to avoid the dirty business of cost cutting by arbitrarily raising taxes on businesses and households just because a recession causes a fall in tax revenues.

B. AMENDMENT 23

Public education in Colorado is funded mainly through local property taxes and from the state's General Fund. Only 40 percent of the funding comes from local taxes, and the remaining funding comes from the General Fund. This is a large portion of the General Fund and makes up about 40 percent of the total fund, leaving the other 60 percent for all other state spending. The School Finance Act of 1994 was passed to determine the minimum amount of per-pupil funding the state would allocate. In 2000, Colorado passed Amendment 23, an education spending mandate designed to increase spending for K-12 public education.

Amendment 23 has three main components. First, it establishes a state education fund. This fund allocates one-third of one percentage point of the state income tax rate, about 7 percent of total state income tax, to pay for part of the required mandates and other educational programs created by the legislature.' When Amendment 23 passed, it was estimated that the fund would receive approximately \$4.58 billion by 20.10. The money allocated to the fund comes from the TABOR surplus revenue. when there is a surplus, which is money that otherwise would have been refunded to taxpayers. When there is no surplus, such as in an economic downtum or recession, the money must still be transferred into the fund and taken from other areas of state spending. This fund is also explicitly exempted from all other constitutional limitations 5

The second provision of Amendment 23 increases the General Fund appropriation to the School Finance



Act by 5 percent per year, resulting in an estimated additional \$6.35 billion over the 10-year period. We Known as the maintenance of effort clause, this provision was intended to ensure that money in the state education fund was used to fund education and not used for other programs. It also contains an "escape valve" that eases pressure in bad economic times. If personal income growth decreases to less than 4.5

percent, the increase in General Fund spending is no longer required, and a larger percentage of state education fund spending is allowed to make up the difference." The third part requires the state to increase funding at one percent above inflation every year for 10 years for basic per-pupil funding as well as special purpose (known as "categorical") programs. The estimated 10-year total increase for "categorical" programs is \$330 million.12 This increase is required no matter the financial situation of the state. Even in bad economic times, the state must increase spending by inflation plus one percent every year." Funding for "categorical programs" includes special education programs, English-language proficiency programs, public school transportation, Colorado Vocational Act spending, the expelled and at-risk student services grant program, "small attendance center" aid, and

comprehensive health education."

Amendment 23 was projected to cost taxpayers \$11.26 billion from 2001-2010 (\$4.58 billion for the state education fund, \$6.35 billion for the School Finance Act increase, and \$330 million to fund special purpose programs). In good economic times, this money comes from the TABOR surplus that would have been refunded to the taxpayer. As a result, taxpayers would pay more taxes, but the General Fund would still have funding for the programs. In bad economic times,

however there is no TABOR surplus and the education mandates must be sopplied from the education only do faxpayers still lose their refunds, but mooey also must be taken from other areas to fund the education increases.

Barry Poulson, Professor of Economics at the University of Colorado and Senior Fellow at the Independence Institute, wrote: "The Director of the State Office of Budgeting and Planning projects that the state government programs most likely to be affected by the proposed amendment would be reduced capital construction, and depletion of the Highway Users Tax Fund used for highway repair and maintenance." This problem became a reality during the recession of 2001-2003 when state revenues declined by more than one billion dollars. Even with the massive decline in revenue, Amendment 23 forced the state to increase K-12 education spending by more than \$450 million. What does Amendment 23 have to show for the increased spending and financial burden on the taxpayers?



C. REFERENDUM C

The recession of 2001 and the 9/11 terrorist attacks caused economic problems throughout the country, and Colorado was no exception. As was stated before, Colorado revenues decreased by \$1 billion, and the state was forced to make budget cuts. These budget cuts upset many people and led to the passage of HB05-1194 in the Colorado General Assembly, which was sent to the voters as Referendum C on the 2005 ballot. ARE, C passed with 52 percent of the vote and had bipartisan support among government officials. It put the TABOR revenue cap on hold for five years in the hopes of revitalizing the economy and ending the budget cuts. The introduction to the act reads:

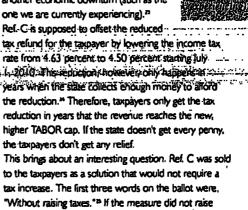
CONCERNING THE RETENTION OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING IN SECTION 20 (7) OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A MORE STABLE MEANS OF FUNDING STATE BUDGETARY NEEDS, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AUTHORIZING THE STATE TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE NEXT FIVE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING WITH THE 2005-06 FISCAL YEAR, AUTHORIZING THE STATE TO RETAIN AND SPEND AN AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF SUCH LIMITATION FOR THE 2010-11. FISCAL YEAR AND EOR EACH SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR UP TO THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP --AND REQUIRING THE RETAINED EXCESS STATE REVENUES TO BE USED TO PAY FOR EDUCATION: HEALTH CARE; ROADS, BRIDGES, AND OTHER STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS: AND RETIREMENT PLANS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS. "

Referendum C has two major provisions. It first sets up an account exempt from the General Fund that consists of the money above the TABOR limit which otherwise would have been refunded to the taxpayer. The money in this account was to be spent in four areas: health care, education (including related capital construction projects), retirement plans for firefighters and police officers, and strategic transportation projects. During the 2005 campaign, the amount of money projected to be spent from this fund was \$3.7 billion over five years. The bill describes education as "Public elementary"

and high school education; and higher education."¹⁰
The Colorado Legislative Council Staff's "Fiscal Impact
Statement," however, wrote that the money is to be used
for "preschool through twelfth grade public education;
community colleges and other public institutions of higher
education."²¹

The second major provision of Ref. C is that it permanently changes the way the TABOR limit is

calculated. Prior to Ref. C, the TABOR limit was based on the previous year's spending plus the percentage increase of population and inflation. Once Ref. C expires in 2010, the state will be allowed to use the highest level of spending from 2005 to 2010 in order to set the new limit in 2011. After that, the limit will be based on the previous year's limit plus population and inflation growth. This change effectively eliminates the so-called "ratchet effect," and will allow government spending to increase every year:" Starting in 2011, Ref. C is estimated to grow state spending by \$995 million, plus annual increases for population and inflation every year thereafter, assuming there isn't. another economic downturn (such as the one we are currently experiencing).23



This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado... under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V and section

taxes, why rlid it need to include a tax out in 2010? It is

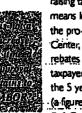
included in the bill under Section 3, it reads:

true that Ref. C does not increase the tax rate percentage, but it is not true to say it is not a tax increase. Also 20 of article X of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes [emphasis added]."^a

The TABOR amendment prevents the state from raising taxes without a vote of the people. If it is not a tax increase, why did it need voter approval as it pertains to TABOR? All one has to do is logically consider the facts and realize that Ref. C was estimated to be a \$3.7 billion tax hike, and 2008 estimates placed it at \$6.3 billion." The Rocky Mountain News reported on November 5, 2005:

If there is a fight next legislative session, it's likely to be over how to spend tens of millions of dollars in additional tax revenue the state now gets to keep because of Referendum C [emphasis added]....\$450 million in revenue the state doesn't have to refund to taxpayers next year."

Where does the state get "additional tax revenue" without



raising taxes? More money for the state means less money for the taxpayer. Even the pro-Ref. C think tank, The Bell Policy Center, wrote, "Loss of the TABOR rebates is projected to cost a single taxpayer \$450 and joint filers \$1,250 over the 5 year period." Even though \$450 (a figure based on the 2005 estimate that -Ref. C would take in \$3,7 billion) over five years may not sound like a lot, it hardly

Just one without rasing taxes.

Just one year after Ref. C passed, the Rocky Mountain News reported, "Remember that \$71 average tax refund you decided to give up in 2007[sic], opting instead to approve Referendum C1...It would have been \$243. For each adult. That's because the economy came roaning back, and the state collected \$1.116 billion in taxes the TABOR Amendment would have required sending back to taxpayers." Table 1 shows tax rebates that were issued to Colorado taxpayers from 1997-2001.

Table I. Tax Rebates in Colorado under TABOR

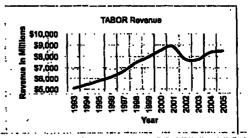
(in millions) "		
Year	Rebate	
. 1997	\$139	
1998	\$563	
1999	\$679	
2000	\$941	
2001	\$927	
Total	\$3.249	

If Ref. C had been in place in 1997, it would have cost taxpayers \$3.249 billion in lost tax refunds over a five-year period.

II. THE PROBLEM

Revenue for the state of Colorado steadily increased from 1993 to 2001, and TABOR played a key role in this economic boom. However, in 2001 and 2002, revenue subject to the TABOR limit suddenly decreased from \$8.8 billion to \$7.7 billion, a 12 percent decrease. In 2003, revenue decreased for the second straight year. These sharp decreases in tax revenue caused the state to make budget cuts in many areas.

Figure 1. TABOR Revenue, by Fiscal Year (in millions)"



Many in the government and across the state blamed TABOR for the budgetary shortfall and ensuing dust TABOR was said to have caused the problem because it did not allow services to keep pace with the growing economy since revenue growth was limited to inflation and population growth. It also made temporary budget cuts permanent because of the ratchet effect. TABOR opponents argue that if a service was cut one year, then that would be the new limit for the next year and it would only be able to slowly grow back to its original level. The Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute (CFPI) supported Ref. C as a temporary solution to the problem of services not being able to keep pace with the economy, and a permanent fix to the ratchet effect. They conceded that Ref. C was not a permanent solution, because after it expires in 2010 the formula would still "not keep pace with economic growth or changing need." They also stated that Ref. C would not be able to restore services to pre-recession levels. CFPI's Carol Hedges wrote, "Referendum C would allow the state to keep nearly \$580

million more than current law. That amount, however, is not large enough to allow the state to restore spending to FY 2001 levels." She also predicted that without Ref. C the state would provide \$1.9 billion less in services in FY 2007 than in FY 2001."

Ref. C was seen by many as the only solution to the budget problems. Lynn Bartels wrote in 2006 for the Rocky Mountain News, "If Ref. C had failed, state leaders predicted they would have had to close community colleges, state parks and again slash programs for the mentally ill and disabled." ²⁸

The faith that Ref. C would fix the budget problems was based on the presumption that TABOR was to blame for those same problems. Unfortunately, the problem was misdiagnosed.

111. THE REAL PROBLEM

A. Too Much Spending, Not Enough Revenue

The revenue drop from 2001 to 2003, as is shown in figure 1, was not just a Colorado phenomenon. Virtually all of the states experienced a decline. Aggregate general fund revenue of all states fell by 6 percent between FY 2001 and FY 2002. Revenues in Colorado, however, fell more than most other states. Many factors, but not... TABOR, contributed to the decline.



The first problem was that the September 11: 2001, terrorist attacks not only hurt the national economy, but also wreaked havoc on the Colorado tourist industry.

Gurism accounts for 8 percent of all possion Colorado. The terrorist attacks occurred right before the start of the 2001-02 ski season. Visits declined by 14 percent in the first part of the season, and 4.4 percent for the entire season.

Overall, National Park visits declined by 8 percent, and the rafting industry saw

its first decline in commercial visits since records were first kept in 1988. Revenues for water-based state parks declined an estimated 20-53 percent, and fishing license sales decreased about 15 percent. Visits to privately owned parks and campgrounds also decreased an estimated 15-30 percent.*

An even bigger hit came to the Colorado economy in 2002 with the worst drought in 25 years. The entire state was declared a disaster area for the first time since the 1977 drought. According to tree ring studies, 2002 was the driest year since 1703 in the South Platte basin,

and since 1579 along the Colorado River. The dearth of moisture had a devastating effect on agriculture, one of the biggest sectors of the Colorado economy:

Dry-land wheat production was only 45 percent of its 10-year average.

Imgated corn production was 50-85 percent of its average, and sunflower crop yields were down 71 percent.

Cattle breeding stock was down 40-50 percent statewide and Southern Colorado ranchers lost 80 percent of their iherds and \$460 million.

Dairies (with 500 head of cattle or more) lost \$15,000-\$20,000 per month. The losses in agricultural also affected food product manufacturing and many jobs were lost in that area.²⁷



The third major cause of the budget shortfall was Amendment 23, which requires that the state spend more on education every year even when revenues decline. This constitutional provision exacerbated the budget shortfall by forcing more money into education and away from other programs. State revenues declined by \$1 billion from 2001 to 2003, but education received a 16 percent increase of \$846 million. **From 2001 to 2006... state money for education increased from \$2.0 billion to \$2.8 billion, a 39 percent increase. Funding for categorical programs increased from \$142-million to \$170 million; a-20 percent increase. This increase came at a time when seneral revenues declined \$384 million.....

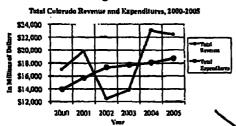
Table 2, Education Spending Mandates
(In Millions)*

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(III. Prinoris)					
Fiscal Year	Per-Pupil State Share of District Program Funding	Per-Pupil State Funding for Categorical Programs	Combined		
2001	\$2.048	\$147	\$2,190		
2006	\$2,838	\$170	\$3,008		
Total increase	\$790	\$28	\$818		
Percentage Increase	39%	2096	37%		

Beyond the mandated education spending, the irresponsible legislature also increased overall expenditures while revenues decreased. Total health and hospital payments from 2001 to 2003, which include both Medicaid and public health functions, increased 116 percent, to \$539,808,000. During this same time period, per capita personal income stayed roughly flat with only a 0.1 percent increase, while state employees' salaries went up 14.9 percent. Graph 2 shows the total revenues and expenditures for the State of Colorado from 2000 to 2005.**

Figure 2.



Henry Sobanet and Bill Skewes of Colorado's Office of State Planning and Budgeting sent a letter to Governor Bill Owens on July 18, 2005, that said:

It is important to note that the budgetary shortfalls that are occurring are not the result of TABOR...The budget shortfalls of FY 2001-02 and FY 2002-03 are the result of declining revenues and because state expenditures were not reduced enough to compensate for the decline in the amount of revenues collected."

B. THE BUDGET

With all the economic problems Colorado faced in the early part of the decade, it is understandable that the government and the taxpayers would need to tighten their belts and face cutbacks. The people who blamed TABOR

The people who blanied TABOR and supported Ref. C opted for a \$3.7 billion tax hike to fix the problem. and supported Ref. C opted for a \$3.7 billion tax hike to fix the problem. Even if one concedes that the budget problems were caused by TABOR (though this paper asserts that it was not), was it necessary for the government to keep so much of the taxpayers' money? Former U.S. House Majority leader Dick Armey wrote in an op-ed for the Denver Post:

There is no Colorado budget crisis. In fact, the 2005-06 state budget is the largest in state history, with a 7 percent increase in appropriations to \$15.2 billion. Under this

budget, spending is up across the board, including K-12 education, where the general fund appropriation has grown by 12 percent since 2001.⁴²

The budget increased from \$3.74 billion in 1992 to \$14.61 billion in 2004-05, a 130 percent increase. Figure 2 (above), shows that the economy bounced back in 2004 and revenues surged, while expenditures grew steadily. While complaining about TABOR budget limits, legislators actually increased total spending every year. Even though the budget grew from 1992-2005 and expenditures continued to rise during the recession, the budget did take a hit. General Fund revenue declined by just over \$1 billion from 2001 to 200344 and recovered to \$8.332 billion by 2004. The suggested

solution was initially assessed as 370 percent larger than the problem. As of 2008, estimates are that Ref. C will take in \$6.3 billion in tax revenue over 5 years—making the solution 630 percent larger." Was it wise to take that amount of money out of the private sector for a problem that was already repairing itself Gorman wrote, "Governments that plug recession-caused deficits by taking more money from people and business struggling to

survive a recession harm the most productive sectors of the economy. This retards economic recovery.**

Ref. C attempted to solve the wrong problem, and like Amendment 23 it also added to the problem and slowed recovery. As former Colorado Congressman and gubernatorial candidate Bob Beauprez said, "Referendum C is to our budget problems what a chainsaw would be to brain surgery- a blunt instrument for a delicate job.**

C. THE RATCHET EFFECT

The final argument for the passage of Ref. C was that it would eliminate TABOR's "ratchet effect". TABOR resets the revenue limit every year. If revenues decline for a year, the TABOR limit resets to the new, lower amount. Opponents say that the effect is a major flaw of TABOR because it makes temporary cutbacks permanent.*

The ratchet effect, however, was also not the cause of the budget squeeze. TABOR would have restricted spending for the legislature only if they had taken in additional revenue above the limit. From 2001 to 2004, because the revenue continued to fall, it never reached the TABOR cap. Colorado's last TABOR rebate was issued in FY

The state could not spend more migher during the recession, not become for the TABOR with there was not any more money to spend.

2000-01. The state could not spend more money during the recession, not because of the TABOR limit, but because there was not any more money to spend. Even during the recovery in 2004, when revenues increased substantially, the TABOR limit was not reached and refunds were not issued.

If Ref. C had failed, government revenue and spending would have grown an estimated 17 percent from 2005 to 2010. With Ref. C now in place, revenue and spending is expected to increase 29 percent over the same period.**

CONCLUSION

In 2005, Ref. C supporters looked at the budget cuts made in 2002 and 2003, and decided the only solution was to cripple TABOR and throw more money at the problem. However, they misdiagnosed the problem and created a knee-jerk, reactionary "solution" common for those who

believe the government can solve all of our problems.



In order to preserve the principles of limited government and individual rights for which Colorado is known, thanks in large part to TABOR, it is important to look at the root causes of our problems. Throwing money at problems rarely, if ever, works and tends to lead to even worse, unintended consequences. Even programs with the bast intentions, such

as Amendment 23's aim to improve education, can have devastating long-term consequences. Ref. C was a bad solution for a problem that didn't exist, and in light of the recent recession, has led to more budget problems and more outs.

Unfortunately, the problem is still being misdiagnosed and Ref. C's supporters want to make all of it permanent rather than let part of it sunset in 2010. The correct solutions to the financial problems are less government and lower taxes, but Ref. C does the opposite.

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Issue Backgrounder

Amendment 59 Gives the Education Lobby a Blank Check

IB-2008-C • September 2008

By Barry W. Poulson, Americans for Prosperity Distinguished Scholar

Senior Fellow, Independence Institute

Introduction

Amendment 59 on Colorado's November statewide ballot, also known as the SAFE (or Savings Account For Education) Initiative, suffers from two major shortcomings. One is the substantive impact this initiative would have on fiscal policies in the state. The second is the procedural problems the Initiative would create in designing and implementing our fiscal policies.

The Substantive Impact Amendment 59 Would Have on Fiscal Palicies in Colorado

Amendment 59 would basically repeal revenue and expenditure limits that have constrained the growth



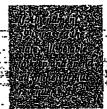
of state revenue and spending since 1992. Limits on the growth of state revenue and spending imposed by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) would be eliminated. Surplus revenue above the TABOR limit that would have been rebated to taxpayers would instead be transferred into the State Education Fund (SEF). Those moneys would then be appropriated from the SEF to finance spending for education P-12.

When the budget limitation of Colorado's TABOR Amendment was triggered in 1997, Colorado

citizens received \$3.25 billion in tax rebates over the next three years. If Amendment 59 is passed Colorado citizens would never again see a TABOR rebate. To understand why tax rebates would disappear we need to see how Amendment 59 would interact with Referendum C.

When Referendum C was passed in 2005, many Colorado citizens thought it would only permit.

the state to spend surplus revenue above the TABOR limit over a five-year period. In fact, Referendum—C changed the way in which the TABOR limit is calculated. Under the remaining of the state can spand witch the state will be able to keep and spend all of the surplus revenue.



Over the five year period 2005-2010 Referendum C will allow the state to keep and spend \$6.4 billion in surplus revenue that would have been rebated to taxpayers under the TABOR Amendment. That works out to almost \$6,000 per household.

In the following fiscal year, FY 2010-11,
Referendum C does not disappear, as many people thought. Even though the state will receive \$1.2 billion in surplus revenue above the TABOR limit, taxpayers will not receive a dime of this surplus revenue. Under Referendum C the new revenue limit

is calculated as the sum of population growth and inflation times actual revenue in 2010, and in every year thereafter. Thus under Referendum C the new revenue limit for 2010 will be \$11.5 billion, instead of the TABOR limit of \$10.1 billion. The new revenue limit exceeds the actual revenue projected that year, and for every year over the forecast period.

If Referendum C has climinated surplus revenue for the foreseeable future, one may well ask what difference Amendment 59 will make. At some point in the future Colorado is again likely to experience rapid growth in state revenue, as we did in the 1990s. Under those conditions the state could generate surplus revenue in excess of the new revenue limit. But, if Amendment 59 is passed, even that surplus revenue would be retained and spent, and no moneys would be rebated to taxpayers.

Not only would Amendment 59 allow the state to keep and spend all surplus revenue, a greater share of that revenue would be earmarked to fund P-12 education. Amendment 59 would deposit all surplus revenue the state-receives above the new revenue limit into the State Education Fund. That money can only be spent for P-12 education.

Currently the state deposits a portion of income. tax revenues into the State Education Fund-Amendment 59 Would create a new savings account within the SEF. Ten percent of the income tax revenues currently deposited in the SEF would be deposited into this new SEF savings account until a threshold is reached. It is estimated that the amount earmarked for this SEF savings account would be



about \$46 infilion in 2010, and \$50 million in 2011. That money could only he spent for P-12 education. In: years when state personal income grows less than 6 percent, the legislature could spend this money with a simple majority vote; in other years it would require a two-thirds vote.

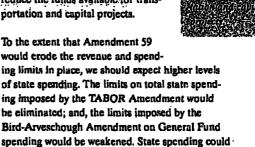
If Amendment 59 is passed we should expect an increase in the share of the state budget allocated to P-12

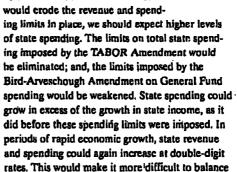
education at the expense of other state programs. Earmarking a greater share of state revenue for the State Education Fund will in effect mandate that more state revenue be spent on education. Funding for other state programs would continue to be subject to the cap on general fund spending. In recent years the share of the state budget allocated to P-12 education has incremed significantly, and the proposed initintive would accelerate this increase.

Amendment 59 would also allow the state to spend more general fund revenues for P-12 education. In effect, the initiative would repeal portions of the Bird-Arveschough Amendment that limit the growth in general fund spending to 6 percent per year. Under current law any general fund revenues above that limit can only be spent for transportation and construction projects. Amendment 59 would allow the state to transfer this money, which is currently earmarked for transportation and construction spending, into the State Education Fund to increase spending for P-12 education.

The initiative would clearly have a negative impacton spending for transportation and capital projects.

Currently most of the funding for these programs comes from general fund revenues in excess of the Bird-Arveschough cap. Allowing the degislature to spend some of that sur plus revenue for P-12 education will reduce the funds available for transportation and capital projects.





the state budget in periods of recession and revenue shortfall. We should then expect increased pressure to raise taxes and issue more debt to finance the higher levels of state spending. California experienced this outcome when the GANN Amendment limit was weakened to exempt spending for education K-12 from the limit.2

Given the fact that this increased state spending would come at the expense of tax rebates, there



will clearly be an expansion of the public sector relative to the private sector. Unconstrained growth in the public sector relative to the private sector would create a less favorable business tax climate. Higher taxes would make the state less attractive to new business investment and job creation.3 Currently, Colorado's economic growth exceeds that in most we should expect lower rates of ecoless rapidly than other states.4

other states. If Amendment 59 passes nomic growth, comparable to that in the 1980s when the state was growing

The Impact Amendment 59 Would Have on the Design and Implementation of Fiscill Polities in Colorado

In addition to the substantive impact, Amendment 59 would have a procedural impact on the design and implementation of fiscal policy in Colorado. To understand this procedural impact we must explore the role of initiative and referendum (I&R) in amending the Colorado Constitution, and also a bit of the legislative background that has resulted in this proposed amendment.

I&R is a specific form of the right to petition protected under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. As Dennis Polhill points out in his excellent survey, the origins of I&R can be traced to the Progressive era in the late 19th century, when citizens began to challenge many of the excesses of state legislatures.3

John Shafroth, a leader of the Progressive movement in Colorado, promised to put I&R on the ballot when he ran for Governor. Despite opposition from the legislature, this measure was place on the ballot and passed in 1910 by a 76-to-24 percent margin. Of the 111 amendments to the Colorado Constitution, only 42 have been the result of citizen initiative.

The original Colorado Constitution set a number of constraints on the fiscal powers of state and local governments, including balanced budget provisions, debt limits, and constraints on the power to tax. Over the years a number of statutory limits were also placed on the power of state and local governments to tax and spend.4

in 1978 Colorado was one of the first states to impose a statutory limit on state spending growth, the Kadlichek Amendment. While that limit was initially effective in constraining the growth of state spending, it proved to be ineffective in the 1980s. Colorado's experience was typical of states with statutory tax and spending limits: statutory limits proved...... to be too easy for legislatures to evade or overturn.

Several attempts were made to impose constitutional limits on state spending beginning in the 1960s However til was not until the than the program of the control of t Taxpuyer's Bill of Rights was enacted through citizen initiative in 1992 that. constitutional limits were imposed on state and local revenue and spending in Colorado. The TABOR Amendment has proven to be the most effective tax and spending limit in the country.

> The experience with tax and spending limits in Colorado is not unique. The most effective tax and spending limits imposed on state and local governments have been constitutional rather than statutory; and the most effective of these, like the TABOR Amendment, have originated through citizen Initiative. There is a fun-



damental difference between constitutional tax and spending limits that originate through citizen initiative and statutory limits originating though legislation or legislative referendum. Constitutional limits originating through citizen initiative are more likely



to reflect citizens' desire to impose effective constraints on the power of the state to tax and spend. The legislative process is more likely to be dominated by special interests who oppose these constraints. Legislators are more likely to enact tax and spending limits that are less stringent, and in some cases limits that fail to constrain anything.'

The Bird-Arveschough Amendment, enacted through legislative referendum, was designed to preempt the more stringent TABOR Amendment.

When both of these measures passed in 1992 Colorado ended up with a constitutional limit on the growth of all state revenue and spending, and a statutory limit on the growth in General Fund spending. Initially the Bird-Arveschough Amendment was the binding constraint; annual General Fund spending growth was limited to 6 percent. The budget constraint of the TABOR Amendment was not triggered jintil 1997. Over the next three years \$3.25 billion in surplus revenue above the TABOR limit was retunded to taxpayers.

When recession came in 2001, state revenue fell below the TABOR limit. As the economy began to recover from that recession state revenue again grew in excess of the TABOR limit. At that point Referendum C was enacted through legislative referendum. This statistory change not only allowed the state to spend surplus revenue for five years; it has also changed the way in which the revenue limit is calculated to allow a significantly greater growth in state revenue and spending. At this point one may well ask how the legislature through statutory law could change a constitutional limit on the growth of state revenue and spending. If citizens had understood this change in the state fiscal constitution in 2005, the outcome of Referendum C might have

been different. Perhaps the court will rule on this constitutional issue at some point in the future.

The endgame in the effort to eliminate and weaken tax and spending limits began in the Colorado legislature, where House Speaker Andrew Romanoff introduced a legislative referendum very similar to Amendment 59. A legislative referendum requires a two-thirds vote of the legislature. The vote on this measure fell out along party lines, with the Republicans able to block passage of the proposed legislative referendum.

Having failed to enact Amendment 59 through legislative referendum, Speaker Romanoff chose the 1&R route to enact this legislation. Romanoff has worked with interest groups to promote Amendment 59 as an education funding measure. This strategy is designed to obfuscate the parts of Amendment 59 that would eliminate and weaken tax and spending limits.

If proponents would separate out the different parts of Amendment 59 there is little question what the outcome would be. A number of surveys reveal that Colorado citizens overwhelmingly support the TABOR Amendment. Amendment 59 would retain

thin portion of TABOR that requires citizens to vote on new taxes and debt But, surveys show that Colorado citizens support each of the TABOR provisions, including, limits on the growth in state and local revenue and spending, and rebates of surplus revenue above those limits. Only with an omnibus initiative that obfuscates these issues can Romanoff and the education lobby home to secure pas-



An obvious question raised by this tactic is how Amendment 59 could pass judicial muster under the single subject rule for modifying the Colorado Constitution. The Initiative would modify different parts of the Colorado Constitution, including TABOR, Bird-Arveschough, and Amendment 23's automatic annual education funding increases.

Amendment 59 would impact a number of state programs in addition to education, including transportation and capital projects. It would impact different levels of state and local government, most importantly, school districts which are supposed to have autonomy in fiscal decisions. It would impact the ability of the state to generate revenue as well as budgetary decisions in allocating those revenues. In other states, most recently in Florida, the courts have ruled that such omnibus measures violate the single subject rule for modifying the constitution. It is not clear how the Colorado Supreme Court would rule on this issue.

Finally, one of the arguments often made for changing Colorado's fiscal Constitution is to remove conflicting provisions, and to give the Legislature more discretion in fiscal decisions. Amendment 59 removes some provisions imposed by TABOR and Amendment 23, at the same time it introduces more complex rules for funding P-12 education. With this mandated allocation of revenue to the State Education Fund, the General Assembly would have even less discretion in allocating the state budget, particularly when it comes to funding programs such as transportation and capital projects.

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Amendment 59 is designed to eliminate and weaken Colorado's tax and spending limits. This will further increase the tax burden on Colorado citizens. The

initiative mandates increased spending for P-12 education, at the expense of other state programs such as transportation and capital projects.

Rather than simplifying the state fiscal constitution, the initiative would introduce more complex rules for funding education that leave less discretion to the legislature in making fiscal policy decisions. At a time when citizens are demanding greater transparency in state government,

this initiative obfuscates fiscal rules and fiscal policy decisions. The Initiative would subvert the I&R pro-

cess from one designed to set limits on government excess, to one that will capture more state revenue for special interests.

Endnotes

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Attached is the information maintained by JBC Staff which details annual appropriations (a.k.a. the "10-Year History"). Please note that this is an internal working document that is not intended to be an official history. The public should refer to the session laws each year to ensure accuracy.

This document provides the following historical appropriations:

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	1903-44 1903-44 1906-65	1474,525 . 31,300,584 11,250,751	61.33% 140.964 1364			15/W/7/M	-16654	WERTON		•		247C523	64,58% 1973 MAG 1996	74. 14.	1204	MARKE			
	1985-40	63,518,617 73,648,334	(A)			:	*	120,120,000 100,150,753	de de Life		2	254,507,134 254,507,134	igness To prof	1/2 279 279	0 (57) 0 (57) -7 (57)	60,000,671 10,773,61			
	1917-41 1918-91 1978-60 2570-61	10,000,000 (10,000,00 (14,000,00	4.31%			:	*	TAY TAYLOR SION MANDER EXPONENTE	LIFE LIFE	:	*	MANUTUS MANUTUS MANUTUS	4 13% 1,37% 1,37%	11 10 10	1.25% 1.25% 1.25%	MANTE PRANTE ENTERS			
	는데, 40 설명(4)	31,144,144 18,651,345 92,656,317	0.52% -L75% 200.52%			277.186 2	en 	\$4,000,00 \$4,000,00 \$4,000,00	Falls Falls	:	Ê	20,104,144 20,41,442 21,144,443	0.23% 1.37% (4.25%	2) s 2) s 2) s	-1,991 FAP's 6.00%	6172700 3743710 574741			
	2303-01 2318-01 2013-01	4,02903 744,032 712,009	40.00 40.00 40.00	aja.m	_	THE PARTY.	man UP:	173,237400 244,6273600 279,843,432	UP.	:		DLTILES MARTLETI DLITLIS	171127 171127	20 20 20 20 20	3.07% 8.02% 1.39%	اللِّحَكِيْ و والرَّحَكِيْنِ			
	1000-14 1000-04 2011-00 2011-01	UTATIA MINTIS NVITUE		acturits acturits	MLN PILD CRESS	1,144,00 1441,00 201,4141	2164 1475	BUGUN	4H4 2001	:		PAINTE CALIFORN PAINTE TANANTE	PUPL TUPL TUPL	24 12 13	DAY.	91371,173 112371,173			
		LANGE	41.4	•	•	75.77.LTO	760	·	•	•	649	(C.nam	-00	11.3	ATPL	1,550,000			
	T T T T	ا ينسية النظارا	-14D#				(61,76% () parts		410,00%		_		A717s		MP				
	1903-17	LINGS TO TERM	LATOF SHIT		-	THE OFFICE T	17.25%			ariata ariata	21.64%	PLATE MAIN	II MES	:					
	196-17 196-17 198-17	[,7][,98,10] [,7][,98,10] [,7][,98,10]	CINC CINC			INCOME.	19165	į	:		714 714	1,072,001,00 3,042,131,730	A TOTAL	:	=				
		1,000,000,013	1,000			1.170/12/33	1200a 1200a	•	:	INTERNIT	LETT	ALL INCHES	3 6 7 % 7 6 7 % 8 3 7 %	- -	:				
	1954	2431 D4.001 2431 D4.001	8,800 8,804 1315			INTERIOR INTERIOR INTERIOR	12174 12174 12174 12184	:	:	FINITE STATES	1,161) 6,357 11,181	LERIDON LECULUM LECULUM LECULUM		41574.3 41,774.3 21,711.3	41344 4134 4134	35,007,000 35,007,000			
			7.11% 11 06% 5.57%			1,967(,135,670) 1,937,237,237 1,637(,711,236	out outside ibeni	E HISBURILI BATROCI	1140	LANTANAN PARTANAN PARTANAN	LIVE	COLUMNIA LIMPETIN LIST MATERIA	16.175 13.175	35,1113 35,9613 35,4423	LIPS	ST S			

APPEN	الله (1937) الله (1937) المجال (المحاودة)		17 1816 ### 120-10 1		uş melşeli			lytel Ada	film	-7 L MD					ernet Rou		
	CF.	-	an.	ecitives.	EV		ERCT.				TOTAL.		PTS:		STATISTICS.		_
	MINTER	1.00%		-	915 000 004	.p. 77%	18541541	19357	THE PERSON	Tare		ARMS	749	100	124,279,464		
(447.0)	43414118404	EWA?			911,500,147	4,37%	1,750,064,031	2,70*1	FTM TOWN	24275		64276	77,043.4	0.1374	(17,675,633)		
1997-44	CANTINE	555% 6.5Ph	:		LEGILLER, TOT	5.115 2015	AUGUSTANI AUGUSTANI	17.87%	AMAJOR AND	11.354	AND PERSONS	1314	2473	1675	72530.755 63400.430		
177040	Legs, 123, and	404			LIELAGLEN	7.61%	1.07.00.00	4,615	LUMBARI.	1,15	11,19,40,80	Lett	(URL)	737	PLUATE		
2000) 1001-41	Post of Lin	49%	i		(MILES) (NA	7.164	2077,603,377	26.79%	INTRING	4364	I LUM CILLERS	MIP	مواطاة	1774	70,190,140		
	Participal	3,30%	•		1.216,425,716	1.17%	1,194,752,723	9.1770	2772,520,170	3,070	(AMOUNTS)	4 2175	400	LEPT	75,007,543		
200 A	PRITOTAL PRINTERS	7135 7135	:		LATELITY OF	11.50%	1,031,457,389 1,000,700,630	4364	Fini Moleri	7 65% 7.73%	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.	1374	47.00%	4,179	MARIEM MARIEM		
-	LANGUAL M	146			1,053,171,640	-21.33%	TRATIONS.	11,000	121172144	145	UNLINE	Jak	401	1114	23,192,674		
2000	PHYDENE	-11.23%	LINALINA		111,011,52	4140	LANA TILEN	20,114	LUBIALIS	ille	والخصوص	8,52%	4111	927	80,643,177		
2000	MANUA	4335	THOUSE	STAGE!	423,787,682	12,77%	3,063,175,04E	4/24	TARTINITIES.	8.75%	I ATTION LAND	نامهاد	(Call)	7034	The Contraction		
2014 2014 2014	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	19 17% 21.99%	HILLSON III	41.0%	67LUARDO	2674. 446275	1,331,692,670	-35.00% -35.00%	LOCUSCUS RASKSATO	477%	12,311,423,003	1414	90.000,0 90.000,0	3 (6%) 2,06%	111.190,180 121.091,981		
2000-to	Service Servic	8.49%	PORTOR PORTOR	ALTER.	1,740,411,700	1434	FREHIM	100-	THEFT	145	ISTRATION OF THE	217%	17.103	UF	Wester!		
	i Am of Crasi				•												
1	Table is	764		ALAIN Clared		ira.		486		19%		1814		LAPA			
CAPITAL		107 (0) 114	NOTELL OF CIT CO	niana													
195.40	27.48.111				cás		<u> </u>		MAX.		II Market		TOTAL		<u>CTANIX</u>		
146-10	11,593,115 11,593,116	16/20			a)	_	มโท,ก) เนเมเน	BALE.	- A5	_	Mining.	IILDA	ATILITY AT	133,4043	_		
1703-71	ALSI V, MA	1.17%				-	47.77.62	4776.	7	-	II LJSZJE	M bris	MININ COLUMN	14,864	i		
1647-05		-100 GP-L			<i>5</i> *0	-	123425,854	27,39%	-	-	115,177,014	WP1	HUNGTO	4,3911	i		
	38,153,344 24,734,777	DIE-			an	-	105,731,470	31.57	91.712.151 14.712.151	-	121,111,000 121,112,968	-4411-		17.17% 12.04G	21111240 711217E		
199443	MATERIAL	45000			372.433.257 194.653.272	4871	11,100,291 7,862,470	-0.7% -0.7%	ALC: UNITED IN	11.07%	الكرياتية، الكافائية	-12.12%	*IS INCIDI	31.474	190,752,77		
199-44	194,404,410	10004			124,517,504	22,041	4.HAUD	24174	81,531,667	(1674	PO,FFLUE	101,3395	GR ULEN	SPC154	194,000,400		
196.47	348,967,690 348,574,133	16.7VI			133,601,927	6.13 21	75.100,100	(24,27%	101,304,300 71,634,617	12,33%	1,000,126	40,160	TILITLIN	14,70%	250,000,000 286,376,132		
1907-04	440'120'140	11. Hys. 23 CHG.			251,373,613 100,004,111	-71 63% 91,69%	33,00,160 01,00,000	31,464. 12,374	171,476,116 171,476,116	45,014	12,425,441 11,501,353	200	73,453,410 100,000,100	1713/	10033471		
1990	173/094/08	43.07			2011675	dul.	41.525.194	-245-	124,101,000	100	d'irta	40.141	174,479,321	-7747%	133,173,483		
Steel	PLICATO	37,3315			741111	17,7 PG	\$3,817,971	1147h	131,7794,660	42.00	WATER STATE	394344	L12,996 841	4,044	272,761,103		
100 (G)	114,814,315	-11.07			(0), (0), (12)	-ELETIN	13,016,271	#J8%	130,883,115	LAUD	17,300,000	Statu	(BJULST)	ALIAN-			
(Mg.e) 2003-04	:	-140,000			27,US,Us	-18.45% -27.45%	NUMBER OF	-84.791) -85.586	HANGE SAFE	331,770	GUILLAN GUILLAN	(1413%)	204,443,257 312,367,868	-5041%	:		
	NA March	2			6.404.130 2748.00	-ULT	10,514,300	-24/%	MAGE 778	32574	47747413	Lille	MIGUE	474	Horolog		
20046	41,651,167	-44-8/15			WAIS, NO	IIIIJP:	معيدين	42.51	SHIPPIN	45,40%	Designation of the last of the	· Buru	CLIPLIN	41.70%			
100.01		وجمعوا.			DJ,AJA WJ	37/46:1	A,963 BED	330,26%	B4.771.161	Link	MAINE	1011		411%	•		
	7,01210 41.170	:			230, UR.(1) (20, 100, 100)	\$2,674 -41,86%	AJJUM MARKET	49.37%	MARIA PA	## PT	ernerus ermens	1307 1918 1918 1918	TRACTIC	EGMA Lain	:		
D200-30	41.1.2	-			13,413,071	4441	SPANIA.	41.75	ī		46,715,743	-19914.	13483,70	-41377	ï		
(Compet)) Awar (Cras) - 25/1-18	ik Retu .jga.nya,		-		4141#		2114		.(DLB0%		-4 M.A		46%		100,00%	
Chame	TOTALE				æ		RECTA		EE		TOTAL		212		GZ (D.EX		
1703-00	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	-			LATES LAN	-	10	-	L005.743.173	-	CELLIANIAN.	-	400	-			
19940	1401430100	HO.			CHAINE	ELIP-	-	-	mann	145	JANUAR 311	1407	41.00.1	Her			
19041 19040	2432001311	MPI MP			(J74.03,76)	MAP	2	:	1,241713,111	NA.	5,100,140,541 \$404,380,073	1 (0%	4,771,3	167			
196240	10101m133	LV.			19712777777	1776	2	:	LULIAN	LIM		E.70%	MILL		934.20		
1903-94	Linkson	14.00%			Level, 721, 741	بالله	DARKIN		DOMEST	7,05%	LINGHAM	(24%)	MILL	1.00%			
Page 45	1771,20000	Up.			U304,773,786	2.07%	I PROPINE	-19.474	1,000,230,231	435%	E112490,145	4.11%	71.60 S	egr.			
1705-01	4,673,714,013	74E)			912 171,000 101,001,017	MLG.	1,033,034,702		1,000,3142,000	2 Mgr	CHARLES	1200	TAGS	0 13/4			
145.6	ALTERNATION OF	LON			LOGITATION	4375	1171.75.77		The Ref and	11.53%	Mar An yea	186	10,07 1	1414	471,404,007		
1905-99	1,251,601,731	1.174			1,007,031,001	4114	3,804,175,817	# 6m-	\$336.196.354	NAME OF TAXABLE	Indicate parts	ILEPA	44,54,5	\$4,67%	STATON		
1107-00	F Speciment land	est.			L104,174,347	120	WANDED.		2343,743,710	0,734	12012,578,113	LOPI.	بصبه				
10001 10041	LTINTELLER LTINTELLE	1,10% 0,40%			1,396 DH3,457	1374	1.007.01n.7 lq		LIFE SELVIS	130%	12,170,072,714	4 59% L17th	ندهان نديد				
3000	LULINATUS .				1345,113,439	-43%	TANTEN	1914 1914	LICHUME.	_7,00%			444	. 047%			
3004-04	MILTER	1,370		• •	LUNGALIN	11,48%	1,732,1VL141	4314	3,361,761,770	1,4841	KIRKIN	UP	47.007.0	-1.190	30,413,000	-	•
Dare)	(ADLANUT)	Ann			(A1171) 188	-MA	4.100,763,485	13.27	1114414	1.451			MACHET 1				
THE CO	LANT, PRAST	48876	£194,194,419	u.le.	HARLIN	-8.4FL	\$292,022,140 \$490,213,000		3,710,473,944	1,03%	13 177,110,070	1,770	CLOSES CLOSES				
2414	WINDS	5.25% (4.70%)		41,455	477/08/44	486	ALIAMENT		199236456	a libra	Hell time			1.144	. 152,140,120		
Dip.ol	Ten Pirite	11.75	المحالية	ALITA	\$78 LIBERTS	117.20%	LAILIEL N	-1474	CRA771.257	11.60%	MARKARIA	(30%	20,945,1	2,940	122,075,781		
200-10	·Willia	445.	LDCE.000		. 1317,0176	- 8457	Thin of		4,384,054,051	135%	RELEGIS	441%	. Anu	,152%	. MARKEL		· ·- · ·
Name of Street	of Annual Circuit D (129-10	de Gade		-SLAUTS		The district		466		4.00		(anni		LANK			
		***************************************		(1 july 1)		42.00		4.00			• •			-			
	:	. • •			٠: .					:	<u>.</u>		٠				: .

Ten Year Appropriations Elistory (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 1010

TO KIND OF THE PARTY OF THE	2000	57432AES	Decision and the	42100000000	40 TABLE 11	NAME OF THE	27.00		
A CANADA PARA PARA PARA PARA PARA PARA PARA P	VPICE YOU	CHECKEN PERSON	POMENT PURITY	LCTREPURCUE)	CAPICTE V.	ENGLISH COLUMN	E TOTAL PE		
ricultura	1999-00	59 99-215 109 00-1196	\$8,105,397 \$7,193	\$1,935,790 \$2,028,016	\$9,798,312 (\$4,018,531)	\$442,126	\$27,481,619 \$16,880		
	ı	SB 01-179	50	\$17,458	50	<u> </u>	\$37,458		
	1999-00 Total		\$3,3/2,792	\$17,001,204	\$1,779,781	\$342,120	527,533,997		
î î	2000-01	HD 00-1431	\$2,497,504	\$17,113,703	\$1,489,272	\$198,398	\$27,698,897		
	l .	HD9 00-1215	\$21,709 \$0	\$33,625 \$8	(000,018)	\$570	(\$10,000)		
	l	H29 00-1436	(\$17,035)	(\$34,479)	(\$7,787).	(5790)	(\$65,121)		
		HB 00-1460	\$1,14),958	530,973	\$14,004	\$590,877	\$2,286,812		
ļ.		\$3 01-179	\$10,447	\$45,651	(\$5,177)	\$0.	251,121		
	2000-01 Total 2001-03	En et 313	\$10,096,583	\$17,339,473, \$17,367,790	\$1,495.412	\$1,098,145° \$1,248,904	\$30,701,725		
	2001401	SB 01-212 (10) 01-1036	\$10,279,895	30	\$1,403,136 \$74,23Y	\$1,240,900	\$74,837		
3		SD \$2-022	. 50	50	\$29,813	\$0	\$29,815		
		KB 02-1366	(\$932)	(\$187,535)	(376,974)	(\$5,703)	(\$269,054)	•	
		HB 02-1421	(\$149,198)	\$15,848	50	\$92,817	(\$36,301)		
	2001-02 Tetal	11/10 A1-1408	\$10,129,865	\$17,596,083	(\$16,(81) \$1,416,633	\$1,20,251	\$30,480,932		
	2002-03	PGS 62-1420	\$10,621,482	\$18,029,337	81,441,221	81,018,694	\$31,110,644		
		\$8 02-050	(\$4,737)	310	50	\$0	(\$4,727)		
		HB 02-1038	(\$4,714) SD	\$118,931			(\$4,7)4) \$(18,95)		
		HB 02-1 (16 HB 02-1329	50	3118,931	- 30		118,931		
		HB 02-1468	\$6,281	\$9,030	10	\$152	\$13,472		
		SB 01-169	(\$493,296)	590,060	\$900,592	\$0	\$495,296		
		SR 61-180	(\$94,050)	<u> </u>	\$94,863	- 5	\$0		
		SB 03-197 SB 03-199	(\$488,635) (\$1,241,072)	- \$2,460	\$1,919,464	\$0 (\$2,502)	(\$488,635) \$678,050		
		SD 63-158	(81,241,072)	50	(\$2,000,000)	30	(57,000,000)		
	2002-03 Yetal		· \$1,299,256	818,249,778	17,155,340	\$1,011,964	529,920,338		
	2003-04	SH 00-255	\$7,824,795	\$18,983,393	\$1,204,597	\$1,175,556	\$29,188,334		
		SB 03-173 SB 03-297 -	(\$3,426,870)	(\$245,355) \$3,437,611	\$312,911	(85,015)	(\$494,428) \$323,852		
		HB 03-1316	(010;12)	(\$1,485)	\$0	(\$19)	(\$2,515)]		
1	<u> </u>	HB 04-1316	(\$40,297)	, \$159,966 .		.,(\$1,020)	. ,,\$118,649.		
	2003-04 Total	1100 00 1 000	\$4 112,471	\$23,356,389 . \$23,366,389	\$1,517,468	\$1,169,502	\$29,133,823 \$29,754,334		
	2004-05	HB 04-1251	94,227,539 50	513,341	\$1,337,283 \$D	\$1,725,152	513,343		
• • •		HB 04-1338	.50	\$0	.3501	. 50	.,850).		-
		3B 03-108	(\$15,321)	(211,321,475)	\$11,763,253	(\$506)	(\$92,071)		
	2004-05 Total	Ton of the	54:192,206	\$10,460,757	\$13,300,999	\$1,724,647, \$1,726,530	\$29,678,109 \$30,086,138		
	2005-05	\$8 05-209 \$2 01:176	\$7,920,555 (\$3,575,291)	\$6,939,189 \$7,373,291	\$13,479,134	31,726,530	\$250.77	1	
		ND 06-1213	· (\$62;\$30)	(370,747)		(81,491)	(\$120,652)		
	2005-06-Total		. \$4,378,434.	\$10,503,713	: .513,719,319.	\$1,725,059	\$30,226,521		
	2006-07 - / ^	HD 06-1385	33,204,790	- \$10,48431	\$13,286,528	**\$1,774,682 ·	\$203\$\$:I\$I ·	i •	•
		HB 06-1132- 108-06-1274.		14,000 1417,116		\$110,000	2 (30,000. 2 (35)7,876.	. 	•
gla, amilja, godina aga ajaliji	والمرادية الما	105 QS-1327	30		-2100,000		2100,000	خصبت سنستخ	<u></u> -
the section of the part and the sec	(r. ~ - €	HB 06-1194	44 A. S.	··· / 33,163,978 *		±4 ~ 1 = \$0-1	··· \$3763,978		٠.
		SB 07-159·	\$16,727	(\$226,931)	\$269,113		\$59,326		
	2006-07 Total .	len ez 22d	- 183,221,517 89,973,947	\$14,058,984	\$14,035:647_ \$3,788,944	\$1,885,009 . \$3,910,155	\$35,221,241 \$36,432,230		
		3B,97-334	39,973,947	\$23,011	. 30	\$0,910,155 \$0	\$36,432,230		
I	ĺ	HED 07-1 198	(\$2,560,403)	\$2,360,603	\$119,332		\$1 (9,352		
		HD 08-1281	(\$18,035)	(\$95,941)	(\$45,102)	(52,164)	(\$231,245)		
!	2007-09 Total 2008-09	NB 08-1375	\$7,325,309 \$7,695,912	\$19,248,656 \$25,307,229	55,861,194 5914,335	\$3,907,991	\$36,343,350 \$37,909,491	i I	
		3B 08-155	02,073,712	\$0	2014'122	33,552,013	\$57,909,991	•	
	l	HB 08-1399	.\$0	61,348,763	<u> </u>	f 0.	\$1,348,763	İ	
	<u></u>	SB 69-183	(\$472,744)	\$140,493	3150,971	(\$26,046)	(8207,324)	İ	
	2008-09 Total 2009-10	Ten en	\$7,223,164	\$26,796,457 \$27,091,5U3	\$1,065,306	\$3,563,969 \$3,990,184	\$19,050,\$30 \$39,063,248	ĺ	
,	A497-10	SB 09-118	- \$6,860,955 \$0	849,651	21,128,606 SD	33,999,184	549,553		
		SB 09-154	\$60	51)	\$0	50	. 90	İ	
	2009-10 Total		26,260,933	827,141,116	\$1,120,600	\$3,990,134	519,112,901		
rections	1999-00	SD 99-215 HB 96-1361	\$21,175	\$11,997,304	\$36,724,300	\$4,900,00B	\$432,004,172 \$21,175	į	
	l	108 97-1060	321,451	20	- 50	20	\$21,173	İ	
	1	КР 99-1333	\$28,510	50	50	20	\$28,530		
)	HB 09-1397	\$2,438,704	\$36,771	(\$3,248)	(\$163,070)	\$2,235,117	l	
	<u></u>	HD 00:145)	\$3,468,205	- 50	30	50	\$2,468,103		
	1999-00 Total	TKD 00-1451	\$10,246,986	\$12,034,035 \$13,939,352	\$38,639,11 <i>2</i> \$38,488,784	\$4,823,518 \$4,823,028	\$436,771;657 \$477,\$40,150	į	
	[KB 96-1361	\$21,175	\$13,545,532	271,114,781	34,823,028	\$21,175		
								í	
	1	635 94-02!	\$1,284	20)	\$0	\$6	MILIE	1	
	}	HIB-09-1068	\$3,455	30		\$0	83,455		
				90 90 30					

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10 is of February 4, 2010

es of Prohistry 4, 2019							
	District Control				MARKOTO VICTORIA		
Corrections	2000-01	FIB 00-1169	\$72,213	30	\$0	\$10	\$72,215
		HB 00-1213 HD 00-145E	\$1,222,843	(\$4,487)	\$35,993	\$0 \$0	\$1,261,593
		3B 01-18D	(\$1,153,635) 83,200,939	\$239,000	(\$35,546) \$1,978,796	(\$395,112)	(\$1,193,688) \$5,021,423
•	2000-01 Total		\$423,802,942	\$14,167,020	\$40,468,020	\$4,439,716	\$482,867,707
	2001-02	80 01-212 H08 97-1077	\$478,980,216 \$145,977	\$14,850,488	342,831,938	\$4,433,759	\$538,906,402 \$145,977
		SB'94-021	\$5,371	50	\$0	\$0	\$6,371
		HB 98-1160 HB 00-1107	\$23,916 \$306,985	10	<u>so</u>		\$21,916.
		HD 00-11-1	\$97,518		<u> </u>	50	\$306,983 \$97;518
		100 00-1150	\$236,142	\$6 \$6	50	50	\$236,142
		HD 00-1201	\$167,267 \$157,428	30	\$5 \$5	\$0 \$0	\$167,267 \$137,428
		HD 00-1247	\$25,231	50	20	10	\$26,231
		HB 01-1317	\$26,238 \$15,921	\$0 \$0	\$0	30	\$26,238 \$19,921
		\$8 \$2-012	8	\$0	1854,216	\$0	2654,226
		KB 02-1367 HB 02-1422	(\$28,356,947) (\$8,175,059)	\$511,86j \$0	\$1,145,427	\$158,140 \$4,117,059	(\$19,543,519)
	1	FO 62-1468	20	\$2,565	(\$2,565)	\$6	80
	2901-02 Total	HB 03-1472	\$494,236 \$442,129,467	\$8 \$15,194,914	\$31,829,627	\$0 \$1 700 345	\$494,256 \$517.861.366
	2002-03	ICB 02-1420	\$193,437,102	\$2,882,589	\$60,454,913	\$1,708,358 \$1,367,146	\$517,861,366 \$361,361,744
		SB 94-021	\$1,679	30	\$0	50	\$8,679
		169 98-1160 168 60-1107	\$1 10,676 \$480,128	\$0	<u>\$0</u>	\$0 \$0	\$140,676 \$430,128
	١.	103 00-1111	\$134,351	_ <u>\$</u>	30	20	\$124,251.
		HB 00-1201	\$346,342 . \$389,132			<u>\$0</u>	\$366,342 \$589,352
		HB 00-1214	\$314,856	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$314,856
		HB 00-1247 HB 00-1317	\$52,476 \$26,218	.80	\$5	\$0 \$0	\$32,476 \$26,338
	ľ	83B 01-046	\$23,833	10	50	\$0	\$13,513
	•	80 01-210	¥176,013.	\$0	50	50	\$176,013
		HB 01-1242	116,689	\$0 \$0	50 50	50 10	\$106,756
		SB 02-030	(\$256,541)	80	\$0	\$0	(\$296,541)
	ĺ	HB 02-1038	(6235,811) .\$)10,471	\$1,632	\$9,202		(\$255,811) \$321,305
		FIB 0251-1006	.\$6	\$9	\$0	TQ.	.\$0
	ł	SB 03-197 SB 03-200	(\$25,464,056) (\$15,067,134)	.\$13.338	\$0 \$1,373,122	\$228,634	(\$125,064,056) (\$12,922,111)
	·	IB-94-1317 .				(\$7,617,039)	
	2002-01 Total 2007-04	ISB 01-251	\$455,100,120 \$479,343,050-	\$1,898,973	\$62,027,244	82,508,121	\$322,543,558
		HE 00-1107	\$440 [5]	10	\$0. - \ \$0		8449 151
	فيديد والمسا	HB 00-11:11	425-2170/321 425-2170/342-4		\$0	- A . \$0.	- \$134,351; \$8346,342/
		103 00 1201 av.	5615,069				
)	HOLOG-1214 HB 00-1247	\$499,313	\$0	· \$6	#	\$409,31)
	1	38 01 (10	\$176,013	\$0	\$0 C\$6.	\$0	367,702
	ł	HB 01-1205	\$679,346	\$0	50	\$0	\$679,346
	1	HB'01-1242 HB 01-1344	\$160,134 \$16,689	<u>\$0</u>		<u>50</u>	\$160,134 \$24,689
	l	SB 02-050	\$190,757	50	50	20	\$190,757
		HD 02-1283	\$190,757	\$0 \$0	\$0	50	\$190,757 \$27,251
	ŀ	HB 02-1396	\$27,251	10	\$0	\$0	\$27,351
	i	HB 0151-1005 SB 01-152	512,255	\$0	80	\$0	\$22,235
		5B 03-252 SU 02-271	\$12,255 (\$760,997) (\$12,840,936)				
		SB 03-132 SU 03-273 HB 03-1213	\$12,255 (\$760,997) (\$12,240,936) (\$69,467)	\$0 (\$7,67,243) \$0 \$0	\$0 80 (\$372,902) \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$22,235 (\$760,597) (\$12,669,533) (\$69,467)
		SB 03-252 SU 02-273 H28 03-1213 HB 03-1316 HB 04-1317	\$12,255 (\$760,997) (\$12,840,936)	\$0 \$0 (\$36,599)	\$0 \$0 (\$172,002);	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$22,235 (\$760,397) (\$12,669,533) (\$69,467) (\$44,061)
	2001-04 Vas-1	SB 03-252 SU 02-273 HB 03-1213 HB 03-1316	\$12,215 (\$760,997) (\$12,840,916) (\$89,467) (\$41,501) (\$134,499) (\$720,849)	\$0 \$0 (\$16,599) \$0 (\$77) (\$2,940)	\$0 \$0 (\$172,002) \$0 (\$1,485) \$1,143,352 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	\$22,235 (\$760,597) (\$12,669,533) (\$69,467) (\$44,061) (\$267,015)
	2003-94 Total 2004-95	SB 03-252 SU 02-273 H28 03-1213 HB 03-1316 HB 04-1317	\$12,255 (\$760,997) (\$12,240,936) (\$69,467) (\$42,501) (\$154,499)	\$0 \$0 (\$36,519) \$0 (\$77) (\$2,940)	\$0 \$0 (\$372,002) \$0 (\$1,485) \$1,143,352	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$22,235 (\$760,397) (\$12,669,533) (\$69,467) (\$44,061)
		58 01-252 SU 03-271 HB 03-1213 HB 03-1316 HB 04-1317 SB 03-109	\$760,997) (\$12,240,996) (\$297,467) (\$41,501) (\$41,501) (\$134,499) (\$270,349) \$448,795,609 \$494,978,987	\$0 \$0 (\$16,599) \$0 (\$77) (\$32,940) \$0 \$7,912,102 \$1,416,667	\$0 \$0 (\$172,012) \$0 (\$1,485) \$1,143,152 \$0 \$199,904,967 \$32,274,745 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,232,945) \$0 \$3,654,707 \$2,913,648	\$22,235 (\$760,977) (\$12,669,333) (\$69,467) (\$267,015) (\$770,949) \$333,382,436 \$355,435,487
		SB 03-252 SB 03-273 HB 03-1213 HB 03-1316 HB 04-1317 SB 04-1422 HB 08-1107 HB 08-1117 HB 08-1117	\$760,997) (\$12,810,996) (\$19,916) (\$19,467) (\$41,501) (\$134,499) (\$270,549) \$448,496,600 \$496,810,987 \$449,131 \$1194,251	\$0 \$0 (\$15,599) \$0 (\$77) (\$1,940) \$2 \$1,414,647 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 80 (\$372,902) \$0 (\$1,483) \$1,143,352 \$1,352,350,367 \$32,274,741 \$32,274,741 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,252,945 \$0 \$1,654,707 \$2,913,648 \$0 \$0	\$22,235 (\$700,377) (\$12,669,333) (\$69,457) (\$44,661) (\$267,015) (\$770,949) \$333,342,436 \$351,435,487 \$449,151 \$134,351
		58 03-252 51 03-273 HB 03-1213 HB 03-1213 HB 04-1317 58 04-1422 HB 04-1422 HB 04-1422 HB 04-1423 HB 04-1423 HB 06-1511 HB 06-1511	\$12,215 (\$760,997) (\$12,440,916) (\$29,467) (\$42,501) (\$134,699) (\$770,549) \$496,228,997 \$496,228,997 \$496,228,997 \$496,238,997 \$496,238,997 \$496,238,997	\$0 \$0 (156,599) \$0 (\$77) (\$1,940) \$2,912,102 \$1,416,647 \$0 \$2 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$10 (\$172,002) \$0 (\$1,485) \$1,143,152 \$0 \$39,204,367 \$32,274,245 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,222,945 \$3,664,707 \$2,013,641 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$22,235 (\$769,977) (\$12,669,333) (\$49,457) (\$44,061) (\$367,015) (\$770,M9) \$333,313,436 \$353,435,437 \$449,[31] \$114,231 \$14,64,62 \$461,64 \$461,
		SB 03-252 SB 03-273 HB 03-1213 HB 03-1316 HB 04-1317 SB 04-1422 HB 08-1107 HB 08-1117 HB 08-1117	\$760,997) (\$12,810,996) (\$19,916) (\$19,467) (\$41,501) (\$134,499) (\$270,549) \$448,496,600 \$496,810,987 \$449,131 \$1194,251	\$0 (136,599) \$0 (157,590) (57,940) \$2,940) \$1,416,687 \$0 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$3 \$3 \$4 \$4 \$5 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6	\$0 80 (\$372,902) \$0 (\$1,483) \$1,143,352 \$1,352,350,367 \$32,274,741 \$32,274,741 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,252,945 \$0 \$1,654,707 \$2,913,648 \$0 \$0	\$22,215 (\$12,659,513) (\$46,651) (\$44,661) (\$267,013) (\$770,649) \$333,301,436 \$331,435,437 \$464,131 \$114,231 \$346,142 \$46,142 \$46,143 \$46,142 \$46,143 \$
		58 03-352 58 03-352 58 03-373 148 03-1316 148 04-1317 158 03-189 158 03-189 159 03-1107 148 03-131 148 03	\$12,215 (\$760,977) (\$12,110,706) (\$61,947) (\$61,947) (\$61,947) (\$770,949) \$450,960,960 \$460,671,987 \$451,960,960 \$460,671,987 \$451,969 \$460,971,987 \$460,971,987 \$460,971,989 \$460,971,989 \$460,971,989 \$460,971,971	\$0 (356,599) (577) (\$1,940) \$9 \$1,913,(00 \$1,416,687 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	50 817,262; (\$172,62; \$0 (\$1,445) \$1,143,151 \$19,904,367 \$20,90	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1 \$1,232,945 \$2 \$1,662,707 \$2,915,654 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$3	\$22,215 (\$706,377) (\$12,669,313) (\$44,651) (\$24,651) (\$2770,349) \$2773,341,245 \$253,435,447 \$445,151 \$114,251 \$146,142 \$465,151 \$465,162 \$465,163 \$465,164 \$
		58 03-252 58 03-252 58 03-273 58 03-273 58 03-1213 58 03-1213 58 03-123 58 03-123	\$12,215 (\$100,987) (\$12,510,700) (\$21,510,700) (\$21,400) (\$14,470) (\$170,040) \$458,476,060 \$498,219,87 \$499,151 \$172,251 \$172,251 \$458,476,060 \$458,476,060 \$458,476,060 \$458,476,060 \$458,476,476 \$459,4	\$0 \$156,599) \$0 (\$77) \$3,940) \$2,940,667 \$0 \$2,416,667 \$0 \$2,416,667 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$17,002; \$0 \$1,145; \$1,140,131 \$9 \$19,904,547; \$32,774,745 \$2 \$9 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 90 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,212,943 \$1,864,707 \$2,013,644 \$0 \$0 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2	822,215 (\$766,577) (\$12,669,513) (\$46,651) (\$46,651) (\$267,015) (\$770,649) (\$333,312,316 (\$551,415,417 (\$449,151 (\$144,211 (\$134,211 (\$144,211 (\$1
		\$\overline{\text{SB}} \text{ 0.7-\$\text{2}} \\ \overline{\text{SB}}	\$12,215 (\$10,997) (\$12,510,930) (\$29,467) (\$29,467) (\$14,931) (\$134,992) (\$120,849) \$496,515,931 \$496,515,931 \$345,542 \$313,659 \$497,515 \$	\$0 80 (156,599) \$7 (\$7,00 \$3,940) \$1,912,100 \$1,912,100 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	50 80 80 (\$172,973) \$5 (\$1,445) \$1,143,132 \$5 \$5,274,245 \$2 \$2 \$5 \$5 \$6 \$6 \$7 \$6 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7 \$7	\$7 \$9 \$2 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$1 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2	\$22,215 (\$760,977) (\$12,669,515) (\$49,457) (\$49,457) (\$24,67) (\$257,015) (\$770,049) (\$213,311,316 \$313,311,316 \$313,311,316 \$45,151 \$45,152 \$45,151 \$47,772 \$312,311 \$17,612 \$17,611 \$17,611 \$17,611
		\$3 01-252 \$1 03-273 \$10 03-273 \$10 03-1213 \$10 03-1213 \$10 04-1217 \$10 04-1217 \$10 00-1107 \$10 00-1107 \$10 00-1218 \$10 00-1218	\$12,215 (\$160,971) (\$12,141,936) (\$197,457) (\$134,697) (\$134,699) (\$120,693) \$491,876,850 \$491,876,851 \$491,976,851 \$491,976,851 \$491,976 \$497,911 \$457,741	\$0 80 (155,549) \$7 (57,1940) \$3 \$7,192,102 \$1,415,667 \$5 \$5 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6	50 817,2602) \$1,143,352 \$1,143,352 \$1,143,352 \$29,284,367 \$31,274,745 \$20 \$20 \$20 \$20 \$20 \$20 \$20 \$20	\$7 \$9 \$9 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1,212,945 \$1 \$2,013,648 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$3 \$3 \$3 \$4 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5 \$5	\$22,215 (\$700,977) (\$12,669,513) (\$49,457) (\$49,457) (\$40,613) (\$2057,013) \$213,332,435 (\$41,431) \$114,231 \$146,342 \$46,142 \$4

Ten Venr Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

According		as of February 4, 2010									
Commission Section Commission Commis						86 20 V	PADE YOUR		2000		
Control Cont		Corrections	2004-05	HDR 02-1283	827,251				\$27,251		
Back 10		'	1								
1	-		i i	HB 40-1213	328,816	\$0	13		\$28,818		
19		[IB 04-1419							
				HB 03-1278	20	\$0	\$3,104,435	(\$3,104,425)	10		
\$\$\text{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$]	2004-03 Total	103 08-1214			(3592,051)		(\$592,055) \$551,365,816	:	
George Fig. 20 George			2005-06		\$531,107,461	\$2,024,865	\$51,669,033	\$4,302,658	\$589,304,017		
Dec 19-150		}									
St. St.		ļ	}	MB 01-1242	5246,204		7 2		\$244,204		
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		į	!	5B 02-030		20					
18 1, 19 19 19 19 19 19 19			i .	HIB 03-1038					\$770,976		
188 1911 1			[
18		j	1								
Color 177 19		ł		HB 03-1317	\$28,218	30	90	90	\$28,218		
		1									
2005-05 Total 2013, 300, 31, 3		[[109 06-1214			(\$2,032,651)	\$281,612			
100 0-1185 511,001,018 51,770,08 51,777,072 51,10,007 504,071 100 0-108 516,071 100 0-108 516,071 100 0-108 516,071 100 0-108 516,071 100 0-108 100 0-108 100,071 100 0-108 100,071 100,07		ļ	7004 05 Tay	SU 07-160							
18 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		k	2005-07	NB 06-1385	\$563,091,854	\$1,970,686	\$57,577,872	\$1,130,099	\$643,770,510		
Tell 02-137 \$17,21 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$17,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$17,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$17,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$17,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$17,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$17,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10,21 \$10			l						\$768,721 \$770,976		
The GGR1-1001 \$12,273 \$20 \$20 \$20 \$13,274 \$10 \$20 \$20 \$15 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$12,274 \$10 \$10 \$12,274 \$10 \$10 \$12,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$13,274 \$10 \$10 \$10,274 \$10,274 \$10,274 \$10,274 \$10,274 \$10,274 \$10 \$10 \$10,274 \$1		ł		FEB Q2-1263	\$27.75)	20	. 20	10	827,251		
			ļ								
			l	III 60-1138	\$16,436				336,406		
100 0-1003		ì		HB 03-1317						,	
\$30 6.023 \$11,100 10 30 10 \$11,000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			ļ	HB 04-1003 . "	≨ 200 ·		80		- \$61,200		
Find of 1/1922 121/4/2/1973 125 125 121/4/1973 121/4/1977			j .						\$71,205		
Find of 1/1922 121/4/2/1973 125 125 121/4/1973 121/4/1977	• • •		· ·	HB 06(1315					\$4,480.		
\$\frac{2007-04}{100.01-00.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.0		1	L		(\$3,452,093)	. 50	50		(83,452,093)		
Control Cont		j	2006-07 Total	ISD 07.210				\$2,164,740			
Fig. 50, 1131 134, 245 29			ļ	HD 03-1004			\$0		\$1.18,516		
		l	1		18107,228				\$107,228 \$36,436		
		∤	1	KB 03:1317	184,654						· · · · •
10 06-101 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		1	1	HD 04-1016;							
\$5 \(\text{Set} \) \$5 \(fr	·	100 04-1021-7:2	142 425		A		347.673		
		1	ĭ -· ···						\$53,626		
			ď	1101-90 [[18	.\$160,878				\$1,60,678		
(17) 05_1326]		145 06-1145		\$0			\$76,81)	ĺ	_
\$\(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc		į	ł								
Section Sect				SD 0681-004	226,813	\$40	10		\$26,813		
Hall G7-1143		}	ł		\$33,626 \$26,813				\$26,613		
198 64-1282			ŀ	HB 07-1343	\$0			- 70	\$4,960		
SD 09-114 SD 09-114 SD SD 111,080 SD SD 111,080		ł	ł	108 OB-1282	(\$11,367,846)				\$6,638,836		
1,007-08 1,008 1		ì	1								
H8 04-1003					.\$624,606,171	81,974,432	379,809,826		8719,611,718	l	
HB G4-1521			2008-09	HB 04-1003							
\$8 66.207 \$117,977 \$9 \$0 \$0 \$117,977 \$17,977 \$18 66.101 \$721,736 \$9 \$0 \$0 \$311,746 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$311,746 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$311,746 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$311,746 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$114,665 \$10 \$10 \$114,665 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10		Į.	1	HB 04-1021	. \$45,960				\$41,960		
HE G-1011 ST11,756 S2 S0 S0 S311,736					\$117,977				\$117,977		
150 05-1145 574,813 50 50 50 50 516,813 150 05-1151 544,263 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 544,263 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 150 05-1152 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		}	}		\$721,756				\$371,756	ļ	
149-96-1151			1	HB 06-1145	\$26,813	50	\$0	\$5	\$76,813		
\$8.051.004 \$15,51] \$0 \$9 \$0 \$16,51] \$8.051.003 \$35,519 \$20 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1.51] \$8.051.003 \$35,999 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$31,519 \$9 \$10.051.007 \$21,430 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1.450 \$0 \$10.051,430 \$0 \$10.051,430 \$10.051,4			l	HIB-06-1151							
98 0051-007 521,430 50 50 50 511,430 \$5 07-096 912,761 50 50 50 91 512,761 [HB 07-1040 50 524,821 50 30 12,68,21] [HB 07-1116 1110,148 50 50 50 50 5110,148		{	[.	SB 0681-004	\$16,81J		20	\$0	\$16,813		
\$5 07-096 \$12,761 \$0 \$0 \$1 \$13,761 [HB 07-1040 \$0 \$248,823 \$0 \$0 \$256,823] [HB 07-1176 \$110,748 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$110,148		ļ	1								
[103 67-1336 1/10,348 50 50 50 S110,348]		1	l	SB 07-096	382,761	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,761	1	
			1								
		1	1	58 OS-066				80		İ	

Ten Yeur Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

and the same of th	var to Harmon	95	F. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.				
	AFIELY W	THE PLANE			You Divers		
Corrections	2008-09	58 08-114	-Srenaut, Line 20	82,041	SO SOUTH PROPERTY A	APAGE FULL	
l		SB 01-155		50	- <u>50</u>		
	[HDR-01-1357	\$217,366	\$0		100	
1	l	KB 09-1382	\$0 60	90 907 447	.39	30	
J	J	SB 09-134 SB 09-219	(85,780,572) (54,691,942)	81,382,667 82,962,472	(\$109,024)	[81,926,04]	
1	2009-09 Total	120 03-215	\$656,948,237	· \$43,346,045	\$42,294,502	\$1,295,554	
	2009-10	SB 09-259	\$677,563,930	\$39,866,135	\$41,747,313	\$595,307	2759,872,487
1	Į.	519 06-206	\$1,15,636	20	\$0	\$0	\$238,636
ì	ì	53 06-207 313 06-1011	\$238,636 \$482,634	<u>\$0</u>	50		
i	1	HB 06-1092	.8134,065		\$0		
ł	ł	HB 06-1143	*\$34,857	50	\$0		
1	}	HB 06-1131	\$41,253	30	50		\$49,263
1	1	HB 06-1326 SB 0651-004	2517,491 241,263	\$0	\$0 \$0	50	
(ľ	58 06\$1-005	\$\$8,989	80	50	\$0	944,205
Į	1	SB 07-096	\$154,487	20	\$0	30	\$154,487
	ì	HD 97-1040 HB 97-1326	90	\$402,776	10	\$0	
1	1	SB 02-239	\$143,432 '\$28,758	- SO	30	10	91.40,400
	ł	FOT 08-1115	\$28,758		\$0	30	
1	1	HB 08-1194	\$28,758		\$0	50	\$21,758
1	1	T(D 08-1352	\$217,966		خت سدهد	\$0	
ľ	l	103 09-003 103 09-1133	\$0		\$67,027	- 50	
1	L	HB 09-1351	(\$2,150,016)	50	30	30	(82,130,016)
Education (K-12)	2009-10 Tatel	100 00 544	\$677,839,527	\$40,769,505		\$395,587	3761,146,981
Sesentian (K-12)	1494-00	58 99-215 50 99-165	\$2,013,253,596	51 1,236,698 50	157,281,004	\$245,074,844	
•	ł	HB A4-1074		\$1,900	\$93,800		4-0,000
J	ļ	HB 99-1209	\$728,961	10		50	
1	1	8B 00-124	\$7,000,000	10	\$7,000,000		
1	Ì	HB 00-1398 HB-00-1451	\$118,619	(598,161	(\$9,947,199)		0.141100.
į.	1999-00 Total	1979-00-1431	(61,702,352) 51,039,300,624	\$11,240,435			
]	2000-01	HU 00-1451	\$2,131,034,393	\$12,415,170	\$69,621,423	\$265,669,040	82,471,782,026
	Į.	8B 00-049	\$1,600,000	10	90		\$1,600,000
' ' ''	1	SB.90-071	\$2,990,000	70 70		30 20	
i]	58 00-133	\$2,000,000	30	.30	50	
1	1	SB 00-181	\$3,060,000	\$1	\$1,000,000		E10,000,000
ĺ	Ì	30 00-166	\$11,769,120				
} · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 .	1(8,00-1042 · · ·	366,827 ·	60		·	
	j	HB 00-1139	\$350,000				
i	f	103.00 1171	*\$2,000,000		12 000 000		\$4,000,000
	1	HB:00-14347	368,362 -	\$3,197	\$240 (13.81)	<u>.</u>	
	4	\$8.017129	(2051,058) (2051,058)		1		
√ore of the property of the p	4	SB 01:181	: \$1:118:050.		······································	SI 1,374	· · (\$2 ₁ 712(169)
1	<u></u>	SB Q1;212	(\$7,763,651)	. \$0	\$22,674,956		\$14,709.305
l	2000-01 Total -		\$2,143,430,864.	312,436,123	\$127,600,423	3765,680,414	32,349,321,824
]	Jan 41	\$B 01-09)	\$7,210,470,613	\$11,600,726 : 50		\$270,912,997	
1		50 01-098	\$0		\$13,216,963	.83	
ì	}	SB 01-129	15,111,235		326,343,190	, A	\$32,198,441
1	1	163 01-1199 163 01-1272	50	30)	
l	l	HB 01-1365	30	\$0 \$0			
i	{ .	3B 0182-022	- 50				
{	}	113 03-1349	\$0		50	36	35
J .	}	HB 02-1361	(516,988,363)	(8525,169		577,583	
	l _	HB 02-1423	(5) (3,2(6)	. 80 \$1,542		\$311	
	200 (-02 Total		\$1,268,952,487	\$12,677,319	\$275,621,121	\$270,996,993	\$2,828,241,922
1	2002-03	HB 02-1420	12,406,928,410	\$13,098,032	\$749,511,631	\$371,829,390	63,141,367,483
l	1	SB 02-030	(\$8,973)	50	\$0	- 80	
	Ī	53 02-097 HB 02-1038	\$11,155 (\$3,947)	\$9		\$6 \$0	
}	ł	HJ) 02-1304	50	S)	\$19,500	N N	\$39,603
1]	HN 02-1349	1998,213	50		80	
1	Į.	MB 02-1466 SB 03-183	\$12,766 (\$300,000)	5791	\$948 (\$26,759,820)	\$7,(57	
	ł	SB 03-190	300,000	\$6	(55,633,124)		(\$3,633,124)
}	1	ED 03-193	(845,393,247)	\$0	242,592,243		\$40
	1	SR 63-197 SB 63-201	(\$1,011,001)	\$0 \$418,990		\$151.060	
1	i	58 03-261 58 03-248	(\$7 761,926) \$0	\$16,990 \$0		\$131,960	
1		58 03-118	(\$40,216,984)	30	\$41,672,189		\$1,455,201
}	2002-03 Total 2003-84	IVO da d	\$3,312,015,511	\$13,217,013	\$439,940,630	\$371,918,507	\$3,116,282,490
ſ	[+001-0g	2H G2-6	\$2,445,113,900	814,940,515	\$454,839,556	\$360,966,262	13,276,(22,23)

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10 at af February 4, 2010.

				1000000	A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1) 2 1 2 1 2 1	Vertical Art	
Education (K-13)	2003-04	138 03-019	2 (Access 7 100 5)	CALIFORNIA SE	(\$50,298)	Transportation 20	(\$50,291)	1
1		SD 03-248	(\$27,340,825)	\$0	(81,314,474)	\$0	(\$28,615,299)	
ſ	i	SB 01-273	(1(C,1)(2) 02	(\$27,672)	(\$12,025)	(33 (8,330		
	- 1	\$5 to -282 HB 03-J I 14	50	£327,467	(\$14,423,510)	\$0 \$0	(\$14,425,518) \$327,467	
ł	ł	108 03-1316	(\$2,007)	(893)	(\$) [4)	(SL,157	(81,746)	
	1	HB 04-1318	\$1,778	(84,602)	\$22,372,750	69,319	\$12,134,504]
j	2003-04 Tetal	HB 04-1331	- \$4	80	\$4,942	\$0	\$4,942	
	2004-01	[1IB 04-1411	\$2,417,670,435 \$7,555,471,589	\$15,237,415 \$14,243,794	\$461,234,608 \$457,019,405	\$413,169,127	<u>. \$3,274,916,637</u> \$3,440,543,910	
li .	1	HB 04-1104	92	\$16,283	\$0	PD	8 6,283	
[[1 GB 04-1 202	\$5		\$10,000	\$0	310,000]
,	Į.	HB 04-1360	. 50	\$0 \$0	578,218	30	578,128	1
ì	ř	HB 04-1397	(\$16,091,207)	\$0	\$150,006 (\$1,965,037)	\$0	\$138,000 (\$18,036,244)	1
ŀ	l l	HB 04-1421	90	\$0	20	90	50	1
ł	Į	tm 04-1464 8B 03-110	50	50		\$0	100	
	l l	2B 03-309	(\$21,803) (\$25,500,000)	\$1,945 \$0	\$11,599,673 (\$591,066)	(\$4,630)	\$11,574,156 (\$23,591,066)	\$
Į.	<u> </u>	SB 05-249	\$0	.50	\$25,069,192	\$0	\$25,069,192	1
1	2004-05 Total	100	12,314,557,579	\$14,762,022	\$491,370,393	5413,[04,463	\$3,433,794,459	1
]	2005-06	8B 05-209 8B 03-200	\$2,698,318,712	\$15,300,970	\$368,727,670 \$16,783,753	\$498,839,917 \$0	\$1,581,195,169	
	í	HE 05-1217	1 10	\$0	\$0		\$0	1
1	ı	HB 05-1262	50	20	\$1,385,180	\$0 \$0	\$1,385,188	1
1	. 1	FR 96-129	50	\$0	(\$2,706,137)	50	(\$2,705,157)	
1	·	HB 06-1215 HB 06-1368	\$1,410,000	(\$13,987)	\$22,191,432 50	(\$78,304) 20	\$32,\$37,583 \$1,610,000	
1)	HZB 04-1375	\$45,000,000	30	\$27,000,000	10	\$76,000,000	1
l	· [HB 06-1385	(\$31,656,796)	90	\$60,343,518	\$10	\$26,676,722	1
ļ	2005-06 Total	SB 07-239	(52,818,622) 52;719,81),736	\$13,292,983	\$2,888,612 \$494,616,028	\$0 \$40k 751 413	\$0,727,484,358	Į.
	2006-07	KB 06-1385	\$2,842,500,140	\$15,579,110	3469,477,164	\$498,757,613 \$488,030,769	\$3,815,405,212	ſ
1	Ì	SD 06-130	\$210,000	· 20	\$0	\$0	\$210,000	
į	ì	SB 06-176 HB.06-1001	. 50	(\$771,000)	90	50	(\$775,000)	4
	l	HIB 06-1001	. 30	\$1,1,460.	\$150,000 \$300,000	. 10	\$261,460 \$300,000	4
1	ł	(HB 06-(001	\$0	- 10	853 (349	10	\$331,240	1
		169 06-1109	\$0	- 50	50	\$0	30	
		108.06-1283 118.06-1310	50	20	50 (\$4,369,567)	50	(\$4,)69,167)	1
ł		103 06-1375	83 (,883,613	50	84,188,167	50	\$16,271,980	
J	1	SB 07-161	(\$3\$9,673)	\$20,719	\$3,257,302	(827,417	\$4,854,911	1
· • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · - · · · · -	\$8.07-119	- 50		50	. 10	': 50	
i i	Ι.	HB 01-1375	\$3,313,336	- 10	/ER 848 5441	7844.603	\$60	1
}	2005-07-Total		22,923,126,616	. \$14,636,398	- 3467.057.048	- 34E7,941 660	33,852,761,716	1
	2007-08	. \$6,07-239 <u></u> ,	1.23,057,338,198					
	استنداد د	SB 07-041-1	7.50	- 7,50	(\$10,000,003)	(10) - 10) 1. (23 0 (10) <u>10: 10 qo yo</u> 1000	\$4,(05,351,211 \:\(\$10,000,000 \:\(\$100,000 \:\(\$100,000 \:	La diameter de la constante de la constante de la constante de la constante de la constante de la constante de
		- SB:07.192-;	- 4. VI. A 17-50 -	₹	- STATE OF SO	20		
	1 ' "	SB 07-199	\$4,655,056	. 30	1901,017,114		(836,337,96)	1
	1.	SB'07-213	\$0	\$0	\$418,867	30	\$412,561	
l .	1.	58 07-255 308 07-1024	\$3,200,000 \$12,000		- 50	\$0 50	\$2,200,000 \$12,000	
	ı	HB 07-1052	\$12,000	30	91,912,051	20	\$19,000 \$1,912,051	
	ł	HA 07-1066	\$10	\$0	\$\$10,000	\$0	\$510,000]
1	1.	HB 07-1232	19,000	\$0 20	\$0 \$274,704	20	99,000	
l .	1	HB 07-1325 HB 07-1345	10	\$0	\$274,704 \$275,250		\$774,704 \$275,250	4
}	1	HB 07-1350	\$6	10	\$359,10 ₆	\$0 \$0	5339,106]
	l	HD 68-1383	\$24,071	\$13,665	\$1,001,371	(\$48,506	\$997,601	1
J	J	HB 08-1375 59 69-185	(940,909,344)	20	(\$71,699,488) \$166,118	<u>\$6</u>	(SL12,599,674) 2166,116	
	L	SB 09-259	50	140	\$190,778	36		
	2007-03 Total		13,023,327,981	\$15,090,644	\$421,921,521	\$496,839,889	\$3,957,180,035	3
	2008-09	HB 08-1375	23,175,285,598	\$411,638,445	\$15,466,343	\$497,653,170		
ľ	ì	SB 05-017 SB 05-038	\$0	\$45,380 \$198,545	\$0		\$43,380 \$198,343	
ì	ı	SB 01-123	100	\$8,50,000	20		\$150,000	1
	{	SB 98-130	\$80,545	\$0	3D	\$0	\$60,545	
	ı	SB 08-212 SB 08-218	.\$0	\$792,453	\$0 \$0	8	\$792,453]
•		159 08-1051	50	\$252,799	\$0 \$0	<u>02</u> 08	\$0 \$232,799	
]		KB 05-1204	\$0 \$0	\$323,568	50		\$523,568	1
Į.	í	KB 61-1267		\$150,000		50	11 50,000	1
		HB 68-1117	\$0	332,185		\$6	\$71,185	
	1	HB 01-1335	30	\$2,569,959 \$5,000,000	\$0	- 80 80	\$2,869,939 \$3,000,000	ł
	ł	FIB QB-1384	30	\$1,241,997		20		
1	ļ	HB 09-1386	50	\$137,983	59	\$0	\$137,983	1
		HB 01-1788	50	\$113,815,717	\$0	10	\$1 \3,815,717	1

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) at a February 4, 2010

at of February 4, 2010									
	X 0723 ES	110715	AND PROPERTY.		PARTY TO SERVE		ETHINGS FROM	ſ	
Chicarion (K-12)	2008-09	SB 09-165	CONTRACT.	575,756.696	CHAIL PETER	公子的 特别的///图3	ETETOTALISM		
ensteriou (sc.15)	2008-09	SB 09-213	(\$62,113,475) \$0	(\$1,000,000)	\$491,61\$ \$0	50	(\$36,265,164) (\$1,000,000)		
		SB 09-314	. 20	(\$1,156,997)	50	.30	(\$1,136,997)		
	i	SB 09-313	(\$1,545,439)	(\$3,495,618)	\$1,693,510	\$0	(\$3,147,545)	I	
		SB 09-159	\$139,452,678	815,719,432	10		\$119,172,100		
	2002-09 Total	SH 04-160	\$0,2 5,359,907	8640,192,516	\$17,631,669	\$400.665.130	\$4,371,057,290		
	2009-10	ISB 09-350	\$3 239,351,894	\$415,632,792	\$17,031,001		\$4,571,057,290 \$4,688,241,137		
	1	SB 09-359 SB 09-019	\$0	\$365,236	\$10	\$0	\$363,226		
		SR 09-(2)	\$1,228	10	50	- %	\$1,228		
	l l	58 09-160 58 09-163	(31,779)	\$5,300 50	30	10	\$1,500		
	i	SD 09-226	\$1,951	30	\$0	50	(\$1,779) \$1,951		
	i i	SD 09-230	\$0	30	\$0 \$0	30	\$0		
	1	SB 09-256	\$35,706	(\$750,040)		- 80	(8694,294)		
	- (SB 09-260 SB 09-260	50	(\$1,165,296)	\$0 \$0	50	\$0 (\$1,165,296)		
	1	HB 09-1243	1 20	\$157,772	\$40	10	\$137,772		
	ſ	HB 09-1319	20			\$30,071	110,011	ı	
	3000 10 7	SB 10-063	(\$3,401)	(8177,677,945) \$636,588,049	(\$100,148)	\$216,383,957	\$18,599,263	1	
Governor	3009-10 Total	SB 99-215	\$5,257,170	5636,588,047 \$65,600	36,018,279	\$\$26,892,061 \$13,416,265	\$4,723,547,739	l I	
	1	HB 99-1359	50	\$0	3571,215	\$0	\$371,273		
	ł	HB 99-1372	\$1,565,728	10	\$0	20	\$1,565,728		
	1000 40 %	HB 00-1399	52,319,363	50	90	30	\$2,3;9,363		
	1999-00 Total 2000-01	IB 00-1451	\$7,137,261 \$5,025,924	365,080 5194,420	\$6,389,354 \$1,964,490	\$15,416,863 \$14,447,820	\$27,066,088 \$24,617,554		
		SB 00-319	\$1,869,379	10	50	38	\$5,869,379	ı	
	i	HU 00-1215	\$1,757	\$0	59,005	\$735	\$18,500	1	
	1	HB 00-1224	\$6,097,190	\$0	\$145,413	\$0	\$6,242,603		
	1	HB 00-1458 SR 31-182	(\$12,153) \$17,483	\$0 \$0	(\$5,014) \$139	30	(\$17,197) £18,272	i	
	2000-01 Total		328,005,450	\$194,420	\$2,114,636	\$14,942,335	\$36,759,061		
	2001-02	SB 01-212	\$10,420,241	\$184,420	\$1,740,837	\$72,109,529	\$44,463,927		
	1	HIB 01-1097	\$0	\$0	\$16,400	\$0	\$16,400		
	ł	\$B 01\$2-022 -	(\$311,814)	- 50 03	- \$7,991 \$600,000	\$0 \$0	\$7,99) \$202,186	 	
	l	HB 02-1389	(מנאמו	\$0	\$000,000		(5324,377)	r.	
		HB.02-1468			(\$120)		50		
	2001-02 Tetal	Time de 122	\$19,792,050	\$184,420	\$2,433,103	\$21, 09,649	\$44,521,227		
	2002-03	HS 02-1420 SB 02-050	\$20,435,578 (\$10,021)	\$1 <i>69</i> ,420	\$4,631,449 \$0	\$19,102,167	\$43,745,614 (\$10,021)		
	{	HR 03-1038	(\$9,993)	\$0	<u>50</u>	20	(\$10,021)		
	- 4	HB 02-1468				102			
	- 1	SB 03-197	(\$419,749) \$14,121,018	30	(\$32,319)		***- (\$4\9,749) \$14,416,300		
	1	· SD 03-138 ·	··· (\$3,000,000)		· 4 50			Į	
	· <u>L </u>	- MB 04-1319 -	346, 377.		50		: 846,177		
	2002-03 Torid		\$31,167,824	\$169,420	34,006,169	: \$19,129,860	: 834,473,373 : 834,075,361		
	2003-01	SB 03-273	*** (320),617)	**************************************	· :: (\$41,421)	- 018,7223 E	:834,073,361 :(\$251,051)		
	1 "	HB 03-1316	(8752)	\$0	(\$140)	(8219))· (\$1,122)		
	- 1	HB 04-1319	\$214,788	.90	· 1527.18	. 50	\$247,106	ĺ	
	2002 04 7:	58 05-111	\$11,350,007	\$144,950	\$51,590	70	. \$61,590	İ	
	2003-04 Yorki	HB 04-1422	\$13,838,358	\$124,930	\$1,049,010 \$1,706,447	\$18,718,117	\$34,132,084 \$39,298,168	ĺ	
		\$0.05-11	552,321	SP)	23	50	\$53,523	ĺ	
	2004-05 Total		\$15,890,879	\$725 779	\$1,706,447	\$17,527,554	\$35,35Q689	ĺ	
	2005-06	SB 05-209 SB 05-066	\$16,063,909	.5147,586	\$1,768,906 \$73,600	\$14,299,827	\$32,282,228 \$75,000	İ	
	- 1	HB 06-1200	50	\$7,000,000	\$72,000	- 50	\$7,000,000	1	
		HB 06-12 6	(\$40,948)	\$2,300,000	\$2,191,431	10	\$4,450,423		
	2005-06 Total	late of the	\$16,024,911	\$9,447,386	\$4,035,337	\$14,299,517	\$43,807,6G1	1	
	2006-97	58 06-049	\$10,981,474	\$2,443,016 £1,100,000	\$4,044,045 \$0.	\$12,322,616	\$29,793,171 \$1,590,000		
	· 1	SB 06-063	\$249,261	\$0	50		\$249,281	İ	
	[HB 06-1 157	\$0	90	\$0,	\$4,200,000	\$4,300,GD0	1	
	l l	HB 96-1200	\$0	25,040 00D	- 10	50	85,050,000	1	
	- 1	HTD 06-1201 HTD 06-1322	50	\$12,354,587 \$2,000,000	\$0 \$0		\$21,154,587 \$2,000,000	1	
	ı	[HB 06-1365	80 90	\$2,000,000	20		57,000,000	İ	
	ľ	NB 06-1384	\$0	(\$2,300,000)	50	20	(\$2,300,600)		
	- 1	HB 06-1400	\$6	875,817	20	30	\$75,837	İ	
	1	58 07-162 5B 07-236	\$104,987	\$0	6726,397	\$200,000	\$1,111,354		
	i	SB 07-236	\$700,000	\$21;/20,187	\$411,850	- 10	\$22,551,457		
	- 1	SB 07-239	\$0	20	10	\$0		1	
•	J	HB 07-1372	\$0	(\$75,837)		30	(\$75,817)	1	
	2006-07 Total	HB 00- 1284	\$13,113,742	(\$22,164,587) \$33,074,603	\$4,663,262	\$17,722,636	(\$22,104,587)		
	1007-05	SB 07-239	\$11,774,871	\$5,438,470	\$30,565,171	\$13,939,450	\$67,105,243	1	
	f	SB 07-091	\$0	\$0	\$75,451	50	\$45,411	1	
	I	SB 07-246	SO	\$0	\$2	20	80	l	

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-89 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	Property Cons	335 Un 43 Va	NEW TARREST	TO PROPERTY	THE STREET	National Control	AUGUSTAN SU SON
Covernor	OF MALY SALE	125 MIL (27)	SIGHT ATPIALES	SiCasoF mar	CED WEEKIEP OF	AF-MARINE C	Carrier and Allega
Governor	2007-08	SD 67-261	30	SO	100	10	da da da da da da da da da da da da da d
1]	HB 07-1050	50	\$0	32,100,000		\$2,500,000
1	l	HB 07-1052	50	30		50	\$20,543
1	ł	ID 07-1206		50		\$0	\$100,000
1	i	HB 07-1209	\$29,073	30			\$29,073
1	ţ	KB 07-1270	<u> </u>	80	\$150,000	50	\$150,000
J	l	HB 07-1309	- 50	\$489,080		10:	\$419,000
•	[HIB OB-1001	33.300.000	(\$251,371 \$0			(\$151,371)
1	ř	1(B) 08-1284	(37,5(1)	- 50	(\$2.142.000)		\$5,500,000
}	2007-08 Total	,	\$17,294,433	\$1,776,699		\$13,030,450	870,777,257
) ·	2988-09	H33 04-1375	\$14,852,340	\$43,401,723	84,169,714	\$32,860,966	195,475,763
1	ľ	SB 08-155	\$1,142,825	\$1,533,462	\$44,763,376	\$121,000	\$47,890,663
į.	(SB 09-165	\$9,030	\$0	30	80	259,030
1	1	SB 02-184	\$6 \$0		\$0	80	
1	ł	HB 08-7001	\$6	\$21,000		\$0	171,000
	!	HB 03-1387	33	(37,030,040	20		- 20
1	i	HGB 08-1384	30	(87,030,040	\$100,000	50	(\$7,050,000) \$300,900
İ	ĺ	HID 01-1399	10	- 50	30		\$100,000
1	l .	HUS 09-1415	10	\$0	30		30
i	Į.	3B 09-162	10	231,337	30	30	\$331 337
1		SB 09-186	(\$2,560,759)	\$203,416	\$234,685	100	(\$1,522,738)
1	2003-09 Total	0.5	\$13,443,436	\$38,831,138	\$50,198,695	\$32,901,986	\$135,455,255
1	3009-10	SB 09-239	\$11,783,355	\$25,941,499		\$32,978,780	\$120,894,429
1	1	513 09-067 HB 09-1010	82,500,000	50			87,100,000
J	j	HB 09-1010	SO	(\$480,011			(\$450,011)
Į.	2009-10 Total	11-0 03-1 103	\$14,283,355	\$43,682 \$25,512,170	\$50,183,795	\$12,978,780	\$43,662 \$122,959,100
Health Care Policy and Futancing	1999-00	SB 99-213	2903,330,515	310,339,481	\$77,194,312	\$971,433,566	31,962,112,674
	i i i i i	HB 99-1166	\$703,225	\$0	\$3)	\$796,375	\$1,589,600
1	l	HB 00-1400	(\$377,322)	\$0		(\$1,093,061)	(\$1,572,980)
1	1	IID 00-1451	\$20,152,67)	\$1,523,129	\$18,673,333	\$39,296,589	\$10,745,721
1	1600 00 7	38 01-212	\$10,717,120	50	108	. 50	\$20,737,120
I	1999-00 Total 2000-01	HB 00-1451	\$945,336,209 \$994,934,430	\$11,892,810		\$1,019,413,462	\$2,062,411,536
1.	}~~~·	SB 00-020	\$994,878,429 \$18,019	\$11,845,943	\$102,410,376	\$1,0\$4,713,766.	52, 193,849,417 \$36,639
l	I	SD 00-071	\$132,357			\$18,000	\$18,101,7)7
I	1	58 00-128	\$0			35	310,(),77
1		89 00:223		\$0 	\$60,000	30	\$60,000
1	1	113 00-1076	\$171,000		30	50	\$171,000
1	Į	HB 00-1215	\$12,325			· \$13,636	113,919
1	i	HB 00-1458	(\$22,510)			(\$21,669)	(547,579)
	1	103 00-1475	5100,006	M		\$200,000	\$400,000
	1	SB 91-212	\$4,873,966" \$11,464,631	(3),791,334		\$12,512,706 \$12,512,779	\$50,8J2,771°
1	1 .	108 02-1420	\$11,464,631	80			\$29,388,534 -\$3,253;128
1 .	2000-01 Total	11 may 940 1444	\$1,014,981;343	\$10,713,709		- \$1,127,439,250-	23 154 020 020
L	2001-02	5801-211	\$1,092,971,799	\$10,692,259		\$1,206,706,328	31 441 167 740
:	l	SB-01:074 . '>>2		S \$25,000	144. S Sec. 10	(\$16,043)	*.>.*/-(\$47.09A)
	r	38'01,181	\$96,551	- 190	.: [\$103,102]	\$277,367	
1.	Ι ΄	HCB-01=1161 ·		\$0	\$41,650	352,498	1101,148
1	1	KB 01-1-199	\$0				50
1	}	HB 01-1271 .	. 50	. 90		\$179,450 .	,\$109,400
Į.	l	HB 01-1282	\$146,117			\$159,108	E303,925
1	ł	HB 01-1343	\$0				(518,750)
I.	l	HB 01-1357	(\$293,800)	<u> </u>		(\$281,498) (\$97,498)	(8875,200) (8194,926)
1	l	SB 0152-012	(397,490)	50		\$103_185	\$162,132
1	ſ	5B 01\$1-022	30	.50	\$7,616	. 50	\$7,616
1	I	HUH 02-1370	(\$20,300,359)	\$510,794		\$26,664,980	\$47,973,326
1	ł	100 02-1420	\$1,933,643	\$5		\$1,938,682	\$3,877,365
1	l	IB 02-1415	\$0,210,585			\$14,190,573	\$23,406,123
1	ŀ	HD 02-1468	20	\$40	(\$3,952)	\$1,952	\$9
(2001-02 Total	300 62-1473	(\$294,997) 51,082,349,038	411 330 043	0200,010	1693,515	\$1,387,030
1	2001-02 1010	HB 01-1420	\$1,180,936,543	\$3 (,325,053 \$75 .563		\$1,250,502,362 \$1,346,226,245	\$2,525,732,764 \$2,714,632,157
1	r	58 0152-012	-1146'116'34'	473 (393		\$103,386	\$101,186
I .		SB 02-027	<u> </u>			\$36,673	\$16,675
1	1	SB 02-050	. (\$4,909)	90		\$0	(34,909)
1	i	HB 02-1027	50	\$0		30	.50
	ı	HB 01-1018	(\$4,895)	50	50	80	(34,693)
ł		HB 02-1039	840,558	80		\$77,262	\$117,620
	j .			30	\$14,047,724	\$11,789,631	\$25,836,335
	} '	HIB 02-1135					
	·	HB 02-1135	\$50	50	50	80	19
		HB 02-1135 HB 02-1220 HB 02-1263	\$0 \$0		\$0 \$41,140	<u>80</u>	\$9 \$41,140
	·	HB 02-1135 HB 02-1220 HB 02-1283 HB 01-1376	90 90	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$41,140 \$0	08 07 02	\$9 \$4],140 \$0
		HB 02-1135 HB 02-1220 HB 02-1283 HB 02-1276 HB 02-1292	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$41,140 \$0 \$0	80 90 50 (§258,877)	\$9 \$4],140 \$0 \$6\$,1(\$6)
	·	HB 02-1135 HB 02-1220 HB 02-1283 HB 01-1376	\$0 \$0 \$0 (\$172,939)	90 90 90 90	\$4 1,140 \$50 \$0 \$10	80 50 50 (§258,877) 88,750	\$9 \$4],140 \$0 (\$6)1,806) \$17,300
	·	HB 02-1155 HB 02-1220 HB 02-126) HB 02-126 HB 02-1202 HB 62-1203	\$0 \$0 \$0 (\$172,939) \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$41,140 \$0 \$0 \$1,750 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 (\$159,877) \$2,750 \$50,561	\$9 \$4],140 \$0 (\$631,806) \$17,300 \$101,116
	•	HB 02-1135 1(9 07-1220 HB 07-124) 4(8 02-124) 4(8 02-1276 HB 02-1272 HB 02-1273 HB 02-1275	\$0 \$0 \$0 (\$172,979) \$0 \$30,563	90 90 90 90 90	\$0 \$41,140 \$0 \$1,750 \$1,750 \$0 \$1,750	80 50 50 (§258,877) 88,750	\$9 \$4],140 \$0 (\$6)1,806) \$17,300

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

Transaction of the second	an san an inciden	- YEAR AND A	Section 2	and the same	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	erysis asama	- Andrewski and
THE COLUMN TO SHEET AND SH	OFFICIAL STATE			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR		TENTON TO
Health Cure Policy and Financing	2002-01	PUB VA-(4/2	52,163,746	50	\$0	\$2,163,745	84,367,491
	ł.	8B 03-173	(\$762,633)	. 50		(3762,636)	(\$1,525,271)
	•	SB 03-175 SB 03-176	(\$558,514) (\$7,3\$8,632)	3558,514 Se			\$0 (\$2,614,793)
	(SB 03-187	(\$127,430)			(\$1,246,1637 (\$127,430)	(\$254,840)
	i	\$8 03-190	\$0	\$	(31,341,265	30	(81,358,260)
	l .	SSI 03-196	/\$77,000,000)	80			(\$1,54,005,000)
	1	SB 03-197 SB 03-203	(\$2,324.943) (\$58,435,348)	(8125,549			(\$4,916,686)
	ţ	SR 03-258	(\$2,380,837)	90			(\$3,019,769)
	1	HB 04-1320	\$764,132	30			\$1,528,440
	2002-03 Total	HB 04-1422	\$4,590,306 \$1,043,838,880	\$1,184,537			\$4,590,706
	2003-04	SD 01-258	\$1,195,137,503	\$635,317			\$2,848,739,£32
	i	SB 03-011	(\$582,232)	\$0	50	(\$52,294)	(\$634,516)
	l	SD 03-019 SD 03-022	\$0	\$10,760,086			(\$39,343)
)	SB 01-259	(5970,943)	3994,140			\$15,750,000
	1	SB 0J-266	(\$9,934,000)	230,317,016	5 50	\$15,280,308	\$35,863,524.
•		SB 03-273 SB 03-282	(5170,285)				(\$378,592)
	1	RB 01-291	(\$4,995,208)		\$1,660,537 \$1,660,537	\$2,334,303 (\$1,949,348)	(318,983,949)
	l	58 QJ-294	(\$500,900)		30		(\$934,687)
	ŀ	101 03-1292	(\$390,047)	\$796,094		\$39E,047	\$796,094
	l	KB 03-1316 SB 64-138	(\$610) \$96,357	(\$304,304			(\$11,369) (\$11,589)
	1	HR 04-1265	370,377	80			(311,389)
	ĺ	HB 04-1720	\$\3,994,079	(3234,164	1) \$7,748,017	\$27,137,365	\$48,643,227
		KB 04-1331	50				(\$21,980)
	l	HB 04-1422	\$29,947,637 3648,284	\$5333,677			\$50,976,750
	1	HB 04-1422	59,934,000	(\$30,517,016			(\$75,863,524)
		2B 03-112	58,474,344	&			\$8,455,649
	2003-04 Total	SB 05-209	\$669,075 \$1,249,343,033	\$12,121,611			\$669,073 \$2,952,247,054
	2004-05	HB 94-1422	\$1.258.466.091	212,265,84	\$ \$265,610,120	\$1,478,162,591	23,014,504,653
1	l l	5B 04-028 .	10		9 521,741	\$21,741	\$43,482
·	l .	SB 04-138 SB 04-206	\$345,431	(2817,210	6) 50		(\$46,372)
		HB 04-1075 ···		<u></u>			\$44,000
	1.	HB 04-1219	(\$28,861)	22			(\$37,725)
	1	HB 04-1415	\$838,528				\$155,528
	l.	HD 04-1416	(\$1,615,048)	, p		\$09,066	(\$1,351,190)
		HE -De- 447			0 5 124,200)	
ļ.	1	SB 03-111	(\$1,322,616)				"31,203,904
	, .	SB 03-209	571,092,626 S0				\$48,384,405;
-	1.	8B 03-249 ···	30		0 : : 39.717		
	ونيات سرالا	IIB.05.1086	··· (3838,528).		V-L 52.462.939		· \$3,802,132.
		103 05 1262	3.00	9	 	325374	349,853
	1	103 05-1315 ^ "	\$1,573,442		0 3173;950 0 \$1,160,874	\$2,168,779° \$1,100,875	32,321,349
	<u> </u>	HB 06-1385	\$1,283,444	8.			\$1,283,444
	2004-03 Total 2003-06		81,319,754,507	\$1,441,431			\$1,075,505,222
	auu3-u6	18 03-1066 18 03-1066	81,384,833,668	\$11,405,69			\$3,271,672,981
		HB 05-1131	(\$266,915)				(\$723,970)
	1	FIB 05-1243	(8444,369)			(\$3.59,025)	(\$203,395)
	Į.	HB 05-1262 HB 05-1349	(13,211,723)	.\$85,484 St		528,904,178	\$99,851,231
		SB 06-044	\$3,144,162				\$6,288,324 (\$14,962,408)
		58 06-129		, şı	0 (\$2,131,670	5) (\$2,821,671)	(53,543,341)
	1	\$2.06-115	\$0		0 \$339,861	\$0	\$355,161
ľ	l	53 06-103 HB 06-1217	(\$100,000) \$19,420,806	(\$10,750,00)			[\$260,000) \$18,679,721
		HB 06-1369	\$5,531,757	\$10,730,000	0 50	9 53,521,757	\$9,043,514
	1	HB 06-1395	(\$37,171,055)			(\$147,247) (b)	(281,727,579)
	}	HB 06-1383 HB 06-1385	\$2,144,653			7) (\$153,732)	(291,519)
	1	HB 06-1385	\$166,985	.8.			(\$37,252,716) \$731,970
		HB 06-1385	3502,207		0 84	1502,208	\$1,000,419
	1	SB 07-163 SB 07-239	\$2,136,173				\$2,206,113
	2005-06 Total	Inn Al-TIA	\$1,355,826,269	\$74(.18)			\$3,238,509,081
	2006-07	NR 06-1185	34,405,632,641	\$690,95	9 \$364,874,341	\$1,623,333,461	\$3,388,531,183
		SB 06-044	50				814,967,408
	1	SB 06-128 SB 06-131	\$0 \$1,188,203	B	0 \$45,0% 0 \$4		\$126,780 \$2,376,406
	ì	SB 06-165	\$203,358	W		3230,199	\$433,757
		SB 06-219	(3 (0,413,986)				(\$7,115,962)
		SB 06-219 HB 06-1270 HB 06-1310	(3 (0,413,986) 529,766 (5571)	- SI	b <u>8</u> 4	\$29,766	(\$7,115,962) \$59,532' (\$23,595,753)

Teo Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

	(国文学と)	PRINCE IN THE	DOWN THE REAL PROPERTY.		A CARDINAL SERVICE		
rath Care Policy and Financing	2006-07	100 06-1195	\$5,114,391	70 - 140 Catal Catal (24)	.50 .50	\$5,117,559	\$10,251,950
	1	SB 07-001	\$145,927	\$6	\$0	\$0	
	1	SB 07-002	80	. 20	\$3,663	223,927	
	ì	SB 97-163 SB 97-219	\$8,268,956 (\$24,636,515)	(36,479)	(\$5,743,423) \$2,752,860	\$2,912,066 (\$30,715,256)	
	1	HB 09-1215	(\$597,498)	310,167	34,300,690	\$1,475,980	\$5,189,239
		HB 08-1375	\$0	\$0	50	60	\$0
	2006-07 Total	\$0 07-239	81,379,862,672 81,431,468,637	\$693,047 \$710,644	\$160,771,458	\$1,602,699,685	
	1	SD 07-001	20	\$2,253,933	30	\$1,663,163,760 \$0	\$3,474,779,991 \$2,253,953
	1	\$3 07-002	\$10	\$0	\$4,140,863	.54,149,865	\$8,281,730
)	\$11 07-004	80	20	\$53,730	372,450	\$125,300
	1	38 07-034 58 07-097	\$11,011	\$1,479	\$11,011 \$3,589,192	\$25,448 \$115,214	\$42,470 \$3,681,845
	1	EB 07-136		\$0	39	\$73,163	\$110,120
	{	SB 07-133	\$44,965 (\$7,173,368)	80	(\$2,111,664)	(\$2,657,358)	(\$11,942,390
	1	SB 07-196	\$40,019	- 90	02 \$01, UR	\$17,259 \$97,618	
	l	HB 07-1021	(\$276,877)	20	10	(\$268,404	
		HB 07-1 183	3194,500	50	5 0	\$198,100	\$397,000
	1	HB 07-1301	50	\$0 \$0	\$104,362 \$37,500	8193,815	
	l	HIB 07-1359	50	50	(31,657,293)	\$17,300	\$73,000 (\$1,657,275
	ſ	5B 05-230	\$0	39	S0	\$0	910
	1	HB 03-1235	\$)1,037,439 (3!,239,310)	\$0 50	(\$23,598,839) \$1,239,310	\$21,661,219	
	i	HB 03-1373	\$34,544,914	\$6,734	87,757,328	70 201,430,979	
	1	SB 09-187	\$23,910,207	\$466,523	\$0	(81,306,704)	322,170,026
	2007-08 Total	58 09-359	\$0 \$1 411 712.670	\$3,639,13 CCC,086,18	\$0 \$164,968,810		\$0
	2007-08 10111	HB 08-1375	31.578,108,022	\$367.176,666	\$23,500,829		\$3,571,389,627 \$3,745,380,327
		SB 09-002	\$17,132	\$0	\$0	\$17,132	\$14,264
	J	SB 68-006	\$118,703	\$5,147	\$11.7	\$256,155 F1 000	
	ł	SD 01-037	\$}:000 \$0	\$19,000	50	\$1,000 \$35,300	\$3,000
	i	SR 01-070	(\$139,636)	-10	30	(8139,636) (8279,272
	١,	SJ: 08-099 SJ: 08-118	\$0	\$714,400 80	52,000,000	\$714,450 \$2,000,000	
	{	3B 00-135	 	50	\$0	32,000,000	37,000,000
		SB-01-160 · · · -					
	ì	SB 08-161 SB 08-217	\$128,700	\$62,300	<u> 10</u>	\$13,162 \$191,200	\$26,636 \$382,400
	l .	811 08-210	\$120,700	30.300	35	3191,200	3382,400
ł	Į	HB 08-1046	313,371	\$1,530	\$0	\$13,457	
	1: · · ::·	HB-08-1072 -	\$27,500	\$6,054,621		36,054,621	
	1	105 04-1210 .	\$1,000,000	\$700.010	20	\$1,700,000	
	· 1	HID 08-1373	(\$1,817,420)	\$1,817,430		80	
•	1 .	119-08-1374	:51;567;464	-50		81,367,464	53,134,921
	J	HB 01-1407	(\$130,000)	30	A	70110000	(\$277,780 (\$300,000
•	(-	2B.09: 35:	J	` ~ (\$1:93ZQ34)		- F-486/653	(\$):918,724
•	Į.	SB 09-187	\$51,095,837	216 163	(\$532,734	\$51,993,142	\$103,798,651
	ì	3B 09-209 8B 09-210	(\$1,000)	(\$977,356)	. 15	(\$3,000,000)	
	l	SD 09-311	90	(\$1,177,624)	(330,326)	(\$2,037,837	(\$3,195,789
	ſ	80 09-259 SB 09-261	(\$4,205,882)	\$2,000,090 \$9,342,639	(\$29,190 \$0	\$6,932,717	
	i .	SB 09-263	(\$3,711,959)	\$3,711,959	<u> </u>	90	
		SB 09-264	(32,)49,350)	[351,192]	(92,149,250	32,201,679	(\$2,140,11)
	2008-09 Tatal 2009-10	ISB 09-259	\$1,367,671,367 \$1,676,227,755	\$169,137,121 \$407,839,349	\$12,770,129	\$1,901,578,525 \$2,024,023,612	\$7,881,177,546 \$4,136,395,755
]	5B 09-251	\$6,000,000)	\$6,000,000	349,749,[39 50		
	1	SB 09-262	(5896,290)	\$896,290	\$0	30	
	1	SB 09-263 SB 09-264	(\$17,140,089)	\$3,912,114 (\$1,102,407)	(33,150,000	(\$17,127,979 \$3,220,754) (\$26,653,034 (\$4,201,633
	1	SB 09-265	(\$15,605,549)	(\$6,483,044)	\$0	(845,941,846	
	1	5B 09-269	\$0	(\$104,516)	70	\$0	(\$104,536
	l .	SB 09-271	(537,400,000) 50	\$20,000,000	300	80	
ł	ł	H/3 09-1047 H/3 09-1073	30	326,740 826,350	\$0 \$0	.\$26,740 126,250	
	1	HUR 09-1196	\$0	9200,000	50	\$0	\$200,000
	2009-10 Total	HB 09-1393	\$1,877,337 81,557,901,164	, 50 \$430,809,738	Di Marina	\$3,403,345 \$1,931,430,833	
Higher Education	1999-00	88 99-215	\$1,587,903,164 \$715,563,536	\$650,137,766	\$50,039,724	\$1,971,330,872 \$17,313,961	\$4,015,789,931 81,463,304,992
	1	SB 99-163	10	10	\$354,000	\$0	3)54,000
	1	HUS 99-1289	\$200,000	\$6	50	\$0	\$200,000
	j	HB 99-1359 HB 80-1401	390,000	5) 10,090	. (837), 233) \$40,000		
		HB 00-1451	\$2/15,000	\$40	20	50	\$205,000
			10		\$65,640	- m	
	h	SB 01-184					303,040
	1999-00 Yets) 2000-01	SB 01-164 I(B 00-1451	3716.058,536 3744,737,430	\$610,337,766 \$716,438,446	\$50,091,139 \$47,08,194b		\$1,464,009,402 \$1,527,596,591

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10 os of February 4, 2010

es of February 4, 2010							
PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT	A CHARLES		CACO PARTIES	EL STERNIS	CONTROL STREET	A ST DE LANGE	एक्स्प्रिक्टिस्ट्रक्ट
THE PARTY OF THE P	NATIONAL STREET	AECBINS'S	SIGNESS PUREV	CONTROL V	A PAPIGER SEC	POST TOTAL	SETOTALES
Higher Education	1000-01	SB 00-071	50	\$0	86,135,950	\$0	\$6,135,950
1		SR 00-117	\$57,274	36	20	\$0	357,274
)		SB 00-170	\$2,50,000	\$0		\$0	\$250,000
1		2B 00-207	\$238,800	10	50	50	\$238,800
1		109 00-1025	\$0	(\$216,000)		(\$100,000)	(\$504,000)
]		HB 00-1215	819,413	\$1,315		\$0	\$24,944
1		103 00-1355	50	to	10		80
Į.		HB 00-1458 SB 01-184	(518,120)	22	30	20	(\$18,1201 \$277,223
1		50 01-212	\$277,223	- 10			\$199,367
(2000-01 Yess	25 01-212	5747,362,014	\$716,325,781		\$17,236,771	\$1,334,258,025
1	2001-02	SB 01-212	8764,331,972	8759,985,281	\$84,660,332	\$18,300,218	\$1,627,597,823
		HB 01-1193	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$170,000
1		SB 0193-022	\$0	\$0		\$6	3404,105
4		HOS 02-1371	(\$10,602,799)	\$2,216,683	571:936	\$0	(\$2,313,780)
]		HB 02-1426	(\$4,019,077)	\$150,000		\$0	(\$3,832,917)
	2007 At W 1	HB 02-1461	50	\$193,127		20	\$0
1	2001-02 Yesal 2002-03	(UB 02-1420	\$750,030,496 \$797,870,851	\$763,145.091 \$731,409,270		\$18,200 \$18 \$19,475,708	\$1,625,761,674
		SB 02-450	(87,976)	30		20.	(\$7,872)
1	!	HB 02-1018 ·	(87,855)	.20			(87,855)
		HB 02-1468	\$5,657	\$1,077		30	\$7,335
l	l	HB 0251-1025	20	50	\$240,220	\$40	\$140,150
}]	5B 01-189	10	\$102,359,064		\$0	\$102,539,054
1	I	88 03-190	90	\$0	(\$4,918,729)	50	(\$4,918,729)
1	1	58 03-193	(\$5,271,715)	50			\$0
i	l	SB 03-197	(\$23,139,192)	\$0 (\$4,549		\$0 \$0	(513,139,192)
	ſ	SB 63-258	(\$81,623,632) (34,300,000)	\$17,278,053		30	(\$82,568,240) \$12,978.083
[·	2002-03 Total		(\$4,300,000) \$675,529,236	\$841,241,963		\$19,471,708	\$1,630,904,512
l .	2003-04	SB 03-251	3391,313,165	1939,429,832	\$26,029,229	\$19,102,298	81,656,274,544
į.	1	5B 03-019	\$0	. \$0		30	(\$10,589)
1	1	SB 63-273	(\$84,835)	(8)7,456		. 10	(\$271,112)
1	1	\$8 03-287	50	30		\$100,000	(\$7,699,440)
ł.	ł	HD 03-1316	. 50	(3) 33		30	(\$3(00))
1	1	Hi 04-1321	(118,903)	(3)		· \$0	(\$319,437)
I .	ł	HB 04-1331 HB 04-1434	30		\$10,589	50 50	\$164,671
1	2003-04 Total	IM 04-1430	2391,469,462	\$4,897 \$939,199,101	\$77,938 (25		· \$1,648,148,926
1	2004-05	HB 04-1422	\$392,\$72,772		\$73,732,500		-31,641,323,412
		53 04-189	(\$4,300,000)	\$4,500,900		30	\$0
	ł	5B 04-252	36	,20		'90	_\$0
1	!	10B 04-1347	\$0	\$0		30	50
1	ł .	HB 04-1422	\$0			\$0	\$24,961,406
		SB-03-113		(5)98			- ··· (\$24,140) · · · · · · · · (\$24,140) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	2004-05 Yoral .	SB 01-209	8487 072 772	11422,777,363	3136,783,411 5336,733,874	\$19,805,150	\$1,699,046,796
1	2005-06	SB 01-209 ***	1397.931;311	8537,034,991 510,638,613			32,124,885,766
.]	1	SB 05-066) 81,675,000	50	*\$1,675,000
1	i :	SD 05-132	(\$2,15)	19 mg 11 m 12 m 12 m 12 m 12 m 12 m 12 m 1	(\$188,704)	1,40	(\$8,553)
,	·~ · · · ·	2B-02-131		4.2.20.20.00.00.00	(\$1 88 £(04)	A character and the second	TELT (\$188,708)
	l .	HB 06-1218		· · · · · · (\$1,373			
ľ	1	HD 06-1370	1 320,200,000	8		\$0	561,100,000
	1	HB 06-1385	\$7,441,500	\$2,600,060		50	(\$2,649,901)
1	2003-06 Total	Sh 07-239	\$636,485,608	323,257,280	SI,508,723,283	· 520,165,123	
ł	2005-00 1000	103 06-(385	\$689,512,156	\$11,444,110		\$20,085,122	\$2,349,327,670
		SB 06-049	\$0	(\$1,500,000		\$0	(\$1,300,000)
ŀ	l	SB 06-116	\$161,600		31	30	\$161.600
}	1	SB 06-113	\$0	\$300,000		50	\$500,000
l	1	HD 05-1046	100	\$10,957	7 50	50	
1	l .	HD 06-[20]	50	\$1,500.00	80	\$0 \$0	\$1,500,000
1	į.	KB 06-1322	50	\$ 100 ess			
	1	SB 07-184 SB 07-139	\$1,433,5\$6 \$3,035,676	\$2,190,861		20	\$5,210,728 \$3,028,636
ł	1	505 07-239 505 08-1375	<u>10,0,1,0,00</u> ≥			- 50	
J	2006-07 Total		8694,142,988	\$24,343,936		\$20,080,323	
	2007-08	SB 07-239	\$746,228,022	\$22,329,477	\$1,727,628,679	\$20,478,236	
1	I	SB 07-097			311309,800		\$11,300,000
1	1	SB 07-182	90			<u> </u>	\$76,854
	(HB 07-1096		\$1 50,000		- 50	\$110,000
	l	HB 07-1163	\$20,826			<u> </u>	(\$120,437) \$59,705
}	ĺ	HB 07-1359	1 XXVIII	<u>*</u>		- 10	
ì	1	HB 08-1216	\$136,246			90	
	1	HB 08-1375	21,332,196	\$823,05		\$0	
1	į.	LB 1-60 (12	\$0	(\$160,000		\$10	
ł.		58 09-259	50		50	\$0	\$0
ľ	2007-08 Year		8747,717,300	\$23,204,521	\$1,764,577,730	\$20,478,736	22,555,973,789
1	2008-09	HB 08-1375	3812,337,483	\$1,213,631,10	\$726,684,181	\$20,230,113	\$2,772,682,878
1	ı	SB 08-079	\$71,760 \$560,000	\$78,140 \$1	0 871,760 0 80	\$0	
1	1	SB 08-133	328,612	(\$28,61)			\$78,412
1		hen an. san	760,916	Jana 40 11			400/019

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Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1993-80 through FY 2009-16 as of February 4, 2018

CALL TO SELECT THE CONTRACT OF	HALL STATE OF		Winds A		THE BELLEVIE		*******
(1245) Diperinent (1245) Vice igher Education	2008-09	58 01-167	Company Ties at	\$31,500		CPENIE Philos	MARIOTALIAS DI JOO
		SB 09-312	30	50	\$105,180	X	\$103,190
	'	SB 09-188	(\$10,000,000)	\$11,213,922	(\$29,081,93))	. 50	(\$47,868,009
	9999 55 51	SB 09-239	(\$120,964,055)	50	(\$113,721,978)	\$150,676,015	(\$86,009,916
	2006-09 Total 2009-10	SD 09-259	\$651,973,800 \$660,480,871	\$1,224,926,031 \$1,373,857,678	\$382,095,866 \$584,529,808	\$170,906,168	\$2,639,891,883 \$2,789,749,412
	2007-10	SB 09-047	3000,460,672	3710.000	31,113,374	920, 5 HJ, Q5 12 02	51,161,374
		SD 09-052	\$0	61,000,007	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000
	1	SB 09-269 MB 09-1039	\$0	(\$242,571)	30	60	(\$263,571
	i	HB 09-1267	594,865	(\$1,876,512)	.02.	03,	(\$1,876,\$17 \$94,860
		HB 09-1190	\$0	10	- 40		
	2009-10 Total		\$868,575,732	\$1,373,468,595	\$505,643,182	\$170,881,054	
uman Services	1999-00	58 99-215 88 99-067	\$466,307,796	\$38,424,258 : \$0	\$656,546,973 \$0	-5430,814,558 \$0	\$1,612,393,537
•	1	5B 99-152	\$0	\$10,960	- 50	\$23,000	\$130,000 \$35,960
	1	EB 99-226	\$0	\$0	90	\$470,000	3470,000
	!	HB 99-1115	\$210,000	30			\$230,000
		HB 99-1146	\$726,545 \$53,048	20	10 13	\$13,262	\$226,345 \$66,310
		KB 99-1166	\$76,601	\$82,050	\$23,552	\$0	\$142,340
		HB 99-1299	\$70		\$60,000	20	250,000
	ł	HB 99-1333 HB 99-1354	\$3 00,600 \$134,000	50 50	30 34		\$134,600
	l	SB 00-124	(\$7,000,000)	\$0	10	50	(\$7,000,000
	I	H9 00-1402	(\$2,964,705)	31,380,958	(\$9,021,165)	\$63,558,022	\$32,945,110
	J	HB 00-145	\$0 \$0	50	(82,504,183)	\$60	(32,504,18)
		SB 01-165 SB 01-212	80	\$0 \$0	\$251,837 \$8,115,267	90	\$251,831 \$8,115,267
	1999-00 Total	14.5 01-575	\$453,493,292	\$59,892,205	\$633,772,383	\$494,372,842	\$1,666,036,623
	2000-01	HB 00-1451	\$493,493,771	\$64,537,100	\$469,915,648	\$410,626,188	\$1,704,602,907
	ł	58 00-019 58 00-021	50	<u></u>	\$0 \$0	\$935,314	50
		SB 00-071	\$0	30	\$766,994	\$0	\$915,314 \$766,994
	Ι.	2B 00-184	\$60	\$0	\$115,527	\$0	\$113,527
		108 00-1020 1-18 00-1034	\$2,640	20	. '80	10	\$1,640
	1	HB 00:1072	\$150,000	\$2 \$1,000,000	50 50	<u>\$0</u>	\$160,000
		5/B 00-1215	\$531,426	\$4,512	\$2 17,169	\$80,458	\$833,665
	l	HB 00-1458	(\$350,198)	(313,114)		(\$ 51,762)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5B 01-129>		86,742,304	(\$5,853,153)	\$42,774,364	850,555,335
		SB 01-212	\$295,978	80,742,108 02	\$4,299,662 (\$2,740,938)	341,774,359	(\$2,444,956
'	1	108 01-1 107	\$6	\$10,000,000	30	80	\$10,000,000
•	i	1B 01-1372	\$1,901,926	30	5487,933	30	\$3,389,849
	2000-01 Total	HD 02-1420	**8458;407,807			80 80	
	2001-02	\$8.01,312	3525,059,369	\$63,416,840	8723,875,626	\$499,841,441	31,812,013,170
	l· -	3B'01-032' · ·	* 4819,(32**	20		***************************************	\$95,680
	1	SB 01-077 -	(7328,693)		02		(\$118,69)
		JB 01-1079	(35,257,255)	200	£1,000,000	30	\$1,000,00
	ļ. · · ·	100.01-1102	~ 37:879	*** *** * * * * *	(P. T T. T. S.	11 7 Po (54 780	··· ··· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
'	l	HB 01-1184	916,776		20	\$123,789	\$149,36
	l	HB 01-119)	\$21,713	\$16,390	20	\$9,019	\$16,390
	ļ.	11B 01-1264	\$0	200,090	\$46,592	10	\$16,390 \$46,891
	1	NB 01-1271	- P	\$0	\$24,000	80	\$74,000
•	l	HB 61-1269		-50	30	331,000	£25,000
	ĺ	108 01-1293 108 01-1357	\$72,498	- <u>10</u>	(\$194,996)	\$1,70,000	\$130,000 (\$122,49)
	į.	\$8 0(\$3-013	80	50	\$24,000	80	\$24,000
						50	\$290,465
		8B 0152-017	30	\$5	\$190,469		
	<u> </u>	HB 02-1372	(\$27,187,730)	\$5,296,273	\$16,996,725	(837,434,742	(\$37,729,419
		HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 1B 02-1420		\$5,296,273 \$0	\$16,996,72! \$3,000,000	(\$)7,434,742 50 70	\$6,000,000 \$5,115,98
		HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 HB 02-1420 HB 02-1417	(\$22,187,770) \$1,000,000 (\$2,117,632) (\$4,293,496)	\$5,296,273 80 50 \$108,391	\$16,996,72! \$3,000,000 \$7,323,613 \$10,709,309	(\$)7,434,742 \$0 70 \$5,134,896	\$5,135,981 \$11,659,100
		HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 HB 02-1420 HB 02-1417 HB 02-1468	(\$22,187,770) \$17,000,000 (\$2,187,632) (\$4,293,496) \$0	\$5,396,273 \$6 \$0 \$108,591 \$8,774	\$16,996,72! \$3,000,000 \$7,313,613 \$10,709,109 (\$142,615)	(\$)7,434,742 50 50 \$5,134,896 \$133,849	\$6,000,000 \$5,135,98; \$11,659,100
	2001-02 Taus	HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 HB 02-1420 HB 02-1417	(\$23,187,770) \$1,000,000 (\$2,117,632) (\$4,293,496) \$0 (\$398,518)	\$5,296,273 \$0 \$0 \$100,391 \$8,774	\$16,996,721 \$3,000,000 \$7,333,513 \$10,709,300 (\$142,635) \$797,036	(\$37,434,742 50 70 \$5,134,896 \$133,899	\$6,000,000 \$5,135,981 \$11,659,100 \$299,511
	2001-02 Total 2002-01	HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 HB 02-1420 HB 02-1417 HB 02-1468 HB 02-1474	(\$22,187,770) \$17,000,000 (\$2,187,632) (\$4,293,496) \$0	\$5,396,273 \$6 \$0 \$108,591 \$8,774	\$16,996,72! \$3,000,000 \$7,313,613 \$10,709,109 (\$142,615)	(837,434,742 50 70 85,134,866 \$133,869 \$0 8467,836,839	\$6,000,000 \$6,000,000 \$5,135,98 \$11,659,100 \$0 \$179,518 \$1,801,936,857
		HB 02-1370 HB 02-1390 1B 02-1420 HB 02-1417 HB 02-1448 HB 02-1474 I/B 02-1474	(\$22,187,770) \$17,000,000 (\$2,187,632) (\$4,293,490) \$0 (\$3,98,516) \$493,016,043 \$493,016,043 \$551,358,733 (\$113,154)	\$1,296,273 \$0 \$0 \$100,391 \$8,774 \$2 \$61,876,668 \$05,414,764 \$0	\$(6,996,722 \$3,000,000 \$7,343,613 \$10,709,300 (\$142,615) \$797,006 \$772,200,307 \$776,015,115	(\$37,434,742 50 70 \$5,134,866 \$133,849 \$0 \$0 \$467,836,839 \$467,836,839 \$682,199,330	\$1,639,000,000 \$3,135,911 \$11,639,100 \$11,639,100 \$15,036,512 \$1,801,936,833 \$1,604,937,436 (\$111),154
		HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 1B 02-1420 HB 02-1417 HB 02-1448 HB 02-1474 IGB 02-1474 IGB 02-1470 SD 02-050 HB 02-1038	(\$22,187,770) 31,000,000 (\$3,187,632) (\$4,29),496) \$493,018,043 \$493,018,043 \$511,358,333 (\$112,632)	\$1,296,273 \$0 \$0 \$100,391 \$8,774 \$2 \$61,876,668 \$05,414,764 \$0	\$16,996,725 \$3,000,000 \$7,323,613 \$10,709,309 (\$142,631) \$797,004 \$772,200,107 \$776,015,113 \$50	(\$37,434,742 \$0 70 \$5,134,96 \$133,849 \$0 \$467,838,839 \$467,838,939 \$482,199,230 \$6	\$1,039,000 \$3,135,91 \$11,639,100 \$3,93,115,91 \$11,639,100 \$399,51 \$1,801,936,857 \$1,809,987,436 (\$113,136
		HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 HB 02-1420 HB 02-1417 HB 02-1448 HB 02-1474 HB 02-1450 HB 02-1450 HB 02-1500 HB 02-1500 HB 02-1500 HB 02-1500 HB 02-1500	(\$23,187,770) \$1,000,000 (\$2,187,612) (\$4,29),496) \$0 (\$190,516) \$443,018,043 \$\$11,358,733 (\$111,154) (\$111,532)	\$5,296,273 \$0 \$1 \$1,00 \$1,714 \$61,874,668 \$15,414,768 \$0	\$16,996,725 \$3,000,000 \$7,323,613 \$10,709,309 (\$142,615) \$797,004 \$772,203,107 \$776,015,113 \$0 \$2 \$74,735	(\$37,434,742 \$0 70 \$1,34,805 \$133,849 \$0 \$467,836,839 \$482,199,230 \$0 \$0	(\$137,229,47% \$6,000,000 \$3,113,981 \$11,659,100 \$0,000,000,000 \$1,801,936,857 \$1,804,937,436 (\$111,154 (\$112,032 \$74,730
		HB 02-1372 HB 02-1390 1B 02-1420 HB 02-1417 HB 02-1448 HB 02-1474 IGB 02-1474 IGB 02-1470 SD 02-050 HB 02-1038	(\$22,187,770) 31,000,000 (\$3,187,632) (\$4,29),496) \$493,018,043 \$493,018,043 \$511,358,333 (\$112,632)	\$1,296,273 \$0 \$0 \$100,391 \$8,774 \$2 \$61,876,668 \$05,414,764 \$0	\$16,996,725 \$3,000,000 \$7,323,613 \$10,709,309 (\$142,631) \$797,004 \$772,200,107 \$776,015,113 \$50	(\$37,434,742 \$0 70 \$5,134,96 \$133,849 \$0 \$467,838,839 \$467,838,939 \$482,199,230 \$6	(\$37,229,479 .86,000,000 .85,135,98) .811,659,100 .80 .8180,936,857 .81,804,937,436 .(\$113,154 .(\$112,832 .\$74,730 .\$244,417
		180 02-1 172 180 02-1 190 180 02-1 417 180 02-1 448 190 02-1 474 190 02-1 474 190 02-1 420 190 02-1 115	(\$23,187,710) 31,000,000 (\$2,117,632) (\$4,127,642) (\$4,127,642) (\$4,127,642) (\$4,127,642) (\$4,127,642) (\$11,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	\$5,296,273 \$0 \$101,391 \$8,714 \$61,374,469 \$45,414,768 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$16,996,721 \$3,000,000 \$7,333,611 \$10,709,000 (\$142,631) \$797,004 \$776,015,115 \$0 \$74,735 \$74,735 \$24,417 \$0	(\$17,434,742 \$0 \$0 \$1,134,565 \$133,449 \$467,818,839 \$467,818,839 \$6 \$0 \$6 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$133,449 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	(\$17,329 cm \$6,000 000 \$3,135,98 \$11,559,100 \$11,659,100 \$10,90,311 \$1,801,905,855 \$1,894,987,436 (\$113,154 (\$113,154 (\$113,154 \$144,417 \$2,000,000
		148 02-1372 178 02-1390 178 02-1420 178 02-1417 178 02-1417 178 02-1417 178 02-1418 178 02-1018 178 02-1018 178 02-1018 178 02-1018 178 02-1219 178 02-1219 178 02-1219 178 02-1219 178 02-1219	(\$27,187,720) 37,000,000 (\$2,187,623) (\$4,293,496) (\$42,018,043 (\$472,018,043 (\$113,154,733 (\$113,154) \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$5,256,277 \$0 \$108,359 \$108,359 \$1,714 \$2 \$61,574,644 \$45,414,768 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$2,006,000	\$16,996,721 \$1,000,000 \$7,231,511 \$10,700,100 (\$142,631) \$777,000 \$777,000,107 \$776,015,111 \$0 \$74,735 \$14,417 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	(\$17,434,742 50 51,134,846 5133,849 50 5467,838,839 8487,199,230 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	(817,235,ern 85,000,000 85,115,981 811,659,101 818,619,105 81,801,930,857 81,804,937,245 (8113,154 (8113,1
		180 02-1 172 180 02-1 190 180 02-1 417 180 02-1 448 190 02-1 474 190 02-1 474 190 02-1 420 190 02-1 115	(\$27,187,720) 37,000,000 (\$2,187,621) (\$4,29),496) (\$2,187,611) (\$4,29),496) (\$200,516) (\$401,016,641) (\$511,159) (\$111,159) (\$111,159) (\$0 50 50 50	\$5,296,273 \$0 \$101,391 \$8,714 \$61,374,469 \$45,414,768 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$16,996,721 \$3,000,000 \$7,222,013 \$10,905,000 \$172,200,107 \$776,015,113 \$0 \$2 \$776,015,113 \$2 \$74,338 \$244,417 \$0 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2	(\$17,434,742 50 75 \$5,1)4,565 \$131,849 \$457,818,139	(\$17,239,ern \$6,000,000; \$1,15,98] \$11,659,100; \$10,659,100; \$10,001,000; \$11,000,000; \$11,150,000,000; \$244,410; \$244,410; \$2,000,000; \$1,000,000; \$444,410;
		188 02-1 1772 188 02-1 190 188 02-1 420 188 02-1 417 188 02-1 445 188 02-1 674 188 02-1 674 188 02-1 674 189 02-1 078 189 02-1 1078 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 119 189 02-1 129	(\$27,187,720) 37,000,000 (\$2,187,623) (\$4,293,496) (\$42,018,043 (\$472,018,043 (\$113,154,733 (\$113,154) \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$5,376,272 \$0 \$103,371 \$1,714 \$151,574,444 \$45,414,764 \$0 \$0 \$2,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$16,996,721 \$1,000,000 \$7,231,511 \$10,700,100 (\$142,631) \$777,000 \$777,000,107 \$776,015,111 \$0 \$74,735 \$14,417 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	(\$17,434,742 50 51,134,846 5133,849 50 5467,838,839 8487,199,230 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	(\$37,239,ero \$8,000,000 \$1,15,91 \$11,659,100 \$199,511 \$1,001,530,857 \$1,690,917,436 \$111,155 \$74,736 \$244,417 \$2,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$444,477

Ten Year Appropriations (listory (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of Patrusy 4, 2010

St. 0.196	CARPOR A THE THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PART	A THE PARTY OF	STEEL STEEL STEEL STEEL	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	AND ENGINEERS	ALCOHOL: STATE		
18 1.11 19 20 20 (111,1516) 20 (THE SHADE THE PERSON OF THE	STREET VENT	AUGUSTINES	TOBEL PAR	AYEAN EMAN	Parking Centre	PERMIT	TOTAL ST
\$\frac{\$9.0.147}{\$10.000}\$\frac{\$(12,174,117)}{\$10.000}\$\frac{{(12,174,117)}{\$10.000}\$\frac{{(12,174,117)}{\$10.000}\$\frac{{(12,174,117)}{\$10.000}\$\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.000}\$\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.0000}}\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.0000}\$\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.0000}}\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.00000}\$\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.00000}}\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.00000}}\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.000000}}\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.000000}}\frac{{(12,174,120)}{\$10.00000000000000000000000000000000000	Turum Services	2002-03	SB 03-176	\$0		(8191,514) 50	(\$191,514
\$20 (3.39))						(\$14,500,900
\$\frac{99.9-11}{99.90-121}\$\$ \$17,51 9\$ \$6 \text{ (E34,326) } \$13,143 2 \text{ (E34,1326) } \$								(315,966,267
1992-10 1992-1212 131,210,105 (481,1514) (421,1154) (421,1					91,237,181 82			(\$38,164,247 (\$24,415
200-04 [mg] 58 07-35			3B 03-258		(5851,0)4			(\$6,9 1,963
2001-04 25 ct. 1-15	1		HB 04-1322	\$1,473,327				£10,184,336
\$\(\begin{array}{c} \text{\$100.047} \text{ \$15,00.777} \text{ \$15,00.777} \text{ \$15,00.757} \$15,00.		2002-03 Tenal	in or see	\$469,332,059			\$318,265,013	\$1,836,737,795
\$1 0177		2007-04		\$486*144*310				\$1,626,938,075 (\$10,750,000)
\$8 0184 (2014.79) 38 \$8 \$1,431,514 90 \$1,45				(\$5,835,897)	(\$50.30) (\$2,510,585		(59,549,215
\$6.0-144 (3),571,43) \$7 98 30 (3),44 \$8.0-379	,					BT,451,354	\$0	31,451,254
\$8 00.397 \$82 (\$150,00) \$8 0 \$1 (\$150,00) \$8 0 \$1 (\$150,00) \$1 (\$10 (\$1.157) \$10 180 (\$1.157,00) \$1 (\$1.157) \$10 180 (\$1.157,00) \$1 (\$1.157) \$10 180 (\$1.157,00) \$1 (\$1.157) \$10 180 (\$1.157,00) \$1 (\$1.157) \$10 180 (\$1.157,00) \$1 (\$1								(D14,3%
180 1-197 180 121-150,000 180 181					(\$ 100 an	30		(\$1,670,343
Ha Cu-1-116 S21_1319 Ash117 CR1.171 (H4_575) CR1.172 CR1.173 Ash117 Ash117 CR1.173 Ash117			SB 07-399	50	(3250,000) 10	\$0	(\$250,000
100 1415 150					- 80			\$728,000
180 0-1922 5770,001 33,713,620 57,520,111 184,920,124 184,920 184,041 181,0419 18								693,696 (\$239,274
\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc			HB 04-1322	8770,401	\$3,425,400	\$7,638,213	\$14,500,124	\$16,337,541
2004-03 103 04-107 3435,840,013 131,013,214 179,712,073 3515,778,918 31,360,78	1			(\$2,451,310)	(\$89,571	7 (1.1.0.1)		\$8,512,200
1004-03 100 0-107 100 0-		2001-04 Total	PB 43-103		383.015.234	2790 782 093	\$515 478 880	\$46,211 \$1,850,706,239
His 94-1077 \$0		2004-05	HB 94-1422				8503,719,343	81,664,561,834
(42 0-1 197 50			HB 04-1000	\$0	E.	\$6	\$500,000	\$200,000
Int 04-1371 \$0								\$95,805
100 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			IIB 04-1277					\$26,106
\$5 09-14			HU 04-1414			\$4,100.090		. 50
\$8 83:301								\$508,52L
\$6 03-309 \$9,907,802 \$180,023,910 \$73,746,13 \$46,75 \$8 07.509 \$0 \$29 \$1 \$1 \$20 \$30 \$32.40 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$1								\$12,233,622 \$7,600,000
BB 05-120								544,707,234
Mile George Mile		i			-84	(81	30	(\$1
2004-05 Total 2005-06								\$124 \$12,399,358
2004-05 Total			HB 06-1219	. 53.119.25	3012,33	32,321,749	34,273,253	\$2,321,749
\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	ļ.	2004-05 Total		\$484,945,495		\$641,236,830	\$521,554,436	£1,745,154,446
His 05-1217		2005-06						
No. 05-1216 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	1			\$457,986				\$23,614
B 05-1316 50 51-4543 40 31 10 10 10 10 10 10 1								\$0
	·	i				52,962,313	80	\$2,952,513
Hill Get-1216 SIG-259 1374-1227 \$14.317.016 \$15.377.41 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.051711 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$17.37 \$16.05171 \$16.								334,930 - \$17,600,000
High-0-1271						1 314.517.016	521 172 411	\$37,487,698
1004-1155 100-1165				. 33 926,552	※ 从 № 別) S1,080,897	\$1,662,676	37,778,124
2001-94 718				. (833,970		(81,471,147		
			SB 07-761	2207.704	and distant	1. A . A . I X X O I Z . I I A	26	(\$792,737 (\$1:005-218
\$8 06-045		2005-05 Total		\$506,121,663	\$105,626,75	7. : \$676,636;264	: \$558,368,016:	781;847;192,905
\$8 06-51; \$81,274 \$197,282 \$197,211 \$30 \$48 \$180,612; \$9 \$315,778 \$90 \$0 \$15 \$35,578 \$90 \$11 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$10 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$10 \$30 \$15 \$30 \$10 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$3		2006:07	KB 06-1185	*+\$598,213,882	77.596,432,37	9-17-5656,304(9)	***************	* \$1,925,346,713
\$8 04-127			2B 00-042	4/11774	\$76,06 \$197.36	9 9 9 9 9		\$76,007
\$6 06-318			8B 06-122					\$35,978
118 04-1016 50 \$1,000,000 50 \$0 \$1,000,000 \$0 \$0 \$1,000,000 \$0 \$0 \$1,000,000 \$0 \$0 \$1,000,000 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0			SB 06-218) X	30	\$23,000
[89.64-1200		l				330,442,231	30	(\$19,956,252
[40 64-1395 [54,692,400] \$0 93,993,373 [8916,419] \$4,3 \$8 67-602 \$80 5.0 \$9,993,373 [8916,419] \$4,2 \$8 67-692 \$8 67-695 \$10 \$5.2 \$4,275 \$4,275 \$8 67-165 \$77,807,885 \$1704,372 \$(513,124,144) \$23,981,03) \$19,2 \$10 67-124 \$9 22 \$42,000 \$3610,000 \$1,3 \$10,071-124 \$9 22 \$42,000 \$3610,000 \$1,3 \$10,071-124 \$9 22 \$42,000 \$3610,000 \$1,3 \$10,000 \$1,3 \$10 69-1247 \$(53,246,599) \$9 (37,411,916) \$10 (59,0) \$10 69-1247 \$105,929,794 \$10,071-124 \$10,072-124 \$10,0		1						\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000
\$8 07-002 \$0 \$0 \$4,275 \$42,75 \$8 07-105 \$77,807,685 \$700,372 \$(\$18,124,144) \$28,981,855 \$19,3 \$8 07-105 \$77,807,685 \$700,372 \$(\$18,124,144) \$28,981,855 \$19,3 \$8 07-129 \$77,807,659 \$388,146 \$(\$11,104,015) \$171,206 \$(\$7.5) \$10 07-1314 \$20 \$19 \$42,000 \$610,000 \$77,910,000 \$77,910,000 \$77,910,000 \$77,910,000 \$77,910,000 \$70,000		L						84,349,356
\$\frac{80.07-219}{100.07-124}\$ \$7,002.699 \$588,614 \$(316,104,005)\$ \$171,200 \$(77.5)\$ \$10.07-1224 \$0 \$15 \$42,000 \$560,000 \$7.5\$ \$100.07-1227 \$(53,246,599) \$50 \$(27,111,116)\$ \$10 \$(99.0)\$ \$100.07-1227 \$(53,246,599) \$50 \$(27,111,116)\$ \$10 \$(99.0)\$ \$100.07-1239 \$500,475,000 \$1,920.8\$ \$100.07-1239 \$500,475,000 \$1,920.8\$ \$100.07-1239								28,330
HB 07-1324 50		ł			1704,13	2 (\$18,128,284	n 828,981,053	\$19,364,786 (87,545,604
MD 06-1287 (\$5,245,559)			HB 07-1324					\$720,000
2007-08 50 07-239 \$341,737,993 \$199,009,735 \$442,313,995 \$669,003,092 \$2,002,1 50 07-094 50 \$51,979 \$7,262,530 50 \$32, \$8 07-097 50 \$1,465 \$3,509,073 \$7,482 \$3,5 \$8 07-146 50 \$0 \$1,465 \$3,509,073 \$7,482 \$3,5 \$8 07-145 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$30,000 \$3,000 \$				(\$1,246,959	8	0 (37.811.8)(5) \$6	(\$9,058,795
\$0 07-004 \$0 \$51,076 \$71,602,530 \$0 \$2,8 \$8 07-097 \$0 \$1,44 \$33,090,977 \$77,482 \$3,5 \$8 071-145 \$0 \$0 \$10 \$00,000 \$0 \$1 \$9 071-211 \$9,692 \$4,070 \$20,647 \$34,900 \$2		2006-07 Total			\$103,929,79	\$597,954,270	\$603,475,500	\$1,920,878,641
\$8 67-097 \$0 \$1,445 \$3,509,077 \$7,482 \$3,5 \$8 97-146 \$0 \$0 \$10 \$100,050 \$2,61 \$7 \$8 97-211 \$9,652 \$4,670 \$20,617 \$24,900 \$		2007408						\$2,002,183,615 \$2,862,500
58 97-146 90 50 500,000 50 51 58 97-211 59,692 54,470 520,617 514,904 5	•		SB 07-097		\$1,44	\$3,509,07		\$3,518,600
			5B 07-146		· ·	200 00C	.20	\$300,000
			SB 07-213	\$9,692	\$4,670 \$7.00		<u>\$24,900</u>	\$39,933 \$730
Sig 07-226 Sis 3 36 Sid 5 Si						\$24,513	125.541	\$142,361
\$0 07-210 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0			SD 07-230	\$0		, p		
HB 07-1657 50 20 \$160,366 50 \$1					Đ	3 3 60,360		\$160,366
	•							\$1:022,160 \$32,330
HB 07-1100 \$0 \$2,000,000 \$9 -\$P \$2.00						51	.\$0	\$2,600,000
H39 07-1274 SO SO \$0 \$			HB 07-1274		9	\$ \\$\ 1.57	10	\$95,152
(HB 07-1)49 \$40,440 \$0 \$0. \$78,103 \$1								8118,943
								(\$930,669 \$37,958,548
		1						

Ten Year Appropriations filstory (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

CELOTO CONTRACT	W FOLD SAME WINDS	Service Constitution			may (Obming)			are Sira sirakina da	•
TO ALL		SELECTION OF			のでは、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、	A PARTER DA	er particular.	APPLICATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Human Service		2007-08 2007-08 Yets	SB 09-189	\$1,966,000 \$649,483,006	\$0 \$110,603,461	(\$1,808,911)	S1	\$157,089 \$2,033,711,435	
		2008-09	HB 08-1375	5684,028,055	\$350,518,183			\$2,033,711,435 \$2,(14,535,245	
		[89 08-004	92	90	\$34,264		\$34,264	
			6 2 01-606	\$74,293 \$61,546	21,754		\$112,654	\$34,293	
1		1	SD 08-007 SD 08-155	\$279,000					
		}	\$B 08-160	10	621,776	\$3),865	\$33,16	. \$71,805	
			SB 08-161 SB 08-177	· \$0	\$1,79 8		\$6,655 \$13,373,47	\$16,000 \$13,373,471	
		1	SB 08-216	\$8.001,927	(\$8,001,927	50		2	
		ļ	HB 08-1005	\$500,000	\$376,5JU				
		1	HD 68-1046	\$11,941	26,106	\$26,400	23 62	\$76,081	
1 1		4	HB 08-1047 HB 08-1108	\$23,800 \$0	\$3,000,000	\$0 \$0	- 8	\$23,800 \$1,000,000	
I I	-	ł	HEB 04-1156	10		\$13,997		\$53,997	
			HB 08-1327	\$0 \$0	\$15,570 \$31,090				
I I		ł	ID 08-1350	(\$1,000,000)	\$1,600,000	30		\$2,200,000	
ľ		1	HB 08-1268 HB 08-1314	\$0 \$0	\$81,624 \$0				ı
		·	HB 08-1342	30	\$0,000,000 (\$5,930,000	30	\$0	. 50	
		i	HB 06-1387	\$8.5,092	137,730,000		\$1 \$1		
1		l	HB 08-1391 HB 08-1404	\$7,160,169 \$310,005	\$200,000				
			SB 09-199	/\$12.858,356)	\$7,714,461		\$3,590,87		
ı			SB 09-206 SB 09-207	(\$300,000) (\$2,100,169)			8/	(40,40,400)	
			53 09-709	(\$279,000)	R	. 50	\$4	(\$279,000)	
		2008-09 Total	SB 09-259	\$679,621;093	8310,033,263	£3,(95,777 \$429,009,552	\$14,605,813 5679,631,60		
ļ		3009-10	SB 09-259	\$674,419,340	\$350,627,930	\$448,877,453	\$700,634,44	1 12,174,459,272	
			SB 09-468 SB 09-173		\$343,430 \$730,525				
ĺ		ļ	SU 09-144	.50	8133,189			\$170,374	
١.			SB 09-245 SB 09-267	\$4(000 (\$4,028,164)	54,023,164		<u>s</u>		
Í		1	58 09-269	. \$0	(\$80,37				
ĺ			HB 09-1237 .	392,031	\$7,361,00	1 23,228	1109,02	1 1324,212	Ì
Judicial Branci		2009-10 Total 1494-00	SB 99-113	\$670,638,807 \$195,217,071	\$359,676,31; \$35,691,31;		\$700,743,46 \$1,382,06	5 .57,180,194,458 8 _ \$236,931,854]
			SB,99:116	3342,515					
		l	HB 99-147	\$381,109 '\$110,000		60 (400, 1777, 2007)		0 \$381,309 0 \$381,309	l
			HB 99-1146	2221,260				5121,260	1
·	د. د از بنیسان	د. راه در ساستانو	110 99 1214 · · ·	F 270/2612-010				0,	<u> </u>
	Militario de la compansión de la compans	4	HD=00-130355	370,129	- 32337.14	\$ 3810 417 من جم		0 13;288,387	Sec. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1
ĺ		l	KB 00-1451 ·	\$138,516	· '; \$(30	- 3		ł
	•	1000 000	50'01-212 . *	10	81100118	30		5	1
		1999-00 Tetal 2006-01	HUI 00-1431	\$197,(4),773 \$205,523,(139	840,737,76				}
i		Į	SB 00-111 SB 00-163	\$18,117	2	70		518,117	}
		1	HB 00-1109	\$391,49	577,14	90	•		Í
•		ł	103 00-1 166 103 00-1 169	\$11,979	\$251,97				}
		1	109 00-1174	(\$2,798)	SI	90		(\$2,798)	
		}	103 00-1215	-8505,815 S4,620	\$20,110				Ì
			HB 00-1371	\$0				50	
ļ		}	HB 00-1458 SB 61-186	(\$340,326) \$372,001	(\$26,91) _{\$811,319	s) \$1,255,249			
Í		2000-01 Total 2001-02		\$206,495,128	840,543,941	\$7,468,673	\$2,189,12	\$216,686,865	
1		2001-02	SB 01-212	\$214,186,440 8415,582	\$43,340,86) '\$	\$7,785,782 \$0	\$3,189,12 \$		
			SR 01-093	\$0	81,432,923	\$0		\$1,432,923	
		}	5B 01-110	\$1,155,151	\$16,040 \$2		- 9		}
			HB 01-1184	\$26,716		\$0	8	526,776	l
		1	HB 01:1229 SB 0182-022	\$0 \$6	3158,49	\$216,510	3		
			HE 02-1373	(\$1,752,139)	\$1,783,01		(\$405,05	(\$1,540;011)	1
			MB 01-1430						
			HS 02-1420 HC 02-1465	\$775,135 \$0	110,02e	\$	·	30	
		2001-02 Yeraj 2007-03	HB 01-1470	\$775,135	\$10,02(\$ 4810,024 \$7,829,428	·) \$17),460,927	

Ten Year Appropriations Illatory (FY 1999-00 through FY 2809-10) as of Pohnary 4, 2010

Second S	CONTRACTOR NAME OF THE PARTY OF		NAME OF TAXABLE	COST CONTRACTOR	CONTRACTOR OF	Contractor	/nes market sales	CTANA ATRICA CALL
1985 1987	The contract of the contract o	LOT WILLYAY	TEST INC.	had to the same of	H TOTAL DESCRIPTION	STATES THE PARTY OF	74.0	15 17 14 4 C
Richard 11,1247 20	Judicial Branch	2002-03	ISB 02-010	S14 123	20 20	and the second second	77 FEBRUARY	314,373
								812,947
Bear Bear	ļ.	l	PER 02-1101	\$0	\$122,700	50		\$122,200
\$ 9.01-16. [0.411-16.] \$ 7.01-16.] \$ 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		1	HB 02-1461	2138,131	\$7,696	\$3,722		\$145,509
200-02 Total			SB W-186	(83,421,416)	\$3,421,416	50	\$0	50
180 180		1			1			(\$15,331,261)
2003-44 2003-14 1111/47/278 154,014,168 161,164 127,615 188,0277 161,164,133 18117,185 160 161 165,461,14 181,154 181,	1		SD 00-206					(\$7,279,716)
18 0.0-076				\$200,628,757		\$6,534,189		\$263,552,772
180-1-77		2003-04		\$213,487,078		36,372,361		\$278,616,398
10 17-23 10 10 150 1	i	į		194 144 143		50		\$239,713
Ear Di-1716 (33.441)		ŀ						[30,6E1,43V]
Equipment Equi	!							
1800-6-1711 13.156.000 13.174.11 18.175.15 1889.0-15 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 17.185.000 18.185.11 18.185.1	i e							
1000-40 116	j	l		\$1,320,409				\$2,771,662
100 101 10 107 10 10 10		2003-04 Total		3208,617,893	\$59,124,676			\$275,986,626
188 04-135 18	ļ	2004-03			\$19,858,406		\$1,454,690	\$288,191,982
Bib 03-115]	!			80			\$8,377
Section Sect	f	i			\$10,039			\$10,000.
2004-04 [rail \$111,000-173 \$40,000-103 \$1,100,400 \$11,100,400 \$11,100,400 \$1	ł	i	20 03-113	3147,339		[3349.333]		
2004-046 Sti Di 2-009 3230_277_2505 360_240(2)21 38_201_0009 31_134_2326 310_4004.	I	2004-05 Tearl	, 45-447			\$6,760.50-		
100.061/202 2783,174 3164,411 (2844,117) 35 (1392,4)	I	2005-05	SB 05-209	\$235,637.636	\$60,340,843			
2003-07 Treal 2334(93),350 \$80,397,76 \$7,594,960 \$1,134,262 \$194,604.	ŀ			5285,874	\$166,AE1		20	(\$393,632)
1006-47 100 06-133 1329-113,004 180,0173 19,001,033 1,166,247 13)1,941,1 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1				\$60,307,476	57,954,950	\$1,134,526	\$106,504,491
\$2 06-033 \$0 177,000 60 \$1 131,0 \$5 06-041 (544,714) \$0 30 50 50 514,0 \$100-0101 \$15,0401 50 30 50 50 514,0 \$100-0101 \$15,0401 50 30 50 50 514,0 \$100-0101 \$15,0401 50 30 50 50 514,0 \$200-04 50,775,164 \$1,777,107 \$1,545,150 (555,157) \$1,100,000 \$4,177,0 \$200-04 50,775,19 \$177,7014 \$67,157,501 \$15,557,10 \$1,000,000 \$4,177,0 \$200-04 50,775,19 \$277,7014 \$67,157,501 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-04 50,775,11 \$1 \$10 \$3,104,02 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-16 50,765,13 \$10,000,711 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-16 50,765,13 \$10,000,711 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-16 50,765,13 \$10,000,711 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-16 50,765,13 \$10,000,711 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-16 50,765,13 \$10,000,711 \$10,774,727 \$2,201,464 \$77,133,2 \$200-07 \$100 \$10,774,777 \$10 \$10,774,777 \$10,774,774,774,774,774,774,774,774,774,77	I	2006-07			\$63,740,875	29,901,693		8333,941,818
190 0-1011 120-002	I			\$0	927,000	<u>to</u>		127,000
180 0-1028 31,77468 21 30 10 31,11,11	l.	l						(\$48,274)
2006-07 Year 2006-07 Year 2006-07 Year 2006-07 Year 2006-07 Year 2006-07 Year 2007-08 2006-07 Year 2007-08 20)	j						\$19,612
2007-48 SS D77-205 SF77/70-314 867/215-307 St.219.444 SF77/30-315 SS D77-105 SS	ſ	1						\$3,133,VEB
2007-48 SS D77-205 SF77/70-314 867/215-307 St.219.444 SF77/30-315 SS D77-105 SS	1	2006-07 Total		\$264,610,489	\$64,937,225	50 548.00		
SD 07-0515 49 M, 146,677 50 50 M, 171,171 50 M, 171,171 M, 171,171 M, 171,17			SB 07-239					\$377,352,204
SS 07-118	ŀ							\$4,186,071
PAD 09-1181 11,090,115 3314,610 5167,001 52 265,016,177 50 20 265,016,177 50 200	ſ	(\$3,194,623		50	\$1,194,622
2007-40 Total 3599, 1490, 1491, 1411	ł	ľ						\$4,107,382
1007-40 1000 1775 5377 460 100 1776 178		i		31,096,385				\$1,600,619
1998 1990			12R 0A-180	3080,137				7(1,858
SE 09-014 SE 01-010 SE 010-017 SE 010-017 SE 010-017 SE 010-010 SE 01	ł	2007-00 1000	IMB 08.1338					8410 414 117
180 06-1010 \$13,000 \$10 \$0 \$0 \$30 \$131,000 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10								\$308,270
Control Cont	•	ŀ					50	\$33,600
2003-69 Team	ĺ	١٠		35				\$445,78)
2009-16 \$19.09-193 \$115,2315.03 \$110,1231-193 \$21,000,1775 \$14,310,2436 \$49.06,1775 \$15,000,035 \$110,130 \$20 \$10.0000 \$10.00	ļ.	****	091-90 82	(81,773,055				\$1,025,340
\$5.09-348		2003-09 Total	Tanaharan 198	\$325,942,329	.890,439,018	25,966,108		8432,637,718
Section Sect	1	2003-10 ·	80 09-339	\$336,434,316		37,101,176		1430,617,226
2009-10 Tuel	₫.	l		4897 000				
1999-09 1999	1,	2009-10 Turni -			\$102,266,644	97 604 876		
1.500-00 100	Labor and Employment	1999-00	SB 99-215			\$16,914,727.	227,081,360	5126,263,317
1800-04				12 CHANGE - 480		**************************************	: 399 <u>(8 مرث " رب</u>	· · · · · · / \\$381,849
1800-01 1800-121 30 323,001,311 317,991,722 380,186,402 31-22,021 1818 00-1115 50 537,003 31-1,100 192,544 31-1,100 1818 00-1115 50 537,003 31-1,100 192,544 31-1,100 1818 00-1415 50 537,003 31-1,100 192,544 31-1,100 1818 00-1415 50 540,744 312,137 560,186 31-1,110 1800-01 Total 50 540,744 312,137 560,186 31-1,110 1800-01 Total 50 540,744 312,137 560,186 31-1,110 1800-01 Total 50 540,744 312,137 560,186 31-1,110 1800-01 Total 50 526,549,617 316,469,248 387,313,173 310,469,484 1800-02 360,123 (312,199 312,199 33 30 1800-03 360,137 30 311,99 33 30 1800-01 144 30 311,679 (513,610 327,771) (1224,140 320,140 330,177 30 345,37 1800-104 50 514,649,300 316,469,310 317,431 1800-02 7000 50 527,449,300 316,467,311 387,961,764 310,307 1800-1468 50 577,449,300 316,467,311 387,961,764 310,307 1800-1468 50 513,469 310,307,733 310,308,311,760 1800-1468 50 513,469 310,307,733 310,308,311,760 1800-1468 50 531,469 313,307,733 310,308,311,760 1800-1469 50 50 50 50 50 50 1800-1469 50 531,469 513,707,324 510,365,012 117,767.3 1800-04 68 07-238 50 523,469,018 513,707,324 510,365,012 117,767.3 1800-04 68 07-238 50 523,469,018 513,707,324 510,365,012 117,677.3 1800-04 68 07-238 50 531,461,464 531,360 (51,315,019) (11,644,463 50,315,164 50 531,469 530,360 530,3	l de la caración de la caración de la caración de la caración de la caración de la caración de la caración de l						517,097,948.	.7:81 26,611,164
		J2000;01 ,				117,991,752	\$10,116,402.	\$122,521,515
No. 002-145 S0	Ì	ĺ						1497,407
\$\frac{330 \cdot, 147}{2000.00}\$ \$\frac{30}{200}\$ \$\frac{1}{20	I		100 UD-1213				5A3 244	
3000-01 Total 36 01-312 \$153,199 \$26,549,471 \$110,090,313 \$20,747,707 \$123,732 \$104,653,46 \$87,183,172 \$104,655,45 \$105,053,45 \$105,	l .	1	3H 01-127 ·					
2001-07 389 01-312		1000-01 Total		- 3				\$123,572,642
\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	l .		88 01-212					\$130,468,494
Bib 0133-022 50	l	l	SE 01-213		5182,199	:- 55		. 10
1001-02 Tend 100 02-1468 30	l	!	EB 0152-022	50				.855,727
\$1001-02 Tend	Ī	ŀ		30				. (3222,414)
2002-03 165 02-1476 50 527,149,240 514,647,848 388,517,191 1313,1790 510,041,648 50 513,649 512,641 529,530 543,530 543,530 543,530 543,640 54	ł	1001-01 7	INB 07-1468	<u> </u>			837,543	\$0
\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	· ·		Sep. 02,1456		\$27 120 1/2		207,041,924 Can dia no	106,101,0616
\$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	1							\$45,879
\$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	i	I						30
2002-09 Tread 50 880,389,484 513,707,323 5101,765,012 1177,972,012 5101,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1177,972,013 510,765,012 1176,014 510,773 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 510,773,013 511,77	Į	L		\$0		(\$393,925)	\$13,223,311	\$4,166,786
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	i	2002-00 Yestel				\$15,707,333	\$101,765,012	\$137,972,313
100 01-1099 \$0	1	2003-04	6B 07-158		53,561,464	\$15,448,665		81 16,824,843
188 021-1316 350 (\$1,446) (\$1847) (\$13,223) [\$77,75] 189 021-1317 350 381,341 350 380 580 5815,541 350 581,541 350 581,541 350,541	ì	ì	MI 01, 1500		(\$400,33) 8141 F74			
HS 01-1147 \$0	l	Į.						(\$7,738
\$\\ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	ſ	[\$815,333
\$\\ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	!	L						\$382,863
\$8.05-116 \$0 (649.914) \$14,811 \$70,623 (3313, 2004-05 Threa) \$10,001 \$14,811 \$70,623 (3313, 2004-05 Threa) \$0 (327,004,548 (31,512),335 (388,436),824 (31),777,727 \$100,672,749 (310,672,749 (314,716,71),315 (313,714,714) \$100,672,749 (314,716,71),315 (313,714,714) \$100,672,749 (314,716,71),315 (313,714,714) \$100,672,749 (314,716,71),315 (313,714,714) \$100,672,749 (314,716,714) \$100,672,749 (314	I	2003-04 Total			\$26,134,315	\$15,252,480		\$116,114,343
2004-05 Tanal S0 \$37,064,868 \$13,812,345 \$188,816 265 \$131,717,	1	2004-05						5131,740,753
2005-06 \$11.05-209 20 \$39.277,007 \$13,885,974 \$103,052,769 \$141,316, \$6 \$5-509 \$50 \$(51,881,328) \$32.841,318 \$39, 81,0000 1439.05-1268 \$0 \$100,000 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$100,00	ſ	2004 05 500	14B 03-116				FR 678	(513,565)
SG 05-039	ŀ		ISI1.05,300					\$131,727,190
FEB 95-1208 SO \$100,600 SO \$0 \$0 \$100,000	i		SB 05.039		(%) 481 778			
	1	I	HB 05-1208					\$100,000
HB 96-1221 SO \$162,920 (\$75,690) (\$166,140) (\$31,6	l	l	HB 04-(22)	\$0		(\$45,699)	(\$146,140)	(\$31,919)

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) to of Februar 4, 2010

		X + X + X = Y	经出口过程		APPENDING TO SERVICE A SERVICE AS A SERVICE		ATTEN CITY	235000000
	Labor and Employment	2003-06	C182301124594		KICPU DIPRET			
	Capet and Eutholimius	I woo	MB 06-1385 SB 07-167	<u>50</u>	\$3,609,374 \$1,029,860	50	50	\$1,609,374
		2005-06 Total	in the second	\$0.	\$32,298,629	\$18,8(8,60)	\$102,906,679	\$134,023,861
		2005-07	HCR 06-1385	\$0	\$30,167,493	\$10,141,876	\$103,958,600	\$154,467,971
		1	HIB 06-1198	\$140,166	872,647 80		<u> </u>	\$72,647
•			3EB 9651-1017	30	5113,670	20	<u> </u>	\$140,166
•			3B 07-167	3500	\$364,376	(\$361,077)	(\$1,112,767)	(\$1,014,968)
			SB 07-239	30	8/ 2,933		30	\$12,923
		2006-07 Total 2007-08	SB 67-239	\$140,666 \$0	\$10,931,121 \$35,724,917	\$19,874,799 \$20,373,492	\$102,845,833 \$101,823,271	\$153,792,419 \$157,969,680
	l .	1	\$8 07-123	50	8196,336	\$0	50	\$196,376
		ì	SB 07-258	\$0	23,502	80	50	\$3,501
	[i	HB 07-1228		. 30	113,611	50	619'6(8
	į	2007-01 Total	11/25 CS-12/89		\$431,725 \$16,406,300	(\$4,250) \$20,402,867	\$1,371,653 \$103,194,924	\$1;709,118
	ł	2008-09	HB 08-1375	10	\$62,076,460	\$1,154,998	\$96,583,510	\$159,818,968
	1		SB 08-051	80	\$111,950	\$0		\$123,950
		ŀ	SB 68-114 · SD 69-133		\$44,659 .\$0	50 20	\$0 26	\$64,639
	ļ	ŀ	Sh.08-231		\$20,000	\$496,016	\$350,000.	\$1,330,016
•	1	l .	HD 08-1027	\$0	\$70,986	20	\$0	\$70,986
	ĺ	1	HB 08-1103 HB 08-1325	\$0 \$0	\$119,554	20 20	50	8119,554
	i	1	HD 01-1335	90	\$82,897 \$176,417	30	50 50	\$\$2,047 \$176,417
	1	1	SB 09-191	30	(\$475,137)	\$187	(\$78,691)	(\$554,051)
		L	\$8 09-259	10	\$69,711	50	\$0	\$69,711
		2008-09 Total 2009-10	SB 09-359	\$0 \$0	\$62,309,957 \$61,347,716	\$1,621,481 \$1,612,079	\$97,356,819 \$94,646,320	\$161,288,257
	ľ	1200-10	SB 09-247	- 50 50	\$734,192	\$1,512,UN	\$1,035,192	\$1,789,584
	Ì	i	FEB 09-1151	20	(5635,201)	\$0	\$0	(\$635,201)
		2000 10 Total	HB 09-1310	\$0	\$10,675	80	\$6	\$10,515
	Law	2009-10 Total	730 99-213	\$9,646,429	\$61,457,392 \$1,567,374	\$1,6113070 \$1 9,240,465	\$95,701,612 \$714,987	\$158,771,204
		1.22.40	SB 99-065	.50	. 50	84,626	- 60	\$4,626
		1	28 99-083	. \$0	\$0	\$3,493	80	. \$5,893
	Î	1	SB,99-145	\$0. \$77,648	50 20	. 831,100	\$0 \$0	\$25,800 \$27,448
	ľ	1	HD 99-1270	. 30	\$24,252	\$1.509	100	\$25,752.
·	l	L	AD 00-1405	\$1,339,057	\$0	\$293,255	\$0	\$1,612,117
·		1999-00 Tatal	<u> </u>	811,063,134	-81,591,326	\$19,580,559	\$714.987	\$32,950,206
		2000-01	103 00-1451 113 00-118)	;\$9,602,039 \$0	\$1,635,727	\$20,204,613 \$10,574	\$779,078 \$0	\$32,221,307 \$10,574
		1	HB 00-1215	\$19,531	\$2,184	\$17,939		\$61,050
			HB 00-1294	. t\$6	- 80	\$24,563	: 20	\$24,585
	ŀ		HB 90-1417		: 50	\$1,057		\$1:057
	l	L	HB 00-1458	(\$20,111) (\$756 B4R)	(\$5,126)	(\$62,636) (\$356,021)		(\$95;119) (\$37 0, 352): يوري
	[· · · ·	2000-01 Tessi		SE 844,611.	7/81/683/664	: 1510,572,241	\$748,784	\$31,849,302
9.45	l	2001-03	\$8:01-312:44:	19 125 109.	\$769,957.	\$21,992,817	\$748,784 \$781,937	··. \$31,370,330.
ang sagi ang kalandag sa manana sa kalandag Manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa manana sa	Taking yang perdapan dan perdapan Perdapan dan dan dan perdapan		SB-01-100-				- 100 to 100 to 100 to	\$2,791
	Parist 12 22 2		38 01 164	:50	20.	\$12,836	. 50	, SI2,836
]	SD 01:214 .	.50	\$0	\$25,673	30	\$25,673
		1	HB.011097	.50:		522)1		1,52,212
		1	HB 01-1195 HB 01-1334	\$0	\$0	863,710 819,534		*-883,715 } \$19,534
		Ī	SR 0182-022	30	-\$0	\$17,74;	\$6	\$17,341
	1	Ī	SB 02-182	\$0.	\$6	\$2,450	50	\$3,450
		1	HB 02-1428	\$144,606 (\$38,764)	\$330,150 '50	(\$205,B00) \$0	\$14,436 \$0	\$303,392 \ (\$39.784)
		L	HB 02-1468	\$0	\$115	(\$392)		(538,784)
	l	2001-02 Total		69,931,631	\$1,120,221	\$21,959,467	\$798,640	831,807,970
		2002-03	HB 02-1420 SH 02-050	\$7,599,013	\$1,040,363	\$22,152,551	\$125,685	\$33,637,611
	1	}	SB 02-050 SB 02-179	(\$7,775) \$0	\$0	\$6 \$5,843	\$0 \$0	(87,775) \$5,841
		1	SB 02-182	50	50	\$1,123	50	\$1,125
	Ī	Ī	HB 02-1038	(\$7,752)	\$0		\$0	(\$7,752)
	l	Į.	HB 02-1186	50	.50	3(0,517	80	\$10,517
	ĺ	I	HB 02-1310	50	.\$0	\$5,843 \$344	- \$0	\$5,843 \$584
	i		HB 02-1323	\$0	\$0	\$9,349	10	\$9.349
•	1	1	HB 07-1468	\$6,051	1127	510,172	8212	\$16,567
	l .	I	SB 03-197 SB 03-208	(\$448,012) (\$1,157,979)	(\$1,294)	\$8,840,968	\$0 (\$) \$3()	\$679,971
		2002-03 Total	143 41-100	57,083,548	\$1,059,195	\$24,036,951	(\$1,724) \$824,396	\$33,903,991
	1	2003-04	SB 03-151	\$7,251,317	\$1,480,187	\$23,424,373	\$\$21,516	\$32,977,395
			SB 03-045	20		\$10,000	80	\$10,000
	1		SB 03-050 SB 03-103	\$0	\$037,592	\$119,600	.50 50	\$119,600
	1		SB 03-27)	(\$725,718)	(84,799)			(\$756,493)
	1	i	SB 61-278	20	.80	\$12,158	\$0	\$12,150
	1.	I	SB 03-280	(\$5503,258)	20	\$303,258	10	\$0

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

AND AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	PARTY POLICE	CANDING TOWARD	CONTRACTOR OF	FOREST A JUSTICE	and with the second	AND WATER TAXIAND	AT THE REAL PROPERTY.
	A MARKAGE A SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF THE P	TEST DESCRIPTION		CONTRACTOR	A VICTOR		PROTALLS:
Law	2003-04	SB 03-297	20	50	. 510,945	80	\$10,945
	1	HB 03-1316	(\$163)	(\$16)	(\$1,779)	(221)	(\$7,709
ľ	1	HB 03-1318	30	<u> </u>	\$75,000 \$26,910		\$73,000 \$26,910
1	L	HD 04-1325	\$12,549	\$190	\$78,057	\$1,510	\$302,712
	2003-04 Total		\$8,583,957	\$3,413,554	\$23,754,B00	\$800,790	\$33,313,110
1	2004-05	KB 04-1422 SB 04-176	88,836,136	\$3,222,024 \$0	\$23,722,066 \$3,040	\$822,191	\$34,613,907
		SE 04-225 .	30	- 1 0	38,511		\$3,040 \$0,115
ļ	Į	SA 04-257	\$0	50	\$1,42)	20	\$3,471
1	ł	HB 04-1109	\$0	90	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500
1	1	MB 04-1362 SB 03-117	(\$38,004)	\$34,787	\$5,000 ,\$64,972	\$0 \$1,707	\$5,000 \$63,462
l l		SB 03-226	\$0	<u> ಬ</u>	\$34,796,129	30	\$34,796,129
ì	2004-05 Total		\$4,518,132	\$7,256,881	E3E,606,689	\$825,250	\$69,107,020
I	2005-06	58 05-209 58 05-153 .	\$7,150,521	\$3,29\$,387 \$0	524,187,050 : \$710	\$249,420 \$6	\$75,465,384 . \$730
1	l .	HB 05-1126	50	\$0	\$1,698	; 50	53,694
1	1	HB 05-1130	\$0		\$27,707	\$0	\$27,702
	Į.	HB 05-1227 HB 04-1222	\$0 -\$72,523	\$478,876	\$2,155 \$473,748	32,340	\$2;(55 \$1,027,687
1	2005-06 Years	100 9-1144	\$7,203,044	\$3,777,163	\$24,693,099		
{	2006-07	HB 06-1385	38,839,761	\$3,855,659	\$15,157,733	\$851,960 \$881,886	\$36,127,366 \$38,755,051
1	1	SB 06-020 SB 06-038	\$0	- 24	\$10,319 979,950	'\$0 '\$0	\$10,312
}	ł	SB 06-110	30	318,879		\$0 80	\$3.79,950 \$68,879
	1	5B 06-114	62		84,114	40	\$4,834
	ŀ	SB 06-230	50	\$0 \$0.	\$21,074 53	20	\$29,874
1	ł	HB 06-1028 HB 06-1046	\$75,300 \$0	\$0.	\$10,957	¥0 \$0	\$75,200 \$10,937
1	1	HB 06-1085	\$0	20	,\$2,571	\$0	\$7.578
ł .	1	HTB 06-1 161	. 20	\$0	529,760	\$0	\$15,780
[· ·	HB 06-1257 HB 06-1274	SD - SD -	- 50	\$3,006 \$76,051	Sc Sc	£1,000 \$76,051
ł .		HB 05-1344	\$20	80	\$0	30	. 20
i	1	HB 06-1395	10	80	1322	\$6	. 5372
ļ.		HB 0681-1014	\$45,822	10		. 50	\$45,872
ŀ	Ł	SD 07-168	. 599,553	\$2,183	\$416,715	\$1,300	\$540,531
	2006-07 Total		\$9,080,436	\$3,926,951	. \$26,140,331	5883,746	\$40,011,464
1	2007-06	SB 07-239 SB 07-025	\$11,505,470 · \$0.	\$4,157,417	- \$28,152,364 \$33,685	\$1,095,708	\$44,911,953 \$33,885
1	1	20 01-021					
1	1	38 07-041	30		\$3,389	\$0	\$3,389
I	1	SB 07-017	20	\$69,717	\$3,389 \$3,289	10	. \$3,389 \$69,7}7
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Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

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2001-02 Torul 270,573,577 \$79,000 \$1,077,799 \$0, \$10,651, \$20,000 \$1,077,799 \$0, \$10,651, \$20,000 \$1,077,799 \$0, \$10,071, \$10,000,000 \$1,070,799 \$10,000,000 \$10,070,199 \$10,0
1002-01 101 02-1321 131_402_196 590_000 13.500_046 50 510_001_1
Ha 02-1430 \$4,773,338 \$0 \$0 \$4,773,538 \$0 \$10 \$40 \$4,773,538 \$0 \$10
(19 0-1146 90 90 90 90 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
\$100-197 (\$1,517.171)
SB 01-109 (3),049-271 50 50 50 60 (4),049-271 (5),049-271 (5),049-271 (5),049-271 (6),049-27
2009-05 Total \$1,001-06 \$10,000 \$1,590,904 \$0 \$10,200,
200-04 FP 01-05 TRASIN-05 SEQ.000 STANJEST SEQ.001 SEA.0017 SEA
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
HE00/11/67 9 2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
[2003-04 Total
2004-03 [108:04-13697: -\$26,182,897: \$90,000 -\$617,701- \$0 : \$26,910.5
HB'04-1422 \$2,158,207 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$2,358,2
\$8 04-077 \$0 \$0 \$21,826 \$0 \$21,8 \$8 04-144 \$0 \$0 \$180,000 \$0 \$100,0
188 04-1277
2004-03 Tetal 938,518,319 590,000 \$760,127 50 \$39,478,6
2005-06 [SB 05-263] \$37,501,246 \$90,000 \$788,579 \$0 \$28,180,7
\$B 65-209 \$2,184,066 \$0 \$182,000 \$0 \$2,366,0
\$8.01-456 \$0 \$0 \$16,800 \$0 \$16,00 \$8.05\22; \$2,000 \$2 \$0 \$0 \$10,0
\$8 05-122) 210,000 29 50 50 510,000 50 5120,0
HD 05-1236 f 50 20 \$19,489 20 \$19,6
MR 06-123 (518 941) .C3 62 60 (518 9
2003-06 Total \$29,686,409 \$90,000 \$1,166,167 \$0 \$10,942,7
2006-07 Http://doi.org/10.007 \$28,472,037 \$90,000 \$789,900 \$0 \$29,352,9
\$8 06-0(8 \$0 \$0 \$120,000 \$0 \$1
FO 66-1310 SO SO (\$166) \$0 (\$1
HB 06-1375 \$3,016 \$0 \$0 \$0.
SB 07-169 544,851 SQ \$0 BQ \$44.8
2006-07 Tecal \$30,911,354 \$90,000 \$913,351 \$6 \$31,923,1 2007-08 [SB 07-223 \$30,000,199 \$90,000 \$793,774 \$9 \$39,974]
\$8.07-239 \$1,611,319 .50 \$7.50,000 40 \$3,061,5 [62.07-1338 \$1,920 80 \$0 \$0 \$7,0
HB 01-1037 \$102,151 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$102,15
[HB 08-1291 \$24,202 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$24,2
2007-08 Yorni \$52,740,191 290,000 \$1,033,776 30 \$33,663,0

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) so of February 4, 2010

	so of February 4, 2010		=					
		Sak (El) RE				AND FORES	TIEVA EST	rikuse
	Lagislative Branch	2008-09	医性性的现在分	ACHIEL PROFES	#GENFLAM## \$177,030	\$100,000		A-STOTALH
	TABLERING BURNEY	2003-09	HB 68-1361	\$32,211,928 \$2,661,757	\$177,030 \$0	2100,000	\$0 \$0	\$33,188,95 \$2,661,75
	Í	ĺ	2B 08-060	\$0	\$17	\$6,500	\$0	\$6,50
	\	i .	188 24-1157	\$1,472	90	\$5	\$0	\$8,47
	ł .	ł	H/B 04-1325	\$7,020	10	50		\$7,02
	Ĭ	l	HB 08-1371 SB 09-224	02	\$0,000	50	\$0 \$0	\$30,00
	f	2008-09 York	12 p A2-774	834,839,177	\$207,010	\$206,500	- 50	\$35,902,70
	{	2009-10	\$8 09-224	B32,413,631	1223,463	\$203,816	30	\$33,501,00
	i		5D 69-259	52,688,843	20	\$750,000		\$2,938,64
	Local Affairs	2009-16 Talai	100.00	\$35,162,475	\$223,640	31,053,816	20	\$36,439,93
	Lean Annus	1999-00	5B 99-215 5B 99-051	\$38,231,084 \$0	\$13,391,931	\$68,849,508	\$38,151,426	\$138,623,9
	1	1	HB 99-1102	\$124,000	\$0	12	\$6	3124,00
			HB 99-1270	.50	\$15,509	\$0	50	\$15.81
		1999-00 Total	NB 00-145)	\$38,355,084 \$32,475,941	\$13,407,740 \$13,867,433	\$18,849,368 \$72,415,870	\$35,151,426 \$37,392,915	\$158,763,75 \$156,152,1
	ł	1.000	SB 00-219	(\$3,669,379)	83	50	20	(\$5,869,87
			HOB 00-1083	50		3150,467	\$6	\$150,40
	}	1	KB 00-1215	\$21,374	\$1.210	31,767	\$9,217	\$40,50
		1	HB 00-1224 HB 00-1342	(\$6,097,190) (\$8,871,000)	30	(\$1,413,446) (\$143,413)	\$0 \$0	(\$6,242,64 (\$10,286,94
)	}	HB 00-1345	30	10	39,000	- 30	\$2,0
	l		KB 00-1427	\$831,483		\$733,48;	201	\$1,586,9
	i	1	HIB 00-1458 SB 01-189	(812,417)	(\$736)	50	(\$6,479)	(\$19,6
	1	2000-01 Total	198 01-126	\$14,306 \$12,520,118	80 813/847,923	\$30,650 \$71,780,891	(\$900,992) \$36,404,661	\$134,573,5
	<u> </u>	2001-02	SB 01-212	814,347,637	\$24,310,998	\$43,002,910	\$41,938,885	\$163,880,4
	l .	1	SR 01-037	20	\$17,647			\$77,6
	i i	1	HB 01-1018	\$0 \$0	.50	20 211,555	<u>\$0</u>	411.4
	i		SB 0152-022 HB 02-1377	(84,101,149)	2698	\$4,764,328		\$1·1,3 \$671,3
	}	i	FLB 02-1420	5248,949	\$0	50	90	5748,9
	{		1GB 02-1429 ·	(\$178,215)	\$0	[5132,000]	20	(\$290,2
-		****	103 02-1468	\$0	\$365	(\$2,293)	\$1,928	
		2001-02 Total 2002-03	HB 02-1420	\$10,517,242:- \$9,739,828	\$24,389,768 \$23,770,068	\$87,754,500 \$100,045,730	\$41,948,467 \$47,837,289	\$164,609,5 \$181,393,9
•		J	SB 02-050	. (\$3,756)	80.	. 80	\$0 ·	. (\$5,7
		i .	\$7 02-097	. \$0	10	90	\$0	
	l .	l .	HIB 02-100 8	(85,740)	.10		20	(33,7
	1	1	HB 02-1315 HB 02-1468	, 50 , 57,038	,.\$0 \$112	50 3459	(\$3.29,694) \$1,764	(D19)
		1	58 03-197	(\$304,840)	BU		\$0	(\$304,8
		<u> </u>	SE 80-210	(\$2,096,346)	\$462	\$864,561	\$7,160	(81,734,1 8170,122,4
بالأناب بيسودست سا		2002-03 Total 2003-04	Van en ene	187,224,184 \$5,7(3,9)5,	\$23,770,882 \$24,050,340		547,316,589	
		2003-00	58,03-258 58 03-261	(\$796,300)	8706,300	\$101,[16,707.	\$48,806,705	\$1,79,707,0
	1	1	\$B.03-273	(\$126,460)		\.::'1,7(\$17,077)	1=":(\$55,465):	2 (\$310)
	∤ :		SB 03:274 : ;;	7.150	1_30	(93,190,000)	4:50	(\$5,790,
المرتاب سرتاسيان المؤاثات والمسا	1	4	<u>НВ.07-1316</u>	(\$1,221),	259) 11 10 1333 178		(\$783) 	را <u>5) ندر :: -</u>
and the second of the second o		فارست إنجاب فا	1(B 03-1329) 2	(\$24,410)	124490	1-56,189.913		\$0,156
4. * ; ·	taran se e astro estant.	2001-04 Tesh		4,84,755,5447	"121,100,161	\$101;379,458	143, P12,467	\$180,117,
		2004-05	JID 96-1421	\$4,955,244	\$25,459,192	399,200,416	\$41,392,667	9177,027,
	i	1	SB 04-176 ·	(\$39,163)	(\$132)			33,751.
		2004-05 Total	SB 09-119	\$1,749,101 \$3,663,475	\$25,438,627	. (£4,392) \$99,285,237	\$48,400,111	\$3,751, \$181,789,
	I	2003-05	SB 05-209	\$1,671,473	\$25,775,596	\$100,171,381	\$45,300,829	\$219,919,
	1	1	SB 05-007	(579,000)	\$79,000	\$0	50	
		1	MB 06-1224	(\$14,605)	\$109	8774	.\$12,509	(3),
	1	1	109 04-1304 109 04-1385	\$21,600 £0	\$0 20	50		\$21,
		2005-06 Yorkal		\$5,599,468	323,833,465	\$100,171,653	· \$83,5 (3;338	\$219,959,
	l .	2006-07	119 06-1185	\$10,003,321	\$28,980,041	\$101,964,343	\$97,740,767	\$238,706,
	1	i	HG 06-1304	\$0 \$206,684	\$311,302	10	30	\$1 (); \$708.
	Į.	1	SD 07-170	(\$1,046)	\$197	(37,176)	\$0 \$1,767	(\$1,
•	1		101 07-1251	\$4,140	80	\$0	50	\$4,
		2006-07 Total		\$10,300,099	\$29,311,540	\$101,962,357	897,750,356	\$319,227
	I	2007-08	SB 07-239 HB 07-1188	\$11,025,953	\$29,279,166 \$732,565	\$107,436,143 \$0	\$80,264,037.	\$237,955, \$732,
	1	L	18 08-1292	(836,384)	(\$1,72-1)	(\$2,291)	(\$2,195)	(342,
	I	2007-08 Tolk		810,989,371	\$29,959,987	3187,433,922	\$50,161,842	5221 645
		2008-09	HB 08-1375	8:2,678,187	518J,502,499	\$5,518,334	\$55,741,039	\$257,560,
	1	1	SB 08-1155 SB 08-216	\$0 \$0	36,900,000	\$16,293	\$0 \$0	\$6,916.
	I	1	SB 08-23 l	\$0	(910,000)	(\$466,D16)	(\$450,000)	(81,116)
	I	1	HB 08-1319	\$0	\$113,612	20	200	\$113,
	1	J	118.09-1402 SH 09-193	\$100,000	(\$(2,172)	\$100,000 \$26,132	\$0 \$14,938.	3200,/ (\$) 66,
	1	2008-09 Total	190 AL(3)	317,375,639	\$190,783,749	35,324.722	\$14,938.	\$263,367,
		2009-10	SR 09-259	\$11,679,613	10,043,8252	16,108,176	593,374,504	\$370,017,
	I	2009-10 Total		.211'818'919	\$238,843,647	\$6,1G8,374	\$93,374,504	\$370,017,5

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Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10 as of Februsy 4, 2010

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Military Affaira	POST PROMYCE A	4 CP WW 24 8	AGRICULTURAL SALIDA	12 sugnists \$27. \$25,106	SPECIONES(C	\$121,042,796	STOTAL S	
	1	HB 00-1406	\$8,959	\$0	\$0	\$20,847	\$125,174,096 \$29,806	
	1999-00 Total		\$4,119,153	825,106	50	\$121,063,643	\$125,207,902	
	200-01	168 00-1451 168 00-1215	\$4,092,898 \$6,228	\$25,073 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$113,017,459	8) 17,135,430 \$17,894	
	1	HIS 00-1458	(\$8,675)	80	- 30	(513,673)	(\$177.63)	
	}	SB 01-190 109 02-1178	(\$63,169) £109,574	\$0 \$0	50	(\$389,971)	(\$455,340) \$105,374	
	2000-0) Tala		\$4,130,656	\$25,973	\$2	\$1 [2,625,481	\$116,781,210	
	2001-02	88 01-212 \$B 0152-023	\$4,096,366 \$0	\$25,009	\$5,044	\$1 (2,725,96)	\$116,847,536. \$5,044	
		HB 02-1378	(\$34,571)	\$50	90	(392,598)	(531,167)	
	- 1	HB 02-1430	(\$61,480)	15	85	<u> </u>	(\$61,448)	
	2001-02 Total	[HB 02-1408	\$4,000,107	\$25,000	(25,155) 51,891	\$3,157 \$112,723,318	\$1 16,752,925	
	2002-03	HT 02-1420	\$4,197,646	923,113	50	\$121,932,927	\$126,157,686	
		3B 02-050 109 02-1038	(\$2,107) (\$2,101)	- \$0 		\$0 \$0	(\$2,107) (\$2,101)	
	- }	KB 02-(4)3	\$677,925	90	\$1,317,121	\$138,736.	52,134,023	
		IID.02-1468 SB 03-197	\$1,434 (\$202,228)	.\$0 '\$0	- 50	\$1,810	\$3,244. (\$202,228)	
		\$0.03-197	(\$493,752)	\$0	\$235,048	(\$145,263)	(\$423,967)	
	2002-03 Total 2003-04	18B 03-25B	\$1,176,878	\$25,117 825,119	\$1,552,149 \$1,474,918	\$121,928,210	\$127,682,530 \$127,644,554	
		SB 01-019	15,99,135 90	50	(\$7,641)	50	(32,648)	
	1	SB 0J-273	(\$79,580)	(\$2)	(\$2,784)	(872,741)	(\$155,107)	l
	1	HB 03-1316	(\$263)	\$0	(\$1 (2,336)	(3330)	(\$112,330) (2563)	
		HD 04-1328	\$38,027	- 20	\$710,826	\$3,716.	\$797,359	
	2003-04 Total	HB 04-1331	\$0 \$3,897,319	.50 \$25,3]7	(81,168) \$2,066,791	\$172,156;060	\$120,165,207	
	2004-05	HIB 04-1411	23,952,227	326,244	\$2,051,821	8122,220,128	3128,250,420	
	1	HB 04-1347 HD 04-1421	\$0	80	\$410,209 (\$516)	30 \$0	\$410,207	
	1	SB 01-120	(\$87,304)	50		(\$9,174)	(\$510) (\$76,678)	
	1	SB 05-209	. \$0	. 10	(\$17,056) \$400	- 30 20	(817,056)	
	2004-05 Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$3,884,923	526,264	\$2,444,163	\$122,310,714	\$128,566,283	
	2905-06	SB 05-209	\$4, 37,728	\$16,316 524,903	\$2,475,177 \$55,352	\$124,837,959 \$719,843	\$131,472,180	
	2003-06 Tolal	HD 06-1225	. \$2,89,172	\$31,217	\$2,510,529	.8) 25,352,802	\$),039,268 \$132,561,448	
	2006-07	HB 06-1385	\$5,273,892	376,413	\$2,205,317	\$145,805,779	\$153,401,397	
		H8 06-1310 \$8 07-171	(\$39,666)	- 50	(\$873,913) \$103,945	(\$16,147)	(\$873,913); \$28,136	
		108 07-1251	\$1,100.	90	. 100	; 50	51;300	
	2006:07 Tani	ISB 07-119	35 331 333	5)19,124	51 475,342 51,466:197	3 43,789,638 \$165,473,575	\$ \$2,516,920 \$ 72,580,229	-
		38 07-1359	33,3333 33,3333 33,3333 33,3333 33,3333 33,3333 33,3333 33,3333 33,33,	: 12 y 90	\$718,46B	200	SHAME.	,
	4.22	18 08-1193	(\$1,982)	<u> </u>		(\$10,161)		
·	2007-08: Total	(MB-08-1375		76.1813.1913.79 76.1813.1913.79	331 380 665	3163 834 307	42 5172 664 888.	<i>::</i>
7 / · · · · · · · · · · ·	7008-04	HB.08-1375	\$3,854,264.		·: \$657,509.	\$195,780,170	- 14201,247,032°	
	j	SB 09-155 1	(\$168,551)	- 100 - 10		\$0 (\$73,607)	(\$241,15K)	
		· H2 09-1329	. 7: 20	,: \$350;000	, \$0	10	\$3.50(000	
	2008-09 Total 2009-10	SB 09-239	\$5,685,713 \$5,862,332	\$1,108,889. \$970,600	\$653,560 \$653,509	\$195,706;763 \$195,680,391	\$203,354,874 \$203,166,922	
		HI 09-1290	. 50	E)	\$150,000	20	\$150,000	
	2009-10 Total	HB 09:1129	\$0 \$5,862,332	\$439,500 \$1,410,190	50 901, 108E	20 195,680,291	\$439,550 \$203,756,422	
Natural Resources	1999-00	SE 99-215	\$29,538,233	\$81;850,264	\$20,726,661	\$11,347,604	\$145,462,762	
	- [SB 99-173	\$0	5123,600 60	\$3,988,180 \$213,260	\$0 \$0	\$4,213,180	
	1	SB 99-214 HB 00-1407	(\$264,149)	(\$23,728)	\$309,104	(83,539)	\$213,260 \$17,884	
	1800 60 9	100 00-1451	20	\$91,410	\$88,549	\$13,344,065	0179,960	
	1999-00 Total 2000-01	129 00-1451	\$29,274,084 \$30,414,921	422,142,936 883,116,777	\$23,324,143 \$24,837,306	\$14,667,265	\$1 50,007,230	
		SB 00-016	50	\$16,470	20	30	\$16,492	
		IIB 09-1071 IIB 00-1215	8110,171	\$49,520 \$129,157	\$22.244	\$0 \$26,349	\$49,520 \$295,921	
	1	KD 00-1255	50	\$17,600	10	\$0	\$17,600	
	1	HB 00-1419 FCB 00-1456	(\$97,224)	\$6 (\$199.880)	\$6,393,000 (\$35,330)	(\$33,910	16,393,000 (\$168,344)	
	1.	HB 00-1450	[51,591,958]	(\$10,973)	(\$14,084)	(\$319,577	(\$2,186,112)	
	- 1	HB 00-1983	20	1110,000		20	\$150,000	
	2000-01 Tord	Si 01-191	\$46,692 \$29.092,602	\$80,176 \$83,278,869	\$137,693 913,560,909	\$3,004 \$14,063,522	\$2.66,563 \$1.59,995,902	
	2001-02	58 01-212	529,164,002	\$19,849,156	\$25,206,584	\$14,148,36)	\$159,068,105	
	1	SB 01-157 103 01-1354	50	- 50	\$9,919,131 \$75,787	- 50	\$9,950,131	
		[-ID 01-] J34					\$75,787	
	- 1	SB 0192-022	\$0 (\$4,318,677)	.50 (857,940,789)	\$101.533	30	\$101,533	

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2018

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Andrew Company of the	与时间中心以	多次即 原达	NGHINH PURE	LACUMPORTS	CCRI/CEP/CF	SEAR FRANCE	Sample Cold		
Natural Resources	5001-05	HB 02-1468	50	\$57,990	(\$66,213)	\$1,223	\$0	ł	
1	2001-02 Terel		.\$24,661,869	\$31,966,357	\$97,8L4,909	\$14,829,059	\$169,272,194	ì	
1	2002-03	103 00-1425	\$28,611,495	\$33,121,563	590,903,472	\$15,602,779	\$163,239,309		
}	J	2H 05:070	(\$15,460)	<u> </u>	20	20	(\$15,460)		
i	1	SB 02-068 SB 02-087	\$0		210,100	\$0	\$13,800	ł	
	i	103 02-1038	(315,416)		\$100,000		\$100,009		
I I	ľ	HB 02-1084	\$0		\$5,868		(315,416) 35,868	i	
1	ì	HD 02-1152	30	- 50	86,636,308	50	\$6,636,500	1	
l .	l .	HD 02-1414	\$0	348,000	20	\$0	\$48,000	1	
1		HB 01-1468	323,619	8 6,588	\$37,485	\$2,439	\$79,131	İ	
1	l	SB 01-110	\$0	.50	13,500,000	50	\$3,500,000		
i	ľ	SB 03-101	(\$1,284,120)	\$1,284,620	10	\$0	20		
	l .	SB 03-197 SB 03-212	(81716754)		<u> </u>	80	[\$1,316,324)		
}	2002-03 Total	28 03-513	(\$3,650,146) \$22,351,948	(\$1,0(9,893) 833,451,378	\$104,258,377	\$47,849 \$15,633,067	(81,553,642) \$175,716,766		
1	2003-04	SB 00-251	\$21,623,217	376,459,993	\$93,148,085	\$16,592,241	3167,924,543		
I		SB 0J-045 .	10	£401,660	30	50	3401,460	(
i	1	SB 03-110	50	. 20	12,101,450	50	12,103,460	ļ	
1	l	5B 03-173	(\$648,209)	(\$233,131)	(31,35),617)	(3163,245)	(\$2,398,267)		
1	ì	38 03-279	(81,414,539)	\$1.689,539	50	18	\$275,000	l	
i	1	SB 03-190	50	\$0	3100,000	<u>\$0</u>	\$200,000	ł	
1	1	103 03-1316	(\$4,792)	(\$1,11)	\$100,000	(\$951)	(\$13,165) \$100,000	ł	
1	ĺ	165 03-1320	20	55,000	3100,005	50	25,000		
1	i	HB 03-1334		\$45,380	80	50	\$65,280	l	
[ſ	HB 04-1329	\$154,378	(\$440,266)	. \$553,617	(\$39,367)	\$238,366	Ī	
I		HIB D4-1402	\$0	(\$162,090)		\$0	(\$162,090)	ł	
1		SB 05-121	50	20	250,009	\$0	330,000	ł	
j	2003-04 Total	Y	\$19,710,055	837,884,274	394,993,269	\$16,399,689	3168,989,387)	
	2004-03	HB 04-1422 SB 04-012	\$20,938,406	\$38,353,514	\$95,594,918	\$16,465,643	\$171,352,491	}	
(l	SB 04-097	50	92.00	\$1,660,000	- 20	\$1,600,000	(
l	1	SB 04-325	30	\$10,030	21,600,000	30	\$1,000,000	ł	
	ł	HB 04-1135	\$0	20	\$6,997		\$6,997	i	
1	l .	HB 04-1221	50	· 20	S),920,59D	80	\$3,920,500	1	
,	3	SEB 04-1402	\$1,414,539	(81,689,339)		\$0	(1375,000)	1	
	ŀ	SB 05-121	\$4,054	\$116,726	(\$696,617)	(86,107)	(5381,944)	1	
i	ľ	SB 03-116	\$0	. 50	\$1,144,548	50	· \$1,144,648]	
1		HOS 05-1322	50	20	\$200,000	30	\$200,000	1	
1	2004-03 Total 2005-06	SB 03-209	\$22,356,999	\$16,791,001	\$101,770,456	316,459,536	\$177,377,992		
[2003-40	SB 05-084	\$23,829,265	\$39,152,463	\$48,755,304 \$3,930,000	\$16,030,430	\$176,767,383	ł	
ı	l	SB 05-190	· - 56		\$100,000	- 50	\$3,550,000	1	
ŀ]	HB 05-1177	.\$0	\$347,044	·· \$9	50	\$247,044	1	
		HB 05-1254			3584,147	10	8344,147		
1	Į.	HD 06-1226	(35,318)		(3646,019		\$3,50,419		
1	·	168,060311	. 20 شيارر		37,732,813	1789.		ł	
A	2003-06 Total	[IGN 06-1313	\$26,000 \$32,843,818	\$40,704,3 80	. \$106,796,154		828,090 5116,391,806	l* : .	:
al :		Jum negativ	11170 114 712		. \$100,/90,234 "4-4102-007-134	≥.6.816;73 F 430 °	.4.3110,391,800	1	
	2006-07	SB 05-193		1125,600	50	90	2132.000		
100 0 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		SB 05-173 109 06-1124	20	\$13,157	33	30	\$125,000. \$13,137		
1	i	(HB 06-1193	.\$0	\$9,400	· ga		\$9,400.	Ī	
I	1	11B 06(1)11	10	٧. 🕅	\$3,510,000	50.	\$3,550,000	3	
1	ł	HB 06-1313	50	. 50	\$3,981,555		\$1,981,353	ł	
l	1	100 06-1400 58 07-172	\$0	2065,681	<u> </u>	\$0	\$655,481	Į.	
1	2006-07 Tala	19B U/-1/4	(\$105,110) \$28,427,902	\$474,739 \$40,211,776	\$109,269,434	(\$2,075) \$16,749,675	(8103,983) \$194,752,787	1	
	2007-01	SB 07-139	\$20,336,286	\$16,180,582	\$104,657,192	\$16,906,425	\$198,280,485	\$	
1	[90 07-009	\$0	20	382,749	\$10,700,423	\$81,749	1	
1	l .	SR 07-1 22	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$4,795,000	\$0	\$5,793,000	İ	
1	l	SD 07-198	\$u	\$2,003,400	\$0	30	\$3,903,490	3	
1	J	HB 07-1180	8	\$3,490	\$0	30	\$3,450]	
1	1	FIB 07-1182	90	30	\$3,485,000	30	\$1,465,000	1	
I	1	HB 08-1294	80	\$3,050	80	50	85,030	ł	
1	2007-08 Total	1410 00-1744	(\$77,918) \$30,158,368	\$314,927 \$49,707,409	\$1,450,400 \$114,271,379	(32,638) \$16,903,787	\$1,487,309 \$211,142,943	1	
I	2008-09	IKB 01-1375	\$37,095,945	\$150,844,574	\$7,274,210	£17,317,264	\$209,672,068	1	
Į.)	59 CL-211	50	\$2,753,985	20	90	\$2,753,985	1	
1	l .	SB 01-133	\$0	50	50	\$0.	30	1	
1	I	5B 08-168	\$5	\$11,163,886	\$0	20	\$11,163,886]	
S	{	8B 01-169	\$10	227,000	\$0	\$0	212,450	1	
	l	SB 08-225 1(3 08-1161	50	\$7,205,636	50		87,206,636	i	
i .	ı	HB 04-1346		\$42,540	\$0		343,340	ł	
1	1	HB 04-1346	50	(\$1,445,067)	\$n		\$8,071,000 (\$1,145,047)	1	
1.	l .	53 09-034	30	089,0007.	<u>F</u>		·\$500,000	3	
1	L	SB 09-195	(\$1,038,446)	(\$1,568,995)	\$3,489	(\$23,972)	(13,627,924)	1	
1	2008-09 Total		\$31,057,499	\$179,001,019	87,177,169	\$17,333,292	\$234,769,579	3	
₹ .	2009-10	SB 09-259	\$39,680,131	\$117,634,221	57 ,3 (0,734	\$17,400,564	\$212,045,852]	
1	I	58 09-024		\$1,450,000		90	\$1,450,000]	
I	I	SB 09-125	\$0	\$5,710,000	90	30	\$5,880,000	j	

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

The State of the S				P.CO. T. CO.	COD I		- AND POLICE
tural Resources	2009-10	20 03-121	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	2,CHIM,HBHB13.	SO STATEMENT OF THE STA	SO	\$10,000 \$10,000
	1	HD 09-1 129	30	\$14,280	50	50	\$14,250
	2009-10 Tutal	HB 09-1219	\$5 \$29,630,331	\$1,378,070		S0	\$8,178,070
ersonnel and Administration	1999-00	SB 99-215	\$17,484,091	\$11,041,079		\$17,400,364 \$32,268	\$327,818,202 \$150,403,531
	1	163 24-1737	(\$1,162,236)	. 80	.50	\$40	(\$1,562,156)
	1	III 60-1404 SB 01-192	\$0			20	(\$1,411,130)
	1999-00 Total		\$15,631,305	\$11,040,697		\$52,268	\$296,706 \$147,685,471
	2000-01	HB 00-1451	,\$15,327,549	\$10,395,865	\$117,633,014	\$3!,£18	\$143,408,266
	1	HB 90-1215	\$42,028	\$249	\$54,813		\$97,090
	1	HB 90-1294 HB 90-1458	.50	\$0 (\$1,427		- 50	\$2,492 (\$273,727)
	1	SE 01-192	(\$92,113) _(\$18,000)	570		50	\$2,124,454
	200 01 2 13	\$8 01-212	\$176,371	. 80		\$0	(\$36,193)
	2009-01 Total 2001-02	50 01-212	\$15,433,835 \$13,297,418	\$10,394,687 \$8,643,265	\$139,441;862 \$134,909,019	\$31,358 \$21,318	\$145,322,222 \$148,913,540
	1	5B 0 52-012		\$0	. \$46,403	30	346,403
		HB 02-1380	(\$1,023,064)	22,211,761		\$0	(\$2,010,166)
	,	HID 02-1432 31B 02-3468	(\$159,655)	\$0	(\$129,000)	326,897	(\$279,655)
	2001-02 Total		\$14,134,699	\$10,657,026	\$121,738,969	\$41,710	\$146,599,424
	2002-03	IfB 02-1420	\$14,270,733	89,548,330	\$124,329,370	\$21,836	\$148,730,271
	1	SB 02-030 110 02-1038	(\$10,268)	\$0 \$0		\$6 \$0	(\$10,297) (\$10,268)
	1	HB 02-1226	(\$62,884)	10	\$426,944	50	\$364,060
	1	HD 02-1461	\$10,423	\$)21	\$15,031	50	\$25,775
	1	SB 03-313	(\$777,123) (\$7,366,873)	\$187,710	\$650.90?	30 20	(\$777,123) (\$1,528,256)
	L	HB 04-1330	3		\$220,000	\$0	\$220,000
	2002-03 Total 2003-04	100 44 444	8[1,613,711	\$9,236,363	\$123,642,252	\$21,438	- \$147,014,162
	1003-04	58 63-358 58 63-643	\$1,316,223	\$10,695,053	\$145,324,595 \$26,112	\$71,331 80	\$164,380,735 \$26,612
	ł	18 01-259	\$0	223,499	. 50		\$25,499
	į.	SB 03-273.	(\$395,712)	(818,161)		. \$0	(\$907,332)
	i i	HDR 03-1316 SB 04-138	(\$1,813)	(\$120° (\$25,499°		\$0	(\$4,524)
		HB 04-1330 .	\$92,208	(\$31,038		\$6.	· (\$2,896,1240
	1	HB 94-1422 .	50	. 90	\$677,977	80	\$677,977
	2003:04 Total	SB 03-122	\$0 \$7,986,986	\$0 \$15,847,769	\$959,591 \$143,530,149	\$0 	\$959,391
	2004-05	NB 04-1422	38,393,430	\$11,690,336		\$71,531	\$167,436,435 \$173,707,459
	1	SB 04-138	50	(\$25,499	1 . 55	10	(\$25,499)
	1	SB 04-257 SB 03-122	(\$529,881)	9117,897		\$0 30	\$117,891
	2004-05 Teref	35 03-124	77,863,349	(\$1,397,876 - \$10,387,034) (\$9,637,820) 	37(33)	(\$11,585,384) "8162,218,462
	2003-06	SB 05-209	51,447,233	\$11,361,479	\$140,899,790	\$121,000	\$160,831,502
	4	JUB.06-1227,	(\$180,246);		,\(\$1,149,980)		
	2005-06 Total	SB 07-173	\$1,266,047	811 484 425	3140,187,269	50	*** /\$637;619.
بالتفاقي وواسر وبهادي ببوءة		HB:06/1285	· 57 374 376	*** \$12(152-274	~;×3142,679,067;	Air No. J. S. P. P. COOK	3160,259,352 (A.\$162,229,917
		SB-06:013			31 X00 000	790	31,200,000
		ISB 07-171	\$2,098,065	3403,167	\$3,161,738	*80* \$8	:873,730
	2006-07 Total	350/11/	89,460,191		\$150;3 11:101		\$8,365,168 \$172,488,035
	2007-08	SB 07-239	\$10,094,551	\$12,272,609	\$152,362,353	\$121,000	·\$175,050,541
	1	5B 07-016 5B 07-097	80	<u>90</u>	\$13,225	30	\$13,225
	1	SU 07-210	.\$219,996		\$1,000,000 Ep	<u>50</u>	\$1,000,000
	ł	SI 07-221	3361,197	10	\$0	\$0	\$361,897
	1	SB 07-258 KB 07-1315	\$180,(35	50 30		50	\$3,502
	1	HB 07-1359	\$190,123	10	(\$129,201)	- 100 E0	\$260,135 (\$229,201)
	i	HB 08-1293	\$663,543	82,404,150	32,971,709	\$0	\$6,044,402
•	2007.00 9	6E 09-196	80 750 550	30 314,576,738		\$0 4111 000	\$7,541,987
	2007-03 Total 2001-09	JIIB 08-1375	\$11,439,122 \$7,521,808	\$14,676,730 \$8,319,677	\$164,029,604 \$174,254,738	\$121,000 \$121,000	\$190,266,484 \$190,317,423
		SB 06-155	(\$4,142,825)	(\$1,923,461	(\$39,947,579)	(\$121,000)	(\$43,134,866)
	1	SB 09-196	(\$\$94,261)	\$371,351	\$1,744,987	50	\$1,421,975
	2008-09 Total	SB 09-259	\$5,784,722	\$6,647,669	\$379,684 \$136,431,825	20	\$379,684 \$148,884,216
	2009-10	\$8 09-259	\$6,391,404	\$8,662,397	\$199,547,974	30	\$172,501,975
	1	SB 09-066	\$0	(\$179,019	(3777,726)	30	(\$956,015)
	1	SB 09-099	20	\$1,929,562		<u> </u>	\$1,974,562
	1	H3 09-1130	- 20	10	\$2,066	- BO	\$7,860,321 \$2,000
	2009-10 Total		\$6,191,404	68,491,070	\$166,638,560	\$0	3181,332,043
ublic Health and Environment	1999-05	SB 99-215	\$23,558,378	522,141,136	\$81,125,443	\$147,103,845	\$226,129,002
	1	SB 99-117 88 99-143	20	\$128,669	\$31,675 to	\$0. \$0	\$1,675 \$128,669
	1	HOR 99-1056	\$0	(\$50,965)	30	\$0	(\$30,965)
	,	140m on 4310	\$100,000	50	26	80	\$209,000
	ľ	HB 99-1118	8200,000	\$14,702	30		3,000,000

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of Pebrary 4, 2010

		mara palavale	est minister	Section Sections	THE PROPERTY OF	ALPHARELINE PAR	W W C W C W C W C W C W C W C W C W C W	NEW YORK			
	TAKE AND DESIGNATION OF TRACE	SELVING SER		70 7 D	STORMER COVE	eresildings Establigera		STATE OF THE PARTY			
Î	Public Health and Environment [1999-00	HB 00-1409	\$4,291	10	3402,463	50	\$406,754			
		1999-00 Total		\$23,762,669	\$22,433,762		\$147,103,845	\$226,879,637	•		
i i	·		HB 00-1451* EB 00-071	\$24,247,727 \$0	\$23,213,981	\$33,111,070 \$13,805,887	\$141,156,961 \$25	\$227,729,746 \$13,805,887			
3			SB 30-110	\$0	- 60		\$0	313,000			
			ifi 00-1025	50	\$216,000		\$100,000	\$554,000			
			HD 00-1315 HB 00-1306	\$29,287 \$0	\$38,825 \$250,000	\$43,517 20	\$37,725 \$975,000	\$149,352 \$1,725,000			
			HB 60-1342	89,109,480	10		20	\$10,525,426			
	l		HB 00-1432	\$157,846	. 60	70	:50	\$157,816			
			110 00-1434	(\$34,764) (\$352,109)	(362,594)		(\$19,746)	(\$240,167)			
1			SD 01-193 8B 01-212	(\$580,(13)	\$3,790 \$38,869		8997,242 \$94,794	\$1,346,945 \$520,108			
		2000-01 Total		\$34,17,354	\$22,698,871	550,441,437	\$150,271,481	\$353,769,143			
j		2001-02	SB 01-2 2 SB 01-078	\$34,474,485 \$36,043	\$22,641,360	\$53,858,39 <i>5</i>	\$150,009,410	\$360,977,858 \$36,043			•
I			58 01-121	321,72	21)2,761		30	S512,761			
			SB 01-164	\$0	. 30	5400,000		\$409,000			
			80 31-114 HD 01-1106	50	835,168 02.	\$0 \$17,693		350,360 \$37,601			
			HB 01-1326	\$0	\$310,680	50	50	\$3 19,690			
			IB 01-1387	\$0 \$0	·5250,000			\$510,000			
			SB 0182-022 HB 02-1381	(\$1,578,622)	\$359,319	\$18,860,634	(8 (17,077)	\$51,067 \$17,424,454			
			HD 02-1433	(3633,677)	80	8421,369	\$0	(\$212,308)			
		2001 60 7-1-1	HB 02-1448	\$0 \$J2,108,229	\$16,917		\$4,190	\$0 6386 b44 516			
	·	2001-02 Total 2002-03	HB 02-1420	\$20,343/844	\$24,342,106 \$24,918,695		\$149,890,531 \$154,754,054	\$280,041,116 \$282,576,924			
			SB 02-050	(37,119)	30	50	. 40	(\$7,(19)			
			HGS 02-1038 HGS 02-1 (25	(\$7,099)	30 30		.00.	(\$7,099) \$39,857			
	<u>:</u>		HB 02-1315	\$6	.10		(\$63,312)	(863,517)			
			HB 02-1 723	\$0	\$291,482	\$0	10.	\$291,487			
		l '	HB 02-1329	\$0 \$0	5704,762		10	-(\$yJ,806) - 2764,767			
		ĺ	HD 02-1348	\$1,215,079	· \$0	. 50	50	\$1,217,079	ı		
			HB.02-1440	. 20	\$11,000		100	\$11,000	1-		
`		ł	ICB 02-1457 "	. ESB,514 . . \$6,780.	\$0 \$10.616		\$2,122	(\$10,992) \$28,298	•		
			RR 03-180	50	\$0	(85,160,810)	. 50	(\$5,160,810)			
		ł ··	SB-03-197	· ··· (\$569,147)				(\$924,200)			
			SB 03-214 SB 03-238	(\$4,743,034) (\$23,971)	\$846,139 80		\$139,000	\$1,839,90)°	ı		
			SB 03-202			(\$[1,307;213)	30	(\$11,302,210)	_		
بالمانية فأساسا بمساعما		2002-03 Tele!	88 03-258	316,974,347	657 541 550	\$64,260,685	\$162,154,530 3160,0316,466				
•	·		SB 03 019	30	80	578,211,971) (\$60,560)	130	\$281 747,063 "(\$50,560)			
		l	SB-01-260	(\$165.906)	- 151 96 700			335,812			
			SB-01-276	(\$235.094) (\$1.096.424)	: (\$1 (7,373) :: •***\$2:409.869	(2410,331)	30	·	.	::	: .
أنانا أنانا أربعتها بوساسه برسا	يُرْبُر و سينو سينو ، مؤثر سينو سينو	فحد تسيداننا	SB.01-210 _{7 (**)}	20. 45. 450		\$23,213,464		A.Zi.:1503,250	×		
and a second of the first of the		72) V	(8B:01-283 : :	30.00		(923,213,464)	50	(\$25,215,664) 977 - 119,843			
	į į	ł	HE 01-1056	20) 50	\$0	3127,030	ļ		
			HB 01-1316.	(31,149)	(\$1,489						
			100 03-1331	(228,598)	\$98,257 (\$7,845	7 : \$0 5) \$180,397	- 80 875,184	\$90,257 \$169,786			
İ		Ĺ	HB 04-1422	\$21,063	. 30	000,7922		\$460,560			
		2003-04 Total		\$12,300,105	\$30,914,931		\$159,729,485				
	•	2004-05	HB 04-1422 HB 04-1421	\$13,044,693 \$0	\$3 (,810, us9 30			\$295,293,855 (\$15,389,435)			
	l ,	Į.	\$B 01-12)	\$61,771	5324,990	52],[6]	(\$472,643)	(364,721)			
		1	58 05-209 S8 01-249	20	\$0 92) \$0 50	(\$484,413) \$11,520			
	ļ	2004-05 Total	128 01-744	313,106,464	532,133,199	\$64,460,527	\$169,463,132	3279,366,806			
		2005-06	SB 05-209	\$13,052,178	\$31,339,780	\$67,332,978	\$200,531,723	\$314,586,851	1	•	
	į.		HB 05:1126	\$250,000	ונגונד מריונד		20	\$21,375 \$250,000			
		1	HD 05-1261	\$0	30	90	50	50	ĺ		
			HB 05-1252	\$0	30		\$0		l		
	}	ł	HB US-1287 HB 06-1228	(\$9,511)	(3394, 11						
			ILB 06-1372	31,250,000	180	\$U	30	\$1,250,000			
	1	l	HB 06-1385	\$4,018,075	51	(\$18,675)	30				
			HB 06-1410	50		10	30	30	1		
		2003-06 Total 2006-07	Turn ex desir	330,570,942	\$30,975,401	\$134,953,130	\$201,431,922				
			HB 06-1385 52) 06-114	\$32,854,041	\$31,312,331 \$32,311	\$193,770,942 \$0	\$2 0,157,021 \$0		Í		
		1	SB 06-171	.50		90	, in	\$0	Í		
	}	Į.	HD 06-1045	352,626 50	\$0 \$0				İ		
		1	HB 06-1 154	50	\$24,400	30,101,590	#6		İ		

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

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Public Heals and Devicement 1,006,477 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		TARRESCO.		Mark Commence of the Commence		HEATTER SEA	U.S. 77.75.22	10 Y 10 D 25 M		
19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Public Health and Environment	2006-07	HB 06-1277	50	\$3,829	\$0	57. WARE IN THE REAL PROPERTY.	\$3,829		
1986-119 59 19 (9317-128) 19 (113-128) 113-128 113-12	1	1	HB 06-1278		831,541			\$31,541		
18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1	Į.								
10.00 10.0		1								
Reserved Reserved	1	1		8		20	- 2	\$197,940		
18	ļ	1						0.44		
1200-047 Tool		ł	SD 07-174			(\$2,279,677)	\$126,444			
\$201-46		2007 477	SB 07-219							
E	i	2007-05	TSB 07-339				\$210,383,463	\$451,[4],[26		
BE 07-144 D		1	SB 07-004	20	20	(\$33,730)	50	(\$53,730)		
Section Sect	i	[\$3,900,000		
Section Sect	1	1	SE 07-182			3493,000				
GE OF 1-1027 DO	1	1	SB 07-196				80	\$17,780		
GO 01-1684 SD		Ī							ı	
\$10 0.1131 \$3,463 \$20 \$20 \$21 \$31,5763 \$10 \$10 \$13,7763 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$13,7763 \$10	ł	1								
Heal PT / 1244 \$18	1	1		33,862	\$0	\$0		\$5,862		
Fig. 07-1281 SS \$3,107-583 SS \$0 \$1,157-545 Fig. 07-1201 SS \$0 \$115,207 SS \$115,207 Fig. 07-1217 SS \$0 \$115,207 SS \$117,077 Fig. 07-1217 SS \$117,077 Fig. 07-1217 SS \$117,077 Fig. 07-1217 Fig. 07			HB 07-1221	\$100,000			- 51	\$557,923 \$400,000		
Ten 67-1321			HB 07-1288	30	\$3,107,583	20	. 80	\$3,307,365		
10 07-1159	1	j						E 34,205		
198 197		1								
Color Colo					\$0	(\$160,000)	. 1	(\$160,000)		
Car 1-136 Se			HB 07-1341						1	
Color 1994	i	i	HB 07-1359						1	
2007-04 Years	i	1		\$18,187		5818,371	(\$803,603	\$184,010		
2008-09 (160 64-1775		2007-00 Years	[HB 01-1396	50 51 712 449		\$186 \$47 401		\$125,000		
Statistics	ŀ	5008-09						\$465,787,156		
\$1 0.01-13	1	1						8737,929		
\$10 \$10	•	1								
Section Sect		1	SB 08-154 .		84,919		, ş(\$4,029		
Part of 1974 30 3177,181 30 30 477,181			58 08-153 68/01-104 ····			20		9170741		
Fig. 61-100 30 314_psy 30 10 314_psy	l	1								
180 1914 180 181 180 181 180 181 180 181	ĺ	1	HR 01-1054	. 50						
\$\frac{81094.97}{58.99-310}\$ \$\frac{3847.480}{30}\$ \$\frac{71.991.540}{30}\$ \$\frac{71.991.991.540}{30}\$	1	1								
1004-09 Tento 151-151-151 151-151-15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·• · · · · ·				: \$142,052		12117	• • • • • • •	
1009-10 1009-23	ì	3000 00 5			(\$214,970	30		(\$214,070)		
SB 09-303 30 34,91 323 30 359 323 330 359 323 330	.1								٠	
SB 093118 30 7-341211 30 39 3112118 32 39 3112118 32 39 32 3112118 33 32 32 33 33 33 33 3			SB 09 002		84,913,923	30		0', '\$4,9[3,92] '	•.•	
SE 09:239		****			2397;112	A. S. P. V. 30	£4. 100 11 1	74	تناعرهم وسندوا أهوانا	::
\$\frac{\frac{34}{90.9374}}{\frac{3}{90.9374}}\$\frac{30}{30}\$\frac{(\$\frac{15}{15}\frac{15}{30}}{\frac{15}{20}}\$\frac{30}{30}\$\frac{15}{30}\$\fr	mel 15 illus milletti leti leti		SB 09-323			A 3			/ -· ·	-
Fig. 69-1171 30 333,647 30 \$10,000 313,647 319,000		ı	SB 09:269		. (\$1:161:358) 50		0 (31,161,158)		
Fig. 90-1377 30	į.	1			(\$4,000,000)				
Fill 09-1312 30 372,465 30 50 371,663 30 30 372,663 30 30 30 30 30 30 30		1	100 09-1275		\$18,979	40		310,979		
Till 09-1319 30		1				30		121,643		
Public Safety 1999-00 1999-101 1999-102 1999-103 1999-		L				50				
\$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	BALL Police			\$78,232,074		\$34,469,429		6 \$446,332,218		
163	runnic Stiety	1999-00	50 99-215 50 99-026	549,191,409						
100 90-1036 30 300 544,660 30 844,660 100 910 511,112 30 321,112 30 321,112 30 321,112 30 321,112 30 321,112 30 321,112 30 321,112 30 321,123 30 321,123 30			HB 99-1019		\$0	909,10	.34	31,900	}	
100 99-1225 \$333,910 \$0						\$44,660				
100 19-1250 50 50 5261,551 50 5241,551 50 5241,551 50 50 123 57264,770 50 50 50 50 57264,770 50 50 50 57264,770 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		1				#2[,J)2			İ	
HB dO_1410 \$1,024,604 \$1317,919 \$778,351 \$27,765 \$1,414,181 \$160,0451 \$90 \$211,975 \$30 \$40 \$221,055 \$36,012 \$1999-60 \$18,012 \$131,273 \$14,000 \$60 \$300,122 \$1999-60 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,012 \$30,000			FQ1 99-1250	50	50			\$241,551		
		í								
SET 01-194 SD		1		31,024,004		\$779,351 20	57,70			
1000-04			SØ 01-194	150	\$1,322			\$20,122	1	
\$\frac{43}{32} \cdot \cd		1999-00 Total	Tato 60 1441	\$50,818,293				8151,164,369		
\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc		1				230,000		310,000	İ	
HB 00-1031 \$17,425 \$10 \$30 \$30 \$27,425 \$10 \$30 \$30 \$37,425 \$10 \$30 \$30 \$37,425 \$10 \$30 \$30 \$31,000 \$10 \$		1	58 00-061			\$70,400		\$84,635		
150 08-1014 \$11,000 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$11,000 \$0 \$0 \$11,000 \$0 \$0 \$11,000 \$0 \$0 \$116,000 \$0 \$0 \$116,905 \$0 \$0 \$116,905 \$0 \$0 \$116,905 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0								9 \$164,736 9 \$17.474		
HD 90-1215 - \$78,127 \$6,610 \$197,632 \$6,618 \$725,265 HB 90-1212 \$67,650 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$47,650	1	1	HB 08-1014		. 50	50		315,000		
HB 00-1272		1 .							İ	
100 00-1237 \$18,481 \$0 50 \$0 \$18,481		1								
			HB 00-1237							

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of Pohnany 4, 2010

es of February 4, 2010								
EGISTE SERVICE MANAGEMENTS	Walley States	जञ्जू के स्वांध्य	POSITION STATE	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON O	57.47.575.52.40.04.7	10 STATE	ar ar ar ar market	1
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE	FI Yarles Yel/m	Q7 4 BBI 2012	A CHARLES					
Public Safety	2000-01	HB 00-1263	\$170,128	50	\$0	50	\$130,128	
	1	(LB 00-1317	\$217,836	50	50	\$0	\$213,856	
	1	HB 00-1423	\$0		\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	}
	1	HB 00-1438	(321,031)		(\$13,784)	(\$2,941)	(385,356)	
r .	2000-01 Total	38 01-194	\$355,213 \$37,509,210	.S33\$14	\$1,589,901	\$7,719	\$2,036,641	
•	2001-01 1001	58 01-212	\$37,309,210 \$89,109,422	\$5,770,691 \$6,030,091	\$76,999,250 \$63,463,745	\$26,239,818 \$37,082,657	\$166,518,969 \$185,881,938	Į.
		88 01-012	337,3177,422	\$248,988	\$11,463,749 \$74,250	\$37,082,657 \$B	\$183,881,938	
	1	SR 01-174	02	\$29,603	\$44,000	\$0	\$13,403	}
	ŀ	H2 01-1114	- 50	20	.511,448		27) 440	
	1	HB 01-1130	\$94,008	10	\$0	\$192,625	\$286,633	
	1	HB 01-1155	\$130,200	10	\$0	30	\$138,200	
•	1	SB 0183-022	. \$0	\$50	\$102,279	20	\$102,279	
		XB 02-1382	(\$1,62),467)		\$3,181,925	(\$3,206)	\$1,307,671]
	1	HB 02-14)4	(\$89,641)	10	20	<u> </u>	(1889,641)	•
	2001-02 Total	HB 02-1486	\$37,028,522	\$7,052,166	(\$7,317) \$85,882,333	\$4,252	50	ł
	2002-01	HB 02-1420	\$\$9,530,504	\$7,313,639	\$87,043,493	\$37,792,193 \$38,263,476	\$187,245,349	
	1	5B 02-050	(59,945)		387,043,443	\$38,203,416 \$0	\$192,351,064 (\$9,945)	
	1	HTB 02-1009	50	834,347	\$33,080	- 30	392,427	
	1	HB 02-1038	(\$9,917)	50	. 10	\$0	(\$9,917)	l
	Į	HB 01-1054	\$5	234,235	392,480	郏	\$1,36,633	}
	1	H8 02-1114	50	30	,10 .	\$11;220	\$11,286	
	1	HB 02-1315	\$0	\$0	<u> </u>	\$718.441	\$7(8,44)	
	I	1/8 02-1459 118 02-1468	\$12,558	\$1,000 \$2,452	\$141,000 \$50,050	\$1,110	\$142,000	ł
	1	SB 01-177	(\$26,308)		\$30,030 20	53,210	262,170 (\$86,106)	[
	1 .	SB 05-197	(\$1,084,874)		80	20	(31,084,374)	(
	1 .	SB 03-215	(\$4,592,955)		(31,061,132)	\$24,365	(\$5,635,537)	\
	L	\$B 02-258	80	\$73,144	\$2,573,920	\$0	\$2,651,468	1
	2002-03 Total		253,759,063	\$7,655,434	\$88,899,811	\$39,020,804	\$149,335,114	
	2003-04	SB 03-258	\$\$4,726,139	\$9,674,947	889,008,476	\$43,181,280	\$196,390,632	l
	1	SB 03-024	80	\$\$23,696	\$385,110	. 20	\$908,806	}
	1	SB 03-273	(\$545,500)		(81,843,984)	(\$86,039)	(52,560,781)	ł
	1	SB 03:242		.50	\$500,000	-\$0	\$500,000	l
	1	HB 03-1034	38	\$21,000	23-300		\$24,300	ł
	1 .	(HB 03-1316	(\$2,083)	(\$499)	.\$235,800 .757,6100	. \$0 /\$\$\$6\$	1235,100	ł .
•	1	HB 03-1352	(32,013)	\$10,177	- (\$7,619) \$16,300	(8389)	(\$10,792) \$26:677	Ì
	1	HB 03-1356	\$0	310,177	\$14,270	- 30	\$14,730	1
		IB 04-1332	(57,396)		(\$698,737)	- · · - · (\$9,542)	(5703:612)	
	L	HD 04-1422	\$0	30	· \$158,370	20	\$159,370	5
	2003-04 Total		854,171,143	\$9,948,119	\$87,771,436	\$41,083,170	1 \$194,975,820	}
	2004-03	HD 04-1421	\$36,810,015	\$10,146,927	\$110,761,835	\$42,106,514	\$220,023,391	1
		5B 04-226	\$0	81,313	\$1,550	50	\$2,963 \$23,500	ł
	"'	HB 04-1077 · · ;	. 20	311,500	61.301			· · · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1 . • •	SB 05:124 ::	(\$311,060)	\$0 \$7,82,879	\$7,703 (\$1,7.07,666)	. (\$24,769)·	\$7,70) (\$1,480,666)	4
	2004-05 Total		156 498 955	\$10,374,569				i
	1005-06	\$B 05:209	359,412,207	\$10,522,542	\$114,768,97);	"\$35,492:271"	\$220,196,991	(* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ساليت المعادية الأمرار والأ	از و سند. شرطند		12. Sec. 14. 80	SC92:025	281.074: b	21.20	× /8471,009	وروا المستورة والمستورة والمستورة
,		Tab 03-133	50	(\$13,(13)		1,230		
	. 1	IB 05-1013					18:727	Her HANDERS TAN
	1	KB 05-1040	. 10		. (\$25,093)		50	l
	Ì	HB 05-1093	. 30		374,860		\$127,737	l
	1	HB 05-1-173	(\$533,(15)	39,016	- \$12,034 - \$120,607	10 51 414	\$21,060 (\$295,667)	}
	j	HB 06-1383	\$22,834	\$0	\$179,602 \$40,370	\$3,414 \$0		i
	2005-06 Total		\$38,901,926	\$10,863,049	\$115,217,660	333,426,683	\$61,204 \$220,482,320	!
	2006-07	HB 06-1383	865,268,870	\$11,091,707	3107,170,490	\$35,214,722	\$220,412,320 \$218,746,189	1
	1	SR 06-07.1	\$19,000			\$0	129,000	l
	1	PAG AG EP		\$134,570	547,320	80	\$182,099	1
	1	SB 06-176	\$0	\$137,816	(\$33,7,816)	50]
•	1	8B 06-725	\$1,342,163	50	<u> </u>	30	\$1,342,561	1
	I	SB 06-110	20	\$31,763	179,600	\$0	\$70,783	i
	1	108 06-1058 108 06-1153	358,635	\$187,000	<u></u>	\$5	\$187,000	ł
	1	HB 06-1158	331,835	\$15,645		80	\$38,835	}
	1	HB-06-1158	30	646,874	344,000	10	\$\$3,643 \$117,894	{
	l	HB 06-1347	- 6	8378,433	709,000		\$378,415	1
	1	SB 07-175	\$21,5/2	(\$4,210)	(\$2\$6,550)	\$239	(\$261,019)	i
		8B 07-239	11,237,996	. \$0	\$40,180	. Jo	\$1,278,176	1
	2006-07 Torol		\$60,158,776	\$12,259,049	\$106,743,824	\$15,214,551	\$121,178,600]
	2007-08	28 01-330	\$72,604,324	\$13,440,962	\$113,093,481	\$23,492,483	\$222,631,250	1
	1	SB 07-037	\$6	\$5,250	\$4,600		\$11,850	ł
	1	\$8 07-070	35	\$74,)89	35	20	574,319	ł
	1	SB 07-203	- 50	\$167,864	\$7 1,200	20	\$3,79,064	l
	ı	5D 07-226 11B 07-1057	33 5		\$79,771		\$79,171	ł
	1	HB 07-1057		<u>20</u>	\$135,000		\$125,000	İ
	1	HB 07-1065	. 50		\$192,915	53	\$192,913	1
	1	HB 07-1249			\$7,876		87,078	1
	1	HB 67-1263	80	5116,240		10	\$116,240	1

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of Pebrusy 4, 2010

	1				NADOW C		Company of the	
Public Safety	2007-01	HB 07-1272	\$67,822	SOUTH ALBERTACE SO	Sex Howels and Sex	<u> </u>	\$67,822	
		HB 07-1322	\$0	\$80,088	\$211,200	\$0	.\$297,288	
		HB 07-1326	\$38,400	50	\$0		\$18,460	
		HB 07-1343	127,360	90	<u></u>	50	\$27,560	
i		HB 08-1297	\$92,657 \$440,534	(\$2),630)	(\$413,889)	373,567	\$72,637 \$13,591	
		HB 08-1375	\$40,000	80_	\$261,512	\$0	\$301,532	
	2007-08 Total		\$73,311,297	\$13:369,163	\$113,814,203	823,571,050	\$224,565,711	
	1008-09	HD 08-1375 SB 08-001	\$11,912,282 \$466,336	\$1 10 A71,940 80	\$21,462,681	\$26,487,831 \$0	\$243,734,304 \$466,336	
ı		ST9 08-024	. 30	\$10,532	\$0	\$0.	210,532	
i	· .	SR 08-039	\$0	\$12,400	50	20	\$12,400	
		SB 08-060 SB 08-153	20	\$4,252,667	\$6 \$0		\$4,962,667° \$18,170	
		SB 04-155	\$0	\$11,170	10	90	311.170	
		58 08-219	\$0	\$0	\$243,7GI	\$10	\$243,768	
		HB 08-1917	50	\$243,436	(\$243,19D)		\$246	
		J-07 04-1082 103 04-1232	30	\$36,893 \$26,490			\$36,890 \$26,450	
		HB 08-) 267		520,430	\$150,000	50	\$150,000	
		HDB 08-1335	\$0	50	\$23,773	50	\$23,773	
		SB 09-198	(52,64),177)	\$319,865	832,857	\$0	(\$2,270,455)	
	2008-09 Total	SB 09-119	\$79,735,441	\$117,842,35J	221,667,459	\$0 \$26,487,831	\$0 \$245,735,484	
	2009-10	58 09-259	887,212,852	\$118,101,303	\$21,216,916	\$26,619,101	\$249,170,172	
		5B 09-241	30	\$75,000	90	19	\$75,000	
		103 09-1151	10	3035,201	\$0		\$635,201	
	1009-10 Tales.	103 09-1 199	\$63,2(2,852	550,000 5;47,161,304	\$21,216,916	\$26,619,101	\$50,000 \$249,838,371	
Legulatory Agenetics	1999-00	80 99-215	31,927,067	843,016,707	\$10,532,310	\$789,488	858,295,772	
		SB 99-013	50	\$55,988	320	10	\$55,980	
	-	SD 99-165	\$0	993,698	\$0 \$0	od .	\$93,800	
		HB 00-1411	50	<u>\$17,560</u>	\$138,303	- 50	\$17,500 \$138,103	
	1999-00 Total .		.81,927,067	. 543;:33,993	\$18,690,613	\$780,654	258,391,363	
	2000-81	HIB 00-1451	\$1,983,332	\$46,193,038	\$9,970,953	\$829,273 -	159,676,599	
		HB.00-1183	\$1,735	\$90,494 \$71,600	\$10,781	\$0 \$0	\$90,494 \$86,043	
		HB 00-1294.	- \$0	\$78,119	\$15,151	\$0	878,119	
		HB 00-1458	(87,024)	(\$1 19,379)	(\$12,160)	(\$1,610).	(\$140,943)	
	******	SB 01-195	51,304	(\$1.59°389)	\$1,902,512		31:744,630	
	2000-01 Your 2001-02	ISB 01-212	\$1,981,547 \$1,998,686	\$46,054,485 348,844,289	\$11:671,323 \$15.366.473	\$827,593 \$998,396	\$61,534,950 \$67,955,846	
		HB 01-103 [02	16;C/5	. \$5	20	\$6,036	
		NB 01:3195	. 50	. \$(71,062	. 25	\$40	\$171,062	
		HB 01-1394"	:80-			\$0.	367,912	····• · ··· · ·
		SB 0182-012 HB 02-1383	(\$5),997)	(T (DC(4L7)	\$28,148 17,530,834	80 (\$1,133)	\$28,168 (\$134,733)	
		HB 02-1435			(\$659,1)1)		(\$737,953)	
		HD 02-1468	50	572.961	(\$22,985)			• • • • •
	200 L-07-Total	(((((((((((((((((((V.4.51 A LA 7092	\$10.744,119 850.744,119	A-1813.743-13K	70,713191,263	***\$67,366,378	الاختياء وتبريد والمحبط واجاك
ar the comment to the constant	1002-03	HB 02-1420 SB 02-010	(\$1,152)	330,744,119	320,89 (022.	\$910.667. \$0	(\$1,252)	Her training to the second
į		10B 02-1038	(\$1,148)		30	· \$6	(31,348)	
	-	HB 02-1078 ::	20		1.1 20.	: 300		
		HB 03-1378	\$0	" \$3,228 \$1,667	: 50	10	10,231	•
		H23-02-1447 H23-02-1459	- XD - XD	\$1,667	02.		\$1,667 \$135,000	
		H91 02-1468	\$1,167	\$19,623	\$3,016	50	\$23,812	
		99 03-197	(\$120,137)	90	\$0	50	(8120,157)	
		30 03-314	(\$449,105) \$1,499,139	(5500,027) \$50,703,616	\$3,760,391 \$23,660,629	\$0 \$916,467	\$1,712,456 \$76,380,051	
	2002-01 Year-1			220,242,010				
	2002-0) Total 2003-04	SB 03-258		351,429,434	\$14,417.656	\$1,090.392	308, JUL. 177 I	
		SB 03-030	21,110,675 - \$0	\$295,892	\$14,417,656 \$0	\$1,090,392 \$0	\$68,10£,177 \$293,292	
		SB 03-050 SB 07-068	21,110,675 - 50	\$295,892 \$18,144	10	\$0 \$0	\$293,292 \$18,144	
		58 03-050 \$8 07-068 \$8 03-134	21,110,675 - \$0	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200	\$0 \$8 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,292 \$18,144 \$1,200	
		SB 03-050 SB 07-068	\$1,(10,675 - \$0 - \$0 - \$0 - \$0	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 .\$0	\$0 \$8 \$0 (\$12,500)	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500)	
		\$B 03-050 \$B 03-068 \$B 03-134 \$B 03-279 \$B 03-273 \$B 03-302	\$1,110,675 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$2,870 \$9	\$19,144 \$18,144 \$1,200 .30 (\$2,11,293)	\$0 \$8 \$0 (\$12,590) (\$175,706) (\$67,728;	\$0 \$7 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$17,500) (\$1,042,869) (\$67,725)	
		\$B 03-030 \$B 07-068 \$B 00-134 \$B 03-239 \$B 03-273 \$B 03-302 \$B 03-1164	\$1,110,675 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$32,870 \$0	\$19,144 \$18,144 \$1,200 .30 (\$2,11,293)	\$0 \$8 \$0 (\$12,590) (\$170,706) (\$67,725)	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500) (\$1,042,869) (\$67,725) \$27,(17	
		\$8 03-450 \$9 67-66\$ \$8 03-134 \$8 03-239 \$8 03-273 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-1289	21,110,475 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$2,870 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 .\$0 (\$811,293) \$0 \$27,117 \$61,233	\$0 \$8 \$0 (\$12,590) (\$178,706) (\$67,725) \$0 \$9	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500) (\$1,042,869) (\$67,725) \$27,(17	
	2093-04	\$8 03-650 \$3 67-668 \$8 03-134 \$B 03-279 \$R 03-273 \$8 63-362 \$B 03-1164 \$B 03-1164 \$B 03-1319	21,110,675 80 80 90 90 90 (\$52,870) 80 80 80 (\$155)	\$19,167 \$18,144 \$1,200 \$5 \$1,205 \$1,173 \$27,177 \$41,133 \$5,177	\$0 \$8 \$9 (\$17,706) (\$67,721) \$0 \$9	\$0 \$2 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500) (\$1,042,869) (\$257,725) \$37,(17 \$61,323 (\$3,944)	
	2003-04 2003-04 Total	\$8 03-050 \$9 63-668 \$8 03-134 \$8 03-239 \$8 03-273 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-1164 \$16 03-1369 \$16 04-1313	21,110,475 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$2,870 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 . \$20 (\$211,293) \$0 \$27,117 \$61,253 \$3,197) \$39,941;141	\$0 \$8 \$8 \$2 \$12,300) (\$178,700) (\$67,721) \$0 \$0 \$1,15921 (\$21,869; \$1,136,226	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500) (\$1,042,869) (\$67,725) \$27,(17	
,	2093-04	\$8 00 -050 \$9 07 -069 \$8 00 -134 \$8 00 -134 \$8 00 -279 \$8 00 -273 \$8 00 -302 \$8 00 -302 \$8 00 -102 \$8 00 -102 \$8 00 -1319 \$8 00 -1319 \$8 00 -1313 \$8 00 -1412	21,110,675 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$2,870 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,051,103 \$1,052,103 \$1,052,103	\$2,95,897 \$18,144 \$1,200 .30 (\$811,295) \$27,117 \$41,233 (\$3,197) (\$1377,457) \$30,941;41	\$0 38 \$2 (\$12,300) (\$178,700) (\$67,721) \$0 \$0 \$0 (\$21,800) \$2,100 \$1,415,142	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,892 \$16,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500) (\$1,042,869) (\$67,723) \$37,117 \$61,321 (\$3,944) (\$165,62) \$67,221,8,961	
	2003-04 2003-04 Total	\$8 03-050 \$8 03-068 \$8 03-068 \$8 03-219 \$8 03-273 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-164 \$120 04-1313 \$8 04-1412 \$8 04-1412	21,110,575 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	\$295,807 \$18,144 \$1,300 \$20 \$27,117 \$61,233 \$31,197 \$3197,457 \$30,941;141 \$51,243,324	\$0 \$8 \$0 (\$12,500) (\$173,706) (\$67,721) \$0 \$5 :155921 (\$21,8897; \$1,136,225 \$1,1413,142	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	\$293,872 \$16,146 \$1,200 (\$17,500) (\$1,042,669) (\$67,725) \$27,117 \$61,327 (\$3,944) (\$165,654) \$67,218,961 \$44,778,351	
	2003-04 Total 2003-04 Total 2004-03	SB 03-059 SB 03-068 SB 03-134 SB 03-239 SB 03-239 SB 03-302 SB 03-302 SB 03-102 SB 03-102 SB 03-102 SB 03-1164 SB 03-1164 SB 03-129	21,110,915	\$295,807 \$13,140 \$1,200 \$20,000 \$21,17 \$41,233 \$3,1747 \$50,941;41 \$51,243,324 \$1,140 \$2,200 \$	\$0 \$8 \$0 (\$11,300) (\$173,704) (\$67,721) \$0 (\$21,304) \$1,34,325 \$11,415,142 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$89,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$12,500) (\$1,043,669) (\$65,725) \$81,121 \$61,323 (\$1,943) (\$165,557) \$67,218,961 \$47,78,351 \$2,904 (\$13,404)	
	2003-04 Total 2003-04 Total 2004-03	\$8 03-050 \$8 03-068 \$8 03-068 \$8 03-219 \$8 03-273 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-302 \$8 03-164 \$120 04-1313 \$8 04-1412 \$8 04-1412	21,110,015 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	\$295,807 \$18,144 \$1,300 \$20 \$27,117 \$61,233 \$31,197 \$3197,457 \$30,941;141 \$51,243,324	\$0 \$5 \$1,300) \$17,700) \$2,170,700) \$2,170,700) \$2,170,700 \$1,136,126 \$1,141,142 \$0 \$10,160)	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$293,872 \$16,146 \$1,200 (\$17,500) (\$1,042,669) (\$67,725) \$27,117 \$61,327 (\$3,944) (\$165,654) \$67,218,961 \$44,778,351	
	2003-04 2003-04 Total	\$8 00.450 \$8 00.134 \$8 00.134 \$8 00.239 \$8 00.329 \$8 00.320 \$8 00.322 \$8 00.140 \$8 00.120 \$10 00.131 \$10 00.13	21,110,075 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	\$195, Boy \$18, 144 \$1,200 \$0 (\$811,265) \$0 \$277,117 \$41,123 \$31,197 \$1177,451 \$51,243, 384 \$2,004 \$11,100 \$11,763) \$11,763 \$11	\$0 \$8 \$12,500) \$112,700) \$2 \$2 \$2 \$3 \$3 \$4,134,125 \$11,415,141 \$2 \$2 \$11,64,135 \$3 \$3 \$4,144,145 \$4 \$5 \$5 \$6 \$6 \$7,145 \$6 \$6 \$7,145 \$6 \$6 \$7,145 \$6 \$6 \$7,145 \$6 \$6 \$7,145 \$6 \$7,145 \$7,1	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$29,972 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$1,04,869) (\$27,723) \$37,117 \$61,322 (\$1,040) (\$165,525) \$72,218,961 \$47,218,961 (\$11,600) (\$13,400) (\$13,400) (\$13,400)	
	2003-04 Yorki 2004-05 Yorki	\$8 03-059 \$3 07-068 \$8 03-134 \$8 03-239 \$8 03-239 \$8 03-239 \$8 03-1164 \$10 04-123 \$10 04-123 \$10 04-123 \$10 04-123 \$10 04-123 \$10 04-123	21,110,675 50 50 50 50 (\$52,170) 50 (\$53,170) 50 (\$1,50) (\$53,131) \$1,651,131 \$1,052,133 \$0 (\$53,274) \$1,652,473	\$293,892 \$18,144 \$1,200 \$0 \$0 \$27,117 \$41,243 \$3,197 \$3,941;41 \$3,941;41 \$1,243,944 \$1,2	\$0 \$8 \$1 \$173,700) (\$173,700) (\$67,721) \$0 \$2 \$2 \$1,1,807, \$1,1,40,255 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425 \$1,415,425	\$9 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$1 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51 \$1,090,51	\$891,972 \$18,144 \$1,200 (\$1,242,849) (\$27,725) \$37,117 \$61,221 (\$1,944) (\$16,527) \$47,218,961 \$47,218,961 (\$11,604) (\$11,604) (\$11,604)	

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) at of Petrusy 4, 2019

SERVICE CHARACTERS	AND VENEZA VEN	2 Dec applicate	2000 FFF F 020 D	のの生まれる。	CAPETER LAND	PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER	ALC: VIV.	1
egulatory Agencies	2005-06	HB 05-1130	20 20	\$0 Cranominy Ac	\$147,156	\$400,000	\$547,156	İ
	1	IB 05-1213	\$0	(\$75,000)		\$0	(\$75,000)	
	- [HT 05-1254 53 06-201	\$160 000	GILTID	50	50	(111,318)	
	1	HB 06-1210	\$160,000 \$186,956	(\$100,819)	(\$7,833)	(\$391,538)	\$100,880 (\$314,263)	Į.
		SB 07-176	Ø	\$0	\$132,160	\$0	\$132,160	1
	2005-06 Total		\$1,383,348	\$51,921,670	\$7,923,569	\$1,396,498	\$62,623,025	1
	2006-07	HB 06-1185	\$1,102,093 \$6	\$52,713,269 \$327,461	58,959,333	\$1,151,664	\$64,126,339	}
		SB 06-038		\$379,950	\$0	<u>50</u>	\$377,461 \$379,950	ł
	l l	SB 06-203	50	80	2130,000	\$0	\$150,000	1
		SB 06-316	20	(\$23,900)	920	SU	(325,000)	1
	1	SB 06-230 HB 06-1161	. 20	\$219,515		<u> </u>	\$219,915	l
	i i	HB 06-1196	- 50	\$(23,153 \$2,542	10	\$0	\$123,153 \$7,542	{
	i	HB 06-1325	30	90	\$44,600	50	\$44,600 £5,843	1
	1	HB 06-1330	\$0	\$5,243	50	50		ì
	1	HB 06-1395	50 50	\$0 \$30,397	\$0 \$8	\$0 \$0	\$10,197	ł
	}	HEB 0551-1009	- \$0	\$74,800	50	20,	\$24,800	j
		SB 07-176	(\$4,874)	\$747,868	\$131,935	£19 £ .	\$390,327	
	2005-07 Total	ISB 07-339	\$1,397,319 \$1,394,303	\$34,044,598 \$59,119,007	89,303,868 88,380,033	\$1,132,262 \$1,155,898	\$65,799,947 \$70,139,246	1
	1	58 07-004	31,374,263	\$6,188	\$5,360,033	\$1,172,894	26, [88	ł
	- 1	SB 07-023_	£13,083	20	\$0	20	\$33,885	1
	- 1	SB 07-085	50 50	1\$0,696 \$172,836	20	20	136,696 \$172,636	ł
	- 1	9D 07-107 SR 07-137	20	\$172,836 \$159,419	10	50 50	\$172,836 \$139,419	
	- 1	SB 07-187	80	\$5,500	50		\$3,500	1
•	ı	\$8 07-203	50	8422,463	\$0	\$0	\$422,463	1
	- 1	SB 07-204 SB 07-216	50 ·	\$31;267 \$392,262		50	E31,267	
	1	SB 07-249	80	\$143,448		.50	\$192,242 \$143,448	1
	j	HB 07-1017	\$10	\$191,776	3/0	90	\$191,776	1
	ì	HB 07-1065	50	\$2,50,030	\$6		\$2,50,010	1
	- 1	HB 07-1101 HB 07-1104	\$0 \$0	\$19,369 -\$10,201		\$0 \$0	\$29,569 \$10,201	i
		HB 07-1114	\$0	\$4,178	- 30	50	\$4,878	Í
	- 1	HB 07-1228	\$8,405	50	98	\$0	58,405	1
		HB 07-1214	\$0	\$37,192	80	50	\$37,192	
	- [HB 07-1249 HB 07-1274	20	\$95,152	34.F40 \$6	20	\$95,152	l
		103 07-13	80	. 10	\$62,122	90	\$62,172 \$493,084	1
	l l	IM 07-1322	\$9	. 5495,084	. 30	10	\$493,084	1
		HB 08-1278	(\$2,415)	3163,1(9 (\$609,129)	"(\$7,85\$)"	- 80	\$163,119 (3620333)	
	<u> </u>	HTB 04-1375 ·	52,653		\$47,347	. 50	\$50,000	j
· 1 · 1	2007-08 Total	1.700.000.000	L 481(416(83)	361;289,916	7-59,486,448 ·	3 281 ; 154,522	372,348,051	
• •	2008-09	SB 08-01)		-\$63,052,642 - \$10,645	· 2: 58,590,893 .	3),][LO4),- 30	\$10,848	}
		- SB 08:019: 744	V	عباللا كالملكات بث	44 v A 360 e		. 1 -/ASA4153a-	
de grande de la company		. SB-03/135. T		<u> </u>		50.	312,928	1
• • • •	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SB 02-152 ""					3107/116	
	ı	SB 08-155 . 5B 01-188 .	\$0 '367,400	- 15	- 50	\$0	\$67,400	ł
	- 1	SB 01-200	\$81,835	35	\$0	\$9	\$11,805	1
	l l	811 09-217	80	\$19,500	30	80	\$29,500	1
		SB 08-219	50	\$516,359		370	\$316,359	ł
	l l	HB 01-1018	\$0	\$56,747 \$200,006	\$0 \$0	\$9 \$0	\$36,749 \$200,000	ł
	- 1	188 08-1726	50	\$3,602		\$0	\$3,601	1
	1	HB 01-1237	30	\$397,473	50	\$0	\$397,473	
		101 08-1353 101 08-1383	20	\$473,874 \$34,688	\$0 \$0	90 90	\$473,874 \$34,688	1
	1	HB 04-1383	50	30,774	<u>\$0</u>	30	334,688 38,774	i
		HD 08-1389	\$0	\$309,985	90	\$0	\$309,983	1
	1	HB 08-1393	\$0	\$14,701		\$0	\$14,705]
		SB 09-199 HB 09-1188	(\$112,765)	(8932,453) \$12,34;	34,255 50	\$251 \$0	(\$1,060,714) \$12,281	1
	2002-09 Total	1.20 07-1100	\$1,465,862	\$64,347,461	\$8,595,150	\$(,318,334	\$77,721,749	1
	3000-10	SB 09-259	\$1,466,729	\$68,337,477	18,453,406	\$1,349,679	\$79,827,291	}
		SB 09-026 SB 09-13 f	. 50	\$130,740 \$17,035	\$0 \$0		\$130,740 \$17,035	4
	i	SB 09-167	\$0	\$14,057	- 30 50	<u>\$0</u>	317,033 314,057	t
	i	SB 09-219	\$8	\$259,841	\$55	\$0	\$259,881	1
	Į.	(IB 09-105)	80	(\$15,721)	77	50	(\$35,728)	1
	ı	103 09-1085 103 09-1086	20	\$134;123	50	\$0 20	\$202,636 \$134,123	ł
	1	HEB 09-1176	10	\$99,894	90	30	\$99,894	j
	1	HIB 09-1202	50	\$158,614	10	\$0	8150,614	1
	A	HD9 09-1244	\$1,664,729	(313,967)	02	\$0	(\$12,967)	
	2009-10 Total	ISB 99-215	81,656,729	\$69,364,782	\$8,451,006	\$1,149,679	\$20,794,398	1

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of february 4, 2010

60G						SERVICE STATE			
Reve		1999-00	SB 99-079	NGMHU FAMEN	CENTURE:	ARTHUR DESIGNATION OF THE PERS	DF666BF566 Si	CAS STOTAL CON	
			\$B 99-08J	S0 S0	\$40,131		\$0	2	l
			HB 99-1001	\$240,518	\$1)	- 50	4.17	1
) IB 99-1165	\$0	\$	\$100,167		\$163,167	1
			HB 99-1207 HB 99-1208	\$76,890 1140,840	- St				l
			168 99-1311	\$740,648 \$201,648			\$0	\$140,840	1
]			HB 90-1323	\$7,705				87,705	1
			(B) 94-1333	\$0			\$4	\$61,200	l
1)(E) 99-1383 SB 00-185	,\$64,972 £277,114					l
1			HB 00-1413	(381Q16)	\$573,91		80	. \$6,816,165	}
		1999-00 Total	HB 00-1451	\$0				1 \$109,052	1
₹.		2000-01	HI 00-1451	\$107,696,842 \$189,314,917	\$29,571,383 \$31,817,771		\$833,263 \$863,382		l
ł			SB 00-013	\$0 \$0	34	\$141,199		\$241,199	
,			SR 90-018		\$20,03	\$0	90	\$20,853	
ļ		1	SR 00-034 SR 00-034	\$0 24	<u>\$</u>				l
		· '	SB 00-146	\$0			30	\$15,400	j
[SU 00-183	\$354,228) <u> </u>	\$4	\$554,228	1
			HB 00-1101	\$53,577 \$144,100	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1		<u> </u>		1
		1	HB 00-1153	2144700			\$(\$k		1
		1	1/3 00-1178	\$84,700	S	\$0	\$4	384,700	1
ļ	•	j	HB 00-1215	\$163,628	\$7,59.		\$3,477	\$141,35[l
 			HB 00-1227 HB 00-1257	\$537 \$16,583	S1		\$C		1
			118 00-1259	650,459		\$0	\$6	\$50,459	1
Ì			H23 00-112)	10	- \$	\$23,100	50	\$23,1CD	}
1			HGB 00-1348 HGB 00-1361	369,300 \$69,300			\$0		ł
1		1	HB 00-1191	\$69,300			90	. \$9,240	1
ļ		Ī	HB 00:1458	(\$217,485)	(\$15,0)	(\$75,874)	\$0	(1322,389)	1
		1	SU 01-196 JEB 01-1402	\$3,770,628 · -> \$0	\$20,954 \$46,494		\$6		1
ļ	•	2000-01 Total	-	7 50 3114,074,672	375,494	\$332,512,645	· -\$866,839		İ
		2001-02	\$8 01-212	\$115,053,991	\$35,597,37	\$329,790,374	\$1,541,70	8481,983,643	1
		1	SB 01-035 SB 01-073	c \ \$0				\$107,204	ł
			SD 01:109	,81\$0,971 		\$331,680	<u> </u>	\$472,601	
1			SB 01-168	- 50	\$29,26	7 50	-\$4	,\$29,267	1
		1	HB 01-1017	50	2	\$102,527	\$1	\$102,527	1
			HB 01-1100	\$0 (\$8,652)			37		1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			AB 01 7 294:	\$0				2 - 11 \$1.955	h ·
		I	HB 01-1307	50	2	30	\$4	\$0	1
	: '	l '	HB 01-1117.	**************************************	es e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			334,098 \$106,103	ł
			SB 02-107		\$1.05	3		31.050	· ·
5	يتنا شيم يدا تنيوده	آور سادن:	HD 02/184 4	Q)(\$4,464,511):	رد، بن ¹ 7، ده، بن	9 2)::::855:950:209. 0	1-1 000 m) >: - 35 1,465,306:	<u> </u>
	and was in the second	· · · · · · · · · ·							
	•	200 -02 Tatal	[I(I) 03-14 EI	\$109,487,997	501,57	3 (\$1,973) 3 \$392,847;137.	\$1.541.70		
		2002-03	HU 02-1420	\$117,811,326	537,118,73	8388,513,764	. 31,661,49	. \$341;107,340	١
			SB 01-050	(533,730)	. 31	1 (10)		(\$33,730))
		I	SB 02-087 SD 02-207	(228,8823)	\$3113,15		2	3012	ł
		1	HB 02-1038	(833,634)	3112,23				1
			HB 02-1044	2		\$30,415	\$4	\$30,415	1
1		1	HB 02-1160 HB 02-1176	\$0 \$0			\$4 22		ł
		Ī	HB 02-1247	\$0	- 3	\$1,580	<u>s</u>		1
j	. !		HB 02-1459	30		\$7,00	\$(<u>17,800</u>	l
ļ			100 02-1468 ·	\$46,257	27,04				}
ļ			SB 01-192	\$7100,000 (\$798,745)			- 10		l
			SB 03-197	(\$1,417,849)	5	, <u> </u>	R		1
. 1	•		\$8 0J-217	(37,717,819)	3170,84			(\$7,028,611)	ł
į			5B (01-22) 5B 03-238	(\$1,283,835) (\$404,698)	<u> </u>		9		1
		2002-03 Tistal		\$98,975,430	837,680,47		51,663,69		1
ł		2003-04	SB 03-255	\$99,341,338	\$39,182,60	\$389,230,743	\$1,925,511	\$525,880,307	1
]	SU 03-076 SB 03-267	50					I
ļ			SB 01-267	(14,452,423)	\$0,174,90		22		· ·
1			SB 63-273	(\$1,506,147).	(\$91,13	5) (5650,292)		(\$2,247,594)	1
		1	SB 01-317	\$135,213			\$1	\$135,213	}
Į			HB 03-1123	(21,977,165)	\$2,30 \$1,977,16		2		l ·
			HGB 03-1130	20	992				ì
I			PSD 03-1316			(\$2,8)7)		(510,251)	

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

	es of Fobruary 4, 2010							
		130.277.32	915,455.49	MI CONT		******		SECTION
	Revenue	2003-04	というBiDを存む HB 03-1367	COMPANDA SE	ECANTARA (2)	STERFORE DE	ST ROLL HE HANDER	\$5,471
	1		18 03-1282	\$1,060	02	\$0		\$1;080
•	1 .	1	HD 04-1374	(\$1,102,214)	3601,256	(\$6,317,494)	\$0	(\$6,884,456)
	ļ		HB 04-1418	822,223	<u>y</u>	30	80	\$21,123
	} '	2001-04 Total 2004-05	HB 04-1422	\$70,634,825 \$89,077,571	\$44,004,073 \$44,666,357	\$379,766,589 \$387,807,352	\$1,925,619 \$1,800,849	85 (7,151,105 8523,358,109
	1	1	SB 04-178	\$0	50	\$30)	10	5501
	ſ		SB 04-230	,50	\$8,460	lo	\$0	88,460
•	1		HB 04-1017	(\$49,261) 50	. \$0	253,950		(\$49,341)
	İ	1	HB 04-1378	- 50	- 20	\$301	\$R \$0	\$\$3,950 1501
	1	l .	HB 04-1418	547,196		\$0	20	\$47,196
]	1	SB 05-126 HB 05-1262	(\$1,938,206)	(21.36/57)	\$725,014 \$566,100		(\$1,342,618)
	1	7084-05 Total	[Fig 47-1202	\$0 \$87,137,300	\$44,545,191	\$389,183,398	\$1,806,849	\$366,(00 \$522,672,938
		2003-06	SB 01-209	291,603,561	\$44,171,403	\$180,661,417	\$1,674,459	\$518,113,040
	1	1	SB 03-052	- 8	80	. \$189	. 30	\$350
	ľ	i	10) 95-1056 118 05-1196	\$0 (\$1,948,375)	-30 30	\$350 \$8,948.375	\$0	\$350
	l	l .	HQB 01-1262	100	30	\$1,522,000	<u>so</u>	\$1,372,800
		1	HB 06-1231 HB 06-1283	(1) 22,607)	(\$144,503)	\$(9,001,156, \$1,183,036		\$18,534,046
		2005-06 Total		\$449,205 \$82,781,784	\$44,027,800	\$413,319,384	\$1,674,430	\$3,632,24 \$541,802,\$27
		2006-07	HOB 06-1383	\$94,933,476	345,161,021	8414,454,120	81,361,734	\$556,110,378
			25 06:022 200 20 E2	\$0	\$1,601	\$7 \$0	\$0	\$1,608
1	1	ĺ	28 06-1019	\$0	914,020	1) (a)	\$0	\$14,080 \$150
	1	1	HB 06-1072	80	\$1,609		80	31,608
		1	HB 06-1178	10		(31,003,445)		(\$1,073,465)
	1	1	HB 06-1297		\$0 \$72,000	10 10 10 10	02 02	\$350 \$72,000
		1	HB 06-1319	\$0	\$53,600	\$0	50	\$53,600
	1	i .	HB 06-1404	80	\$16,030	10	\$0	\$16,080
	J	2006-07 Tetal	SD 07-177	(\$1,121,897) .: \$93,811,579	(\$18,147) \$45,263,833	\$19,432,004 \$442,883,386	\$1,561,734	\$28,271,965 \$583,520,574
•	ľ	2007-08	SB 07-239	\$100,036,378	\$47,834,318	\$413,411,524	\$1,479,401	\$562,781,625
		ì	58'07-027	- S0	3851	. 10		\$104
	1	1	5B 07-067 - 5B 07-241	(\$5,758,929)	\$16,080 \$5,758,929	- \$0 - \$n	.20	\$16,080
		1	HGB 07-1020	80		- 10	. \$66,809	566,809
	}	ţ ···· ·	HB 07-1081**			200		-594,882
•		1	HB 07-1 120. HB 07-1 200	. <u>100</u>	\$16,000 \$13,240	30	50	\$16,080 \$15,240
		ļ	HB 07-1349	\$2,575	. 30	13	- 50	\$2,575
			HI 07-1352	\$6	\$16,010	\$0	50	\$16,080
a***	1	2007-08 You	IB 0841299	\$93,191,936 \$93,191,960	\$33,730,841;	\$453;907,053	\$1,146,214	\$604,476,068
	l	2001-09	(HB 08-1375-:	- \$103.487,378 T		\$1,302,448	.:81,471,398.	
	l	1	SB 01:101 SB 01:133					
against a said and if they have his		l	SB 08-133	50 100 mm 1 mm 180 mm	30	30	90 - 100 - 100	\$0 7,7,4,4,891,010;
and the second s			SB 04:186	30	160,720	V. 27.30	. 20 . 10 . 10 . 10 . 10 . 10 . 10 . 10 . 1	\$60,720
	1	"	HB.08-1101."	30		3.5		7'81'953'
	,	l .	HB 08-1175		\$30,960			\$614,500
	l.	1	103 08-1353	292,818	V. 50	\$à	10	\$02,818
		i	SB 09:300	(\$1,428,538)	\$66,126,423	30	20	\$64,697,885
	}	1	5B 09-212 5B 09-274	\$139,898	9052 (007,0012)	- 10 10	\$0 \$0	\$140,207 (\$130,000)
	Ì		SB 09-273	\$185,120	\$309	10	30	\$183,432
	1	MON AN W.	H3 09-1342	\$177,813	86	4) 100 (10	60	\$177,815
	1	2008-09 Total 2009-10	ISB 09-159	\$100,649,490 \$92,108,733	\$583,661,442 \$588,970,877	\$1,392,448 \$1,388,417	\$1,471,598 \$1,487,744	\$687,174,978 \$683,933,771
	ĺ		SB 09-003	272,102,733	\$106,331	\$1.386,417	\$1,467,144	\$105,331
	ĺ	1	SB 09-406	20	31 16,160	50	50	\$186,160
		i	\$B 09-025 \$B 09-098	(\$292,807)	\$192,807 \$0	39	\$0 \$37,630	\$17,630
	1	1	SB 09-161	\$0	\$16,080		20 , 30	\$16,080
	j	i	SB 09-274	(\$16,177,258)	816,045,977		\$0	\$808,719
_	ŀ	ı	SB 09-275 HTI 09-1100	368,412	\$16,080		\$0 \$0	\$68,412 \$16,030
	I	}	KB 09-1133	\$0	3328,000	100	\$0	\$326,000
	. .	1	HD 69-1160	50	10	\$31,549	30	\$21,549
	ľ	1	KB 09-1173 HB 09-1246	03	\$79,043 \$29,170	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$75,043 \$29,170
	J ·	1	100 09-1266	\$0	(\$17,120)		50	(3(7,425)
	ł	Į.	HB 09-1342	\$12,840	. 80	n	\$0	\$12,240
	l	2009-10 Total	KB 09-1347	575,719,920	\$16,080	21,409,966	\$0 \$1,525,374	\$16,010
	State	1999-00	SB 99-215	373,719,940	\$7,631,144	81,100,700	51,323,77	\$9,631,144
	i .	1	SB 99-065		(\$1,655,175)	\$0	\$0	(\$1,659,275)
	I	1	HB 99-1187	\$0	\$4,900 \$3,144,295	30 33,116,737	\$0 \$0	\$4,900
	•	1	live and and	1 30	201 (44 PA)	64,110,737	30	\$5,403,610

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

	WAR STATE	2137.23.25E	E-PANAGE		不能成功的政治		THE WASH
PROPERTY AND PROPE	MENTAL YEAR	17.34B (P. 6.3)		AND MAINTENNEY	TA STREET OF	TAPERNAL PARE	THE TOTAL SE
ilate		HB 00-1451					
	1999-00 Total 2000-01						
		HB 00-1431	8				
		FLB 00-1 100					
	1 1	HD-08-1213		D \$12,670			
	1	HB 00-1395					
	} .	HB 00-1458 SB 01-197					
		HB 01-1307					
	2000-01 Telal	UD At-1201			31,392,984		
	2001-02	8B 01-212	- 1		\$12 800		
		SB 01-021	8	0 \$21,400	£		3-1-1-1-0
		3B 01-100					
	l i	HBS 01-1070		0 \$157,071) #	
	1	IB 01-1307		0 5375,323	31	36	
		SD 0152-022		0 80	84,34		
	[SB 02-182		0 \$2,430			
	1	HB 072-1203		0 \$464,919			
	1	HGB 02-1383		0 \$30,397			
	2001 00 75	HIB 02-1468		6 \$4,351 0 \$11,161,640			
	2001-02 Total	HB 02-1420		0 \$11,161,640 0 \$10,725,452			
	1002-01						
	1	SB 02-182 HB 02-1014		0 \$1,[7: 0 \$387,783			
	1	HB 02-1119		0 8321,714			
	1	HB 02-1147					
	1	HB 02-1307	- \$				3174,123
		HD 02-1321	- 3	0 38,73) \$1	
		HB 02-1126	3		\$100,000	S \$4	
		HB 02-1456		.	\$104,97		
		HD 02-1468		0 84,763			
	1	SB 03-197		<u> </u>			
	1	88 03-218		0 \$116,437 0 14			
	2002-03 Tors	HTT 04-1723	· /8				
	2003-04	5B 03-258		0 \$12,301,331		S S	
		SB 03-041		io si			
		8B 03-230		0 5194,317	, ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 5194,517
		SB 03-273 .		8 (\$164,10			0 (\$164;109
	ľ	HD 03-1316		0 (\$75)		9	
•	l .	HOS 03-1336" "		31,836,46			2 839,936,985
		105 04-1115		0\$94,71	1 167,46		
]	HB 04-1432		0 (\$465,193	(1,98,23)	s)s	
		SB 05-127		0 \$500,004			
	2003-04 Total	(HD 04-1423 ***		0 \$14,297,120 0 • \$11,066;335			
	2004-03	SB 04-231		6 . 7315.20	0.,,000,000	2 531,89	
	(100 04-1300: 1.		0			0
	·	SB 05-127.		D \$2,850.21			
	2004-05 Total .			0 : \$15,937,11		5 . 331.19	7. 1237402.37
e el compre o o	2005-06		له وجد تدوه مجاوره	0-11-1516,479,41	ig.: 7515,203;16	Arsaria - 1,08	D, + \$34,68 E,830
	1	SB-05-198	3,77	7 \$25,00			0 7 222,000
		56,01-205		0 310437	10.00	Dec	D
•	I	511,05-206		0 \$25,00		0 .8	0 \$35,000
	I	KB 06-1232		20	5) \$	<u> </u>	0 (\$1,70)
		HD 06-1385		29			0 . \$(
_	2005-06 Total	trin ed		0 314,630,19			0 ;37 (,333;45)
-	2006-07	101 06-13E5 273 06-170		0 5(5,678,01) 10 5814,5J	1 58,924,99		0 \$24,603,019 0. \$814,534
	1	\$19 06-188					
	ł	HB 06-1084		0 \$436,33 0 \$265,35	; 		0 \$656,333 0 \$265,55
	1	FIB 06-1149		D \$36,40			0 516,400
•	ł	SB 07-178		81,679,89		,	0 \$1,679,89
	2006-07 Total			0 8(9,130,77			0. \$28,055,76
	2007-08	SB 07-239		0 \$17,411,36			4 \$21,373,051
	ŀ	SB 07-013		0 587.33			0 842,33
	1	\$6 07-259		10 386,67			846,671
		HB 07-9350		10 \$109,79			2 \$109,78
	•			516,02			9 - 210,000
	1	HS 08-1274		(S1,278,07			0 (\$1,378,07 0 .8398,81
		HI7 08-1300					
	2004.00			D \$195,81	91 021 14		
	2007-08 Total	HIT 03-1300		0 \$16,820,90	7 \$3,851,10	1 8110,99	4 \$20,182,60
	2007-08 Total 2008-09	HIT 08-1300 (1)5 09-1375 [HB 08-1375		0 \$16,820,90 6 \$27,874,95	7 \$3,851,(0 3 \$	1 8110,99 3 8	4 820,782,607 D 827,874,937
		HR 68-1375 HB 68-1375 HB 68-1375 HB 68-1375		0 \$16,820,90 0 \$27,874,99 10 \$28,00	7 \$3,851,10 3 \$	1 \$110,59 3 \$	4 \$20,782,607 0 \$27,874,937 0 \$28,000
		HIT 03-1300 (1)5 03-1375 (103 03-1375 (103 03-1375 (103 03-1401		0 \$16,820,90 6 \$27,874,99 10 \$28,00 10 \$410,80	7 \$3,851,10 3 \$ 9 \$	1 8110,99 3 8 8 8	4 \$20,782,602 0 \$27,874,922 0 \$28,000 0 \$450,000
	2008-09	HR 68-1375 HB 68-1375 HB 68-1375 HB 68-1375		10 \$16,120,90 10 \$27,874,95 10 \$28,00 10 \$450,80 10 (\$783,51	7 \$3,851,10 3 3 6 3 1 8	1 8110,59 3 8 8 8	4 \$28,782,607 0 \$27,874,937 0 \$28,000 0 \$450,000 0 (\$783,534
	2008-09 2008-09 Total	HII 68-1330 (1)5 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1401 SB 09-201		10 \$16,820,90 10 \$27,674,99 10 \$28,00 10 \$450,80 10 (\$783,5) 10 \$27,569,30	7 \$1,851,10 3 \$ 6 \$ 7 \$	1 \$110,99 3 5 6 5 6 8	4 \$20,782,602 8 \$27,874,932 6 \$21,000 0 \$450,000 0 \$783,534 0 \$27,369,19
	2008-09	HII 08-1330 1)B 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 09-1375 SB 09-237		10 \$16,020,90 16 \$27,074,92 10 \$28,00 10 \$410,80 10 (\$713,51) 10 \$27,369,19 10 \$20,483,49	7 \$3,831,10	1 \$110,99 3 8 8 8 9 8	4 \$20,782,60 0 \$27,874,93 0 \$28,00 0 \$430,00 0 (\$783,53 0 \$27,569,19 0 \$20,413,99
	2008-09 2008-09 Total	HII 08-1330 1)E 08-1375 PG 08-1375 Hg 08-1375 Hg 08-1375 HG 08-1401 SB 08-201 SB 09-237 SB 09-237		10 \$16,020,90 10 \$27,574,92 10 \$28,00 10 \$410,80 10 \$713,51 10 \$27,369,39 10 \$20,483,59 10 \$7,99	7 \$3,851,10 8 9 9 9 9 1 4	1 \$110,99 3 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	4 \$20,182,60 0 \$27,874,93 0 \$28,00 0 \$430,00 0 \$7,369,39 0 \$7,369,39 0 \$7,00
	2008-09 2008-09 Total	HII 68-1300 1)E 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1375 HIB 08-1401 SE 08-201 SE 09-259 SE 09-067 HIB 09-1015		10 \$16,120,90 10 \$27,874,97 10 \$28,00 10 \$410,00 14 (5783,51) 10 \$27,569,19 10 \$20,483,69 10 \$20,483,69 10 \$20,483,69	7 \$3,851,10 3 \$ 6 \$ 7) \$ 4	1 \$110,39 3 8 4 8 0 8 5 8 6 8 7 8 9 8	4 \$20,782,667 0 \$27,874,97 0 \$28,000 0 \$430,000 0 \$77,367,39 0 \$27,467,99 0 \$70,467,99 0 \$70,667
	2008-09 2008-09 Total	HII 08-1330 1)E 08-1375 PG 08-1375 Hg 08-1375 Hg 08-1375 HG 08-1401 SB 08-201 SB 09-237 SB 09-237		10 \$16,120,90 10 \$27,874,97 10 \$28,00 10 \$410,90 14 (578,3) 10 \$27,560,39 10 \$20,415,59 10 \$7,90 10 \$21,42	7 \$3,851,10 8 9 9 9 9 9 1 4	1 5110,39 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 \$20,782,669 0 \$27,874,93 0 \$28,000 0 \$439,000 0 \$77,369,39 0 \$27,489,99 0 \$7,600

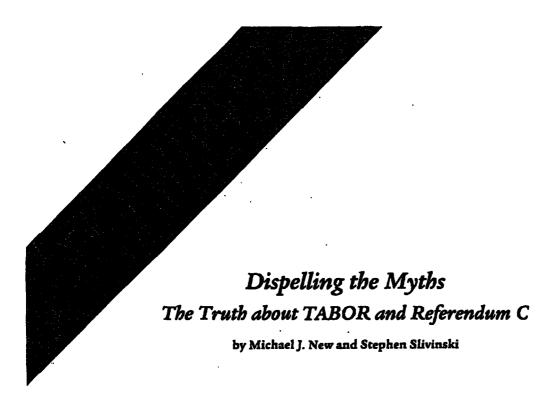
Tea Year Appropriations History (FY 1993-00 through FY 2003-10) as of February 4, 2010

•	d of Petrony 4, 2010										
(6	STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	ACCORDING NO	CONTRACTOR		424X44	WHEN THE RES	25 July 18		ľ		
<u> </u>		Principle of the	124/48013月	COMEN PURC	CALL PARTY	AL CAP CIPE SON	Federal Plans	AUSTOTALISM	ı		
]5	itate	2009-10 2009-10 Total	HO 09-1357	50	\$206,053		<u> </u>	\$706,053	ı		
is the state of th		1999-00	ISB 99-215	\$302,051	00000000		3185,321,971	92012021004	ı		
Į.	,		HB 99-1382	30			\$0.000 \$0.0000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.0000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.0000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.0000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.0000 \$0.0				
		1000 0000	III 00-1414	\$0		\$9,200,000	80	\$9,445,160			
ľ		1999-00 Tetal 2000-01	HH 00-1451	\$302,052 \$0	847,574,945	\$365,943,707			Ì		
		2000-Q1	SB 00-136	30		\$1,017,428,414	27.0-0'121	\$1,313,252,793 \$6			
			HB 00-1215	\$1,280	\$2,560		\$761,361		Ì		
			HB 00-1458	30) \$0	(51,236	(\$4,367)			
		2000-01 Tetal	SB 01-198	\$0 \$1,280			2200 010 010		Ì		
		2001-02	36 01-212	\$0		\$1,043,198,807 \$974,586,602		\$1,391,791,012 \$1,325,544,258	ł		
			SB 0182-022	\$0			\$4		l h		
			KB 02-1386	\$0) (\$176,805,256)		(\$180.937.487)			
			HB 02-14)7	\$6 \$0		\$2,842,676 (\$264)		34,452,604			
		1001-02 Total		<u> </u>		\$840,639,594	8289,950,553	81,149,075,011			
		2002-03	HB 02-1420 HB 02-1462	20	\$54,949,649	\$646,369,693	\$301,206,550	\$1,004,525,892			
			HB 02-1468	\$0		10	111				
İ	,		SB 03-197 SB 03-219	20			<u> </u>				
ļ		2002-03 Told		50	01,0-1,040		1301,021	\$983,896,412	ĺ		
1		2003-04	SB 03-258	30	\$64,919,872	\$469,901,768	8312,115,640	\$146,944,205	İ		
]			5B 03-173 IB 03-1316	8			(\$3,03)	(\$424,9[3]			
.]			HB 04-1336					(\$16,858)	l		
		2003-04 Tetal		30		\$469,487,834	\$337,110,61	\$146,580,388	İ		
		2004-05	HB 04-1422	50	964,499,612	\$553,140,174	\$299,745,72	\$917,355,011	1		
		2004-05 Total	SB 05-128	\$0		(81 <u>,157,371)</u> 1. \$551,952,861). (\$1,195,2 <i>U</i>) \$916,199,700			
		2005-06	SB 05-209			\$433,417,395		\$822,010,629			
i			3B 05-209 HB 06-1233	50	(6722	(\$1,943,239)		(\$1,943,961)			
		2005-06 Total		88		\$431,472,136		\$8 20,176,668			
- {		2006-07	SB 07-179	90			34 15,271,88	\$1,034,332,388 \$1,050,367			
		2006-07 Total	120 01-110	. 20				\$1,033,197,953			
J		2007-08	SB 07-219	\$0	384,007,630	\$636,710,649	3441,417,13	9 \$1,062;115,447			
			HB 08-1301	10	\$84,007,659		9444 419 19				
		2007-08 Total. 2008-09	103 08:1373				2661 331 13	51,062,120,060 31,198,794,845			
			SB 08-155	\$6	30	50	\$	30	İ		
		ŀ	HB 08-1194	80					i		
•			58 09-202 58 09-259	30	(\$339.453.09		\$318,330,96		i		
1 22		1001-09 Tolar					\$760,864,18	3 \$1,217,611,752	 		
		2009-10	SB 09-159	84	9414 141 474				ĺ		
	Coonwood	2009-10 Tapa	38 90,215	2 810 mad 4 mm	36PV, 161,434	(, _ , ; \$3,935 <u>;</u> \$77)	\$355,397,18	377) 334 (95 0 - 477 (498 698	l		
	Freundy	1999-00	HB 00-1415	\$78.644				0 - 45275,459,699 0 - 574,446			
والإرائيل فالمناء والمفارسات بالمجتب	لاست والمتعادية والمنافق	1999-00 Total	**************************************	V. E30(913,14)	the second	0.~47\$244;535;000.	142-13-1743	0 \$78,446 0 55 5275 538 145 0 - \$236.629 342	حزب بيدين	.2 4.:	
Suell - Farenti contrat con a 20 B	American characteristics of the control of the cont	2000-01									
	•	l	HB 00-1215	13,827 (\$6,097	<u> </u>			5	1		
		L	5B 01-199-	\$67,077		30		307,077	İ		
		2000-01 Total	, ,	\$31,744,144		8245,000,000	. , ,	0 5276,174,144	i		
l		2001-03	5B 01-212	\$31,796,524				9296,736,524	1		
l		ľ	58 0152-022 103 02-1197	\$178,072				0 \$1,066 C \$178,073	Í		
l		1	HD 02-1392	(3265,051				30	j		
Į			[IB 92-1468	30	S S	92 0		0 \$0	i		
i		2001-02 Total 2002-03	IIM on 1415	\$30,609,346 \$93,987,09	\$				l		
1			SB 02-050	(\$49)				0 <u>\$354,165,507</u> 0 (5850)			
1		1	PB 92-1016	\$3,000	50	10		\$3,000	j		
l		l	FE 02-1038	(\$89)	1) 1	\$0	3	0 (5895)	l		
ĺ		l	119 02-1241 HB 02-1466	(\$348.871					(·		
l		í	58 03-184	(\$587.116	5) \$187.116			0 \$1,192 0 \$0	í		
		Į.	SB 03-197	(351,271) \$C	\$0	3	0 (\$51,271)	j		
· 1		2002-01-7	53 00-220	\$1 [8,092	,			0 \$110,901	ł		
l		2002-03 Total 2003-04	58 33-258	\$92,006,317 \$66,502,283				0 \$334,084,660 0 \$343,768,111	ł		
ľ		<u> </u>	58 03-163	(\$33,311,079	9) 8		- 1	0 (\$23,3 \ 2,079	i		
)		Į	SB 03-265	(\$36,660,000				0 (836,600,000	4		
		ĺ	38 03-273 HB 03-1021	(525,280					ł		
J		}	HD 03-1316	-(\$142				0 520,000	i		
		<u> </u>	109 04-1337	(\$210,864	7) \$146,698	6 565		0 (364,108)	ı		
ı		2003-04 Total 2004-05	IIIB 04-1422	\$4,333,913 \$4,523,369				0 \$261,771,989	ł		
ł			3B 05-1422	(81,775,747				0 <u>\$268,305,258</u> 0 (\$3,627,481)			
		2004-05 Tetra		\$740,52				0 \$264,677,777	1		

Ten Year Appropriations History (FY 1999-00 through FY 2009-10) as of February 4, 2010

reasury	1 <u>7759 51750 9</u> 77624 7766 2 2003-06	SB 05-209	. \$26,071,018	\$2,477,202	\$279,619,412	50	\$308,163,65
	ļ	188 05-1044	10	\$15,216	\$0	20	\$15,28
		HB 06-1234	(\$77,870)	\$37,455	\$0	50	(341
	l_	ND.06-1315	\$0		<u> </u>	20.	
	2005-06 Total		\$26,031,148	\$2,529,943	S279,615,472	50	3308,178,52
	2006-07	HB 06-1385	\$100,110,989	\$2,584,606	\$265,236,100	\$0	\$367,951,65
	<u> </u>	SB 07-186	\$36,260	20	3 0	50	356,26
2005-07 Tets 2007-06	2005-07 Tetal		\$100,187,349	\$2,584,606	\$265,216,100		\$168,007,95
	2007-OL	SB 07-239	3114,126,142	\$2,609,187	1279,976,178	\$0	\$396,810,50
	ľ	8B 07-049	\$0	\$0	\$1,062,000	\$0	\$1,062,00
		HEB 08-1302	(\$72,682)	233,822	\$0	. 50	(538,86
	2007-01 Tetal .		\$1 14,153,460	\$2,642,009	\$281,038,178	30	\$397,833,64
	2009-09	IID 08-1375	\$192,008,844	\$313,418,194	\$6	\$0	\$435,426,91
		HIB 08-1390	\$0	(\$)1,164,862)	50	\$0	(\$11,164,86
	SB 09-203	(\$9,721,189)	\$714,390		\$0	(\$9,506,79	
		3B 09-227	(\$25,321,079)	50	N N	\$0	(\$23,321,07
	2008-09 Tetal		886,966,376	\$302,467,682	\$0	50	\$389,434,25
	7009-10	SR 09-119	. \$92,333,721	\$293,707,810		50	\$386,041,53
		SB 09-276	(\$90,400,000)	T)		\$0	(590,400,00
	2009-10 Total		\$1,933,721	\$293,707,810	20	30	\$295,641,51

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No. 95

October 24, 2005

Executive Summary

During the late 1990s, Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill of Rights was praised widely for its effectiveness in restraining the growth of government and providing tax relief for the residents of the state. TABOR capped government revenue growth at population plus inflation and mandated immediate rebates of surplus revenues.

Now TABOR is under attack by interest groups that want to increase government taxation faster than the cap will allow. They blame TABOR for the pressure the state budget has faced over the last four years. Yet that pressure is a direct result not of TABOR but of a recession, a drought, and a misguided educational-spending mandate that forced

government to spend more money than it collected.

Opponents of TABOR have endorsed Referendum C as a much-needed fix to TABOR. However, far from simply tinkering with TABOR, Referendum C puts government growth in overdrive. The referendum would in effect give Colorado state government a blank check for the next five years. It would also permanently change the way the TABOR cap is calculated and lock in for perpetuity more government spending.

This paper sets the record straight on what really caused the budget problems in Colorado and what passage of Referendum C would mean to fiscal control in that state.

Michael J. New is an assistant professor of political science at the University of Alabama. Stephen Slivinski is director of budget studies at the Cato Institute.

The fixes to
TABOR that
have been
proposed by Gov.
Bill Owens and
the Democratic
legislature—
Referendum C, in
particular—miss
the point entirely.

Introduction

During the late 1990s, Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill of Rights, passed in 1992, was praised widely for its ability to restrain the growth of government and provide tax relief for the residents of the state. Starring in 2001, however, Colorado began facing budgetary shortfalls, and many observers blamed TABOR for the fiscal problems that the state was facing.

However, a thorough examination of Colorado's recent fiscal history shows that TABOR had virtually nothing to do with the state's budgetary woes. Instead, Colorado endured a revenue decline caused by a nationwide economic slow-down and a severe drought in the state. Indeed, Colorado government would have been much bigger if TABOR had not been in force. The revenue decline was made even worse by an education-funding mandate that required Colorado to spend increasing amounts on education, even as revenues were declining.

An honest appraisal of Colorado's recent fiscal history shows that, contrary to the claims of TABOR's detractors, the recent budget shortfalls were caused by other factors. In fact, the fixes that have been proposed by Gov. Bill Owens and the Democratic legislature—Referendum C, in particular—miss the point entirely. Those people focus their attention on circumventing TABOR and permanently increasing the size of government. They ignore completely the main culprit of the budget problem, the Amendment 23 education-spending mandate.

Policymakers in several other states are currently considering revenue limits as a mechanism for fiscal discipline. They can learn a great deal from the history of TABOR. Indeed, TABOR's unique design has made it America's best and most effective fiscal limit for the past 13 years.

A Brief History of TABOR

Currently, 30 states have some sort of tax and expenditure limit (TEL) on the annual

growth of either expenditures or revenues.¹ However, most limits are largely ineffective at limiting government growth. There are several reasons for that. Many of the limits were passed by state legislatures that usually do not have the incentive to place long-term binding constraints on their own ability to tax and spend. Furthermore, many of the limits are set too high to bind revenue and expenditure growth or have any meaningful effect.²

A few TBLs established lower limits for government growth and have enjoyed some short-term success. They include California's Gann Limit and Washington State's I-601. However, the best example of a revenue limit that has enjoyed significant long-term success is Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill of Rights.

TABOR was anthored by anti-tax activist Douglas Bruce. In both 1988 and 1990. Bruce attempted to enact tax reductions and fiscal limitations in Colorado through the initiative process. Both of those efforts proved unsuccessful. However, in 1992 Bruce's efforts bore fruit. His Taxpayer's Bill of Rights received enough signatures to qualify for the November ballot and was later enacted with more than 53 percent of the vote.

TABOR contains several features that have been very effective at limiting the growth of government and generating rax relief for Colorado taxpayers. TABOR limits revenue growth to the inflation rate plus population growth and mandates immediate refunds of surplus revenues to taxpayers. Furthermore, TABOR is constitutional, not statutory, and as such cannot be overturned by a vote of the legislature. Finally, the only way the Colorado legislature can spend surplus tax revenue is if voters let it: TABOR restrains government by requiring voter approval for any increases in government spending beyond the limit.

Shortly after TABOR was enacted, state revenue began to exceed the expenditure limit that was mandated by TABOR. As a result, Colorado taxpayers were entitled to tax rebates. Overall, between 1997 and 2002, Colorado reduced taxes more than any other state, issuing annual tax rebates that totaled more than \$3.2 billion (Table 1).

Table 1
Tax Rebates in Colorado under TABOR (in millions)

Year	Rebate	
1997	\$139	
1998	\$563	
1999	\$679	
2000	\$941	•
2001	\$927	
Total	\$3,249	

Source: Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "TABOR—The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights: Special Report," September 2004, Table 1, p. 3.

TABOR has also allowed Colorado residents to see the costs inherent in government programs. In other states, residents often support higher government spending because they can see the benefits of a particular program but remain blissfully unaware of the costs that they and other taxpayers will be forced to bear.

However, in Colorado the annual tax rebates bring those tradeoffs clearly into focus. If a voter decides to vote in favor of letting state politicians spend the tax surpluses, he is actively agreeing to give up his tax refund. That is in stark conerast with most other states in which voters may be able to vote on increases in particular government spending programs while assuming that somebody else will pay for them. In Colorado, it's very clear who is paying for the growth of government.

As a result, TABOR was very rarely breached at the state level. In every year from 1993 to 1999 there was a proposal on the state ballot to either raise taxes or increase spending in excess of the TABOR limit. Knowing those initiatives would markedly reduce the size of their annual tax rebate, voters soundly defeated each of them.⁶

Trouble in Paradise: What's to Blame for Colorado's Budget Problems?

During the late 1990s, TABOR rightly received a lot of credit for Colorado's booming economy and strong fiscal position.

However, in 2001 the situation changed. TABOR was suddenly being blamed for Colorado's frequent budgetary shortfalls and budget cuts. An analysis of the fiscal history of that time shows that TABOR was not to blame. Instead, the main causes were a sharp revenue decline corresponding with the 2001 recession and an education-funding mandate that exempts education spending from the TABOR caps.

The Recession and Sharp Revenue Decline

Between 2001 and 2002 revenues subject to the TABOR limit declined from \$8.8 billion to \$7.7 billion, a decline of more than 12 percent (Table 2). Furthermore, in fiscal 2003 revenues declined for a second consecutive year. It is easy to see how an unexpected decline in revenues of more than 13 percent in two years could strain Colorado's budget.

Colorado was not alone. Virtually all states experienced a decline in revenue starting in fiscal 2001. According to data from the National Association of State Budget Officers, aggregate general fund revenue of all states fell by 6 percent between fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002.⁸

However, revenues declined considerably more sharply in Colorado than in other states. That was because Colorado fared worse economically than a number of other states thuring that time period. The September 11, 2001, attacks occurred right before the start of ski

The main causes of the budget shortfall were a sharp revenue decline and an education-funding mandate.

Table 2
TABOR Revenues, by Fiscal Year (in millious)

Year	Revenue	
1993	\$5,057	
1994	35,386	
1995	\$ 5,757	
1996	\$6,124	
1997	\$6,648	
1998	\$7,435	
1999	\$7,932	
2000	\$8,503	
2001	\$8,877	
2002	\$7,752	
2003	\$7,713	
2004	\$8,332 .	
2005	\$8,493	

Source: Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "TABOR—The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights: Special Report," September 2004, p. 3; and idem, "September 2005 Revenue Forecast," September 2005, p. 5.

season in Colorado. Since many Americans stayed away from air travel after the attacks, Colorado's tourism industry suffered. The first part of the 2001-02 ski season saw visits decline by 14 percent, resulting in a loss of revenue for the state.

A bigger economic hit came in the form of the 2002 drought, the worst in more than 25 years. ¹⁰ All 64 Colorado counties were declared a federal disaster area for the first time since the 1977 drought. ¹¹ Furthermore, tree ring studies indicate that 2002 was the driest year since 1703 in the South Platte basin and since 1579 along the Colorado River. ¹² Nor-surprisingly, that severe drought had a negative impact on agriculture, one of the largest sectors of the Colorado economy. The drought also resulted in a record number of forest fires in Colorado, which cost federal, state, and local governments more than \$150 million. ¹⁵

Tourism and agriculture are both major sectors of Colorado's economy. In fact, tourism accounts for 8 percent of all jobs in Colorado, and agriculture employs 3.9 percent of Colorado's workforce. ¹⁴ It is easy to see how severe downturns in those industries could

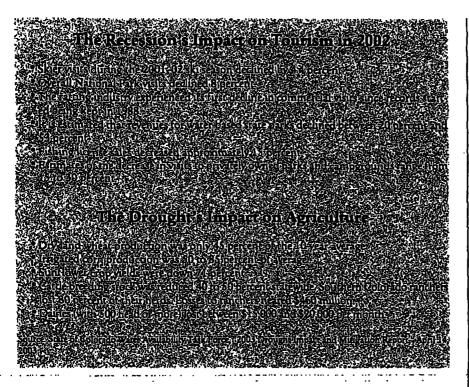
have a detrimental impact on Colorado's economy. Manufacturing employs 9.3 percent of Colorado's workforce, and many individuals in food products manufacturing lost jobs because of the decline in agricultural output. 15 Clearly, the economic hardship brought on by the drought contributed to Colorado's substantial decline in evenues in fiscal 2002.

Amendment 23

In November 2000 Colorado voters passed Amendment 23 to the state constitution. That amendment mandates a yearly increase in funding for K-12 public education. Specifically, Amendment 23 requires that Colorado increase per pupil funding for K-12 education by at least inflation plus 1 percent each year until FY2010-11. Starting in FY2011-12 Amendment 23 mandates increases in per pupil expenditures by at least the inflation rate.¹⁶

To provide money for that additional spending, Amendment 23 established the State Education Fund. The amendment capitalized that fund by mandating that revenues equaling a third of 1 percent of federal

Revenues diverted to the State Education Fund are explicitly exempted from TABOR and other constitutional limitations.



taxable income be deposited in the fund.¹⁷
Revenues diverted to the State Education
Fund are explicitly exempted from TABOR
and other constitutional limitations.

Keep in mind that TABOR limits growth in per capita revenues to approximately the inflation rate. Since Amendment 23 mandates that per pupil spending increase by the inflation rate plus 1 percent, it guarantees that education will consume a progressively larger share of Colorado's budget until 2011. That will inevitably place greater strain on other government programs. Because of that, some observers feel that the authors of Amendment 23 were partly interested in undermining TABOR.

Those education-funding increases are constitutionally required even when overall revenues decline. As a result, Colorado's revenue shortfall was exacerbated by the fact that the state had to spend additional sums on education every year. Needless to say, that put

considerable strain on the Colorado budget.

The Fiscal Effects of Amendment 23

Amendment 23 requires mandatory increases in two separate categories of education spending. First, it mandates that state per pupil spending increase by the inflation rate plus 1 percentage point. Second, it requires that funding for what the state calls "categorical programs" increase annually at the same rate. Categorical programs include special education programs, English-language proficiency programs, public school transportation, Colorado Vocational Act spending, the expelled and at-risk student services grant program, "small attendance center" aid, and comprehensive health education. 19

As seen in Table 3, between fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2006 state funding earmarked for per pupil education has increased from \$2.0 billion to \$2.8 hillion—an increase of 39 percent. Between 2001 and 2006 categorical funding

Colorado's revenue shortfall was exacerbated by the fact that the state had to spend additional sums on education every year.

Table 3
Education-Spending Mandates (in millions)

Fiscal Year	State Share of District Program Funding	State Funding for Categorical Programs	Combined
2001	\$2,048	\$142	\$2,190
2006	\$2,838	\$170	\$3,008
Total increase	\$790	\$28	\$818
Percentage increase	39%	20%	37%

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Colorado Joint Budget Committee, 2005-2006 Appropriations Report, February 2005, pp. 63, 73.

increased from \$142 million to around \$170 million, an increase of 20 percent. Overall, since the passage of Amendment 23, categorical and per pupil spending has increased by \$818 million. That is an increase of more than 37 percent since fiscal 2001.

Spending on

increased in

Colorado by \$818

million at a time

revenues declined

by \$226 million.

when general

education

To really capture the full impact of Amendment 23 and the spending increases—and how they exacerbated the state budget—one has to examine what happened to the TABOR limit during that time. Amendment 23 caused a reduction in the TABOR limit because it used part of Colorado's existing income tax receipts to create the State Education Fund, which was exempt from the TABOR limit. To see how much total revenue in Colorado actually declined, the State Education Fund monies should be added to the TABOR revenues in Table 2. The revised

numbers for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 are given in Table 4.

As noted before, spending on education increased in Colorado by \$818 million between 2001 and 2006 as a result of the Amendment 23 mandate. Yet that occurred at a time when general revenues (TABOR revenues plus the State Education Fund) declined by \$226 million. It is easy to see how the spending increases mandated by Ameridment 23 coupled with the sharp revenue decline strained the Colorado budget.

The California Experience of the 1980s

Opponents of Colorado's TABOR are pursuing a strategy that is very similar to the one pursued by opponents of California's

Table 4
TABOR Revenues Plus Special Education Fund Revenues (in millions)

Year	Revenue
2000	\$8,503
2001	\$9,043
2002	\$8,039
2003	\$7,948
2004	\$8,626
2005	\$8,817

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Colorado Joint Budget Committee, 2004-2005 Appropriations Report, Pebruary 2004, pp. 63, 73; and Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "TABOR—The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights: Special Report," September 2004, p. 3.

Gann Limit almost 20 years ago. In the early 1980s California's Gann Limit enjoyed some success at constraining government growth. However, later in the decade it was undermined by an education-spending mandate similar to Colorado's Amendment 23.

The Gana Limit was first proposed after the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978. At that time, many fiscal conservatives were concerned that stare and local governments would raise other taxes to compensate for property tax reductions brought about by Proposition 13. To preserve tax relief, fiscal conservatives sought to place a cap on overall state expenditures. The Gann Limit received enough signatures to appear on the November 1979 ballot. 20 Receiving only token opposition, it passed with more than 74 percent of the vote on November 4, 1979. 21

The Gann Limit had some flaws. It limited appropriations only of tax revenue, and, as a result, the legislature responded by raising more revenue from nontax sources. Still, the Gann Limit proved to be relatively effective at keeping spending in check. Between 1980 and 1991, California's rank in state per capita expenditures fell from 7th to 16th. Its tank in per capita revenues fell from 9th to 14th during the same time period. Furthermore, when tax receipts exceeded the Gann Limit in 1987, the state was forced to refund \$1.1 billion in surplus revenues to the taxpayers. 23

Ironically, the 1987 rebate may have led to the downfall of the Gann Limit. The rebate angered education interests that wanted a portion of the money to be used to increase school spending. Indeed, reachers' unions and other opponents of the Gann Limit pursued a strategy that was very similar to the one that opponents of TABOR are pursuing in Colorado.

First, California's education lobby responded by working for the 1988 passage of Proposition 98. Passed in 1988, Proposition 98 required that public schools receive a share of any revenues that exceeded the Gann Limit. Even more damaging was Proposition 98's requirement that the state provide compensation for any decreases in education spending that occurred when revenues declined.

The increases in education spending came at the expense of other state programs and generated more hostility toward the limit. As a result, in 1990 the transportation lobby was able to enact Proposition 111, which exempted gasoline taxes from the Gann Limit. More important, Proposition 111 also raised the spending limit by tying the limit to per capita income growth instead of inflation. That set a considerably higher limit—indeed, one so high as to render the Gann Limit virtually meaningless.

The weakening of the Gann Limit had negative consequences for California's fiscal health. Since the state obtains much of its tax revenue through a steeply progressive Income tax, receipts tent to increase sharply during times of prosperity and dip greatly thiring recessions. That is what happened during the tech boom of the late 1990s, and the Gain Limit was powerless to prevent the 48 percent increase in spending that occurred during Gray Davis's first three years in office.26 When the tech bubble burst in 2000 and 2001, the end result was a \$38 billion shortfall.27 In fact, budget deficits persist to this day, partly as a result of a lack of a meaningful spending limit.28 California taxpayors are still paying the price for weakening the Gann Limit.

The Ratchet Back Effect

The TABOR limit resets itself at the end of every fiscal year. This is known by some people as the "ratchet back" effect because, if revenues decline, the TABOR limit declines as well. That's because TABOR uses as its benchmark the previous year's cap or actual tax revenue, whichever is lower. From that benchmark, the new revenue cap is calculated by increasing the benchmark by the previous year's rate of population growth plus inflation

For example, TABOR took effect in fiscal year 1994. Hypothetically, if revenues fell from \$8 billion in 1994 to \$4 billion in 1995, the TABOR revenue limit for fiscal 1996 would be \$4 billion plus the rate of inflation

California taxpayers are still paying the price for weakening the Gann Limit. Referendum C
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Colorado.

and population growth for the previous fiscal year. The \$8 billion base that existed in 1994 would have been lowered because of the revenue decline.

Contrary to what critics claim, TABOR's ratchet back effect was not the cause of the budget squeeze butween 2001 and today. The ratchet effect would have restricted spending only if elected officials had wanted to spend additional revenue but could not because of the declining revenue limit. However, in none of the years between fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2004 did Colorado spend up to the revenue limit. As mentioned previously, revenues subject to the TABOR cap fell by more than 12 percent in fiscal 2002 and by an additional 0.5 percent in fiscal 2003. Seven though revenue rose subscantially in fiscal 2004, it did not exceed the TABOR cap.

In other words, Colorado politicians were unable to spend more, not because of the TABOR limit, but because there wasn't any more revenue to spend. That would have been true even if TABOR didn't exist. Indeed, the budget deficit would probably have been even larger in the absence of TABOR since state government would have likely spent all the revenue ir collected during the 1990s. That would have committed the state to much higher—spending before revenue dropped. It is also important to note that, despite the brief decline in revenue, government taxation in Colorado is still on a steady upward climb overall.

In fiscal 2005 revenues exceeded the TABOR limit for the first time since fiscal 2001. Now Governor Owens and the members of the staro legislanire are supporting Referendums C and D in a special election in November 2005. Referendum C—which relates directly to TABOR—would allow state government to spend the tax revenue that is collected over and above the TABOR cap rather than rebate it for the next five years. 31

Despite Governor Owens's public professions of support for TABOR, Referendum C would make changes to TABOR that would permanently increase the size of government in Colorado: Figure 1 shows the trends of the cur-

rent TABOR baseline and the Referendum C revenue and spending path.

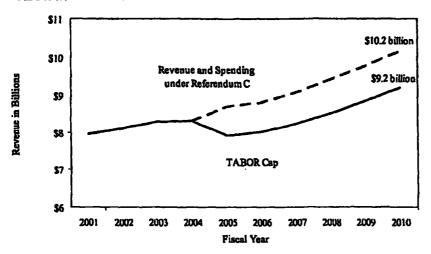
Under TABOR, government would still be allowed to grow, although not as much as it would under Referendum C. Government revenue and spending would be allowed to grow by 17 percent from 2005 to 2010 under TABOR. 32 Under Referendum C, government revenue and spending would grow by 29 percent during the same period. State government tax revenue would be \$1 billion more than it would be under TABOR in 2010. State revenue would grow a full 10 percent faster in per capita terms between 2005 and 2010 as a result of Referendum C than it otherwise would.

That assumes, of course, that the state will spand only \$3.7 billion in articipated tax surpluses between 2005 and 2010. But Referendum C gives the state government the power to spand all revenue that comes into the state, without regard to the TABOR limit. If revenue estimates go up—which is very likely now that the United States is starting to embark on an economic recovery that will likely include Colorado—then the state legislature can spend all of that money without asking further permission from voters. It's the equivalent of giving a blank check to the legislature for the next five years.

That is not just a hypothetical fear. Estimates of future tax surpluses have been guing up over just the last year. In September 2004, three months before the governor and the state legislature cut the deal that placed the referendums on the ballot, the Colorado Legislative Council's office estimated that the six-year cumulative TABOR surpluses would amount to \$3.4 billion.33 Today the council's estimate is \$3.7 billion.34 If each year's surplus estimate is off by a similar amount—as is likely in a period of economic growth when estimates of government revenue tend to be too conservative at both the local and the federal level-then the amount of tax rebates that voters will give up if Referendum C passes will go up by at least another cumulative \$1 billion over the next five

What's worse is that this increase in government spending would be permanent under

Figure 1
TABOR vs. Referendum C



Source: Authors' calculations based on Office of State Planning and Budgeding, "September 2005 Revenue Forecast," September 20, 2005, Table 1, p. 5.

the referendum because it locks in all of the revenue increases. If Raferendum C passes, the new TABOR base for fiscal 2011 will be set at the highest amount of money the state collects between 2005 and 2010, plus \$100 million if Referendum D passes, too. This further encourages state legislators to spend every dollar of revenue collected during the next five years. With no TABOR limit to stop them, they certainly will.

Conclusion

Opponents of TABOR have spent the past few years opportunistically blaming Colorado's budget shortfalls on the TABOR limit. However, an analysis of Colorado's fiscal history shows that the state's budget problems are not being caused by TABOR. Instead, they stem from a severe revenue decline coupled with an education-funding mandate.

TABOR has taught some very valuable lessons to fiscal conservatives about how to

properly design fiscal limits. One problem that has consistently hampered the effectiveness of fiscal limitations is enforceability. Indeed, U.S. history provides countless examples of fiscal limits that have been weakened by legislatures, nullified by the courts, or simply not enforced. Those include Article I, section B, of the U.S. Constitution; the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act; California's Gann Limit; and Washington State's I-601.

What has made TABOR more politically durable than some of the other limits is its provisions for immediate rebates of surplus revenues. Those rebates make the benefits of TABOR considerably more visible to taxpayers. Attempts to weaken TABOR typically meet with considerable resistance since weakening the TABOR limit would reduce the size of everyone's annual tax rebate. TABOR has been effective in Colorado for more than 10 years, and most previous efforts to weaken TABOR at the state level have made little headway.

Overall, TABOR's low revenue limit coupled with its rebate provisions have matte it Referendum C is the equivalent of giving a blank check to the legislature for the next five years.

TABOR has taught some valuable lessons.

considerably more durable than other revenue and spending limits. Regardless of the outcome of the election on November 1, fiscal conservatives in other states would do well to emulate Colorado's TABOR model.

Notes

- National Association of State Budget Officers, "Budget Processes in the States," January 2002, Table M, p. 41.
- 2. For more details on why some TELs are more effective than others, see Michael J. New, "Limiting Government through Direct Democracy: The Case of State Tax and Expenditure Limitations," Cato Institute Policy Analysis no. 420, December 13, 2001
- 3. Constitution of the State of Colorado, Article X, section 20.
- 4. Ibid.
- 5. Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "TABOR.-The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights: Special Report," September 2004, Table 1, p. 3.
- 6. Independence Institute, "TABOR Legislative Handbook," January 2000, pp. 1-2.
- 7. Part of the reason for the decline in TABOR revenues is Amendment 23, which mandates increases in education spending and exempts part of Colorations intome tax collections from the TABOR limit. However, even if that money were counted against the limit, TABOR revenues would still have declined by more than 10 percent between 2001 and 2003.
- 8. Authors' calculations based on data from National Association of State Budget Officers, The Fistal Survey of the States, various editions.
- Staze of Colorado Water Availability Task Force, "2003 Drought Impact and Mitigation Report," April 14, 2003, p. 43.
- 10. Ibid., p. 2.
- 11. Ibid., p. 45.
- 12. Ibid., p. 6.
- 13. Ibid., p. 47.
- 14. lbid., pp. 39-40.
- 15. Ibid., p. 45.

- 16. Colorado Joint Budget Committee, 2005–2006 Appropriations Report, February 2005, p. 60.
- 17. Ibid., p. 471.
- 18. Ibid., p. 63.
- 19. Ibid.
- 20. Robert Kuttner, Revolt of the Haves (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1980), p. 304.
- 21. Ibid., p. 305.
- 22. U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances 1980; and idem, State Government Finances 1991. Calculations by authors.
- 23. David Doerr, California's Tax Machine: A History of Taxing and Spending in the Golden State (Sacramento: California Taxpayers' Association, 2000), pp. 207-9.
- 24. Lisa Martin, "Exploring the Gann Limit Then and Now," Cal Tax Digest (California Taxpayers Association), July 2000.
- 25. Ibid.
- 26. Authors' calculation based on data from the California Legislative Analyst's Office, various years.
- 27. Rene Sanchez, "California Near Financial Disaster: Hours Remain to Solve \$38 Billion Shortfall," Washington Post, June 30, 2003.
- 28. California Legislative Analyst's Office, "California Spending Plan 2005–2006: The Budget Act and Related Legislation."
- 29. Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting, "TABOR," pp. 4-5.
- 30. Ibid., p. 3. Calculation by authors.
- 31. See Colorado Legislative Council, 2005 Blue Book, September 13, 2005, http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/lesstaff/balpage.htm. Referendum D is mainly a bond issue referendum that doesn't affect the TABOR cap encept to allow the state to keep \$1.00 million more in revenue each year starting in 2011. However, since Referendum D would be enacted only if Referendum C passed too, and since Referendum C does not affect the TABOR cap the way Referendum C does, we focis on Referendum C in this study.
- 32. Colorado Office of Szate Planning and Budgeting, "September 2005 Revenue Forecast," September 20, 2005, Table 1, p. 5.
- 33. "September 2004 Revenue Forecast and Budget Outlook," Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute Issue

<u>:</u>.

Brief, September 2004, p. 4, http://www.cclponline.org/pubs/revfor9-04.pdf.

34. Colorado Legislative Council, "Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, 2005-2011," Table 7, p. 15, http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_ dir/lcsstaff/lcs/focus/2005/05Forecast0919.pdf.

35. Colorado Legislative Council, "Referendum C Fiscal Impact," September 2005, http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/lcsstaff/2005/ballot/05ReferendumC.pdf.

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4/3/12

TABOR for Dummles - The Denver Post

TABOR for Dummies

By Mark Hillman The Denver Post Posted:

DenverPost.com

The habit of many politicians to extol the wisdom of the people before Election Day and to curse their ignorance thereafter never fails to amaze and amuse.

Cursing the "benighted masses" in public is a sure ticket to ouster come the next election so, once elected, lawmakers curse them surreptitiously by complaining about or ignoring rules that voters have imposed upon them.

Politicians find this tactic preferable to admitting to voters that they made campaign promises that cannot possibly be kept under rules approved by the people in the state constitution.

In Colorado's current budget crunch, leading Democratic lawmakers wouldn't dream of admitting that they should have socked away a little money when the economy was growing or that they should have been more conservative in adopting this year's budget. Now, it's time to blame the state constitution — namely, the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights.

Freshman state Sen. Rollie Heath, a Boulder Democrat, began griping about TABOR even before taking the oath of office. "We're hamstrung," Heath complained. "Not only does [TABOR] put a limitation [on spending], it takes away your flexibility."

Flexibility isn't the legislature's problem right now, nor has it been since Referendum C passed in 2005. The problem, for those who call it that, is that Colorado's constitution, in addition to requiring a vote on tax increases, also requires lawmakers to spend no more than they take in.

Before blanning their woes on the stingy voters and the state's constitution, perhaps lawmakers could use a quick rourse in economics and the state constitution.

- Lesson 1: TABOR doesn't limit spending during a recession. During a recession, the limiting factor on state spending is the economy. After all, Colorado unlike Congress has a balanced budget amendment, so the state can't spend money it doesn't have.
- Lesson 2: Ref. C doesn't expire in 2010. When the voters passed Ref. C in 2005, they changed the way the original TABOR worked. Even after portions of Ref. C expire in 2010, the new, revised spending limit under TABOR 2.0 will no longer "ratchet down" spending during a recession and will rarely restrict spending during an economic recovery. According to the legislature's economists, TABOR will not limit government's ability to spend in the foreseeable future.
- Lesson 3: Amendment 23 doesn't expire in 2010. The constitutional amendment that actually makes matters worse during a recession is Amendment 23, which mandates that K-12 education spending must increase every year, even when revenues are decreasing.

In the current budget, Amendment 23 requires a spending increase of \$189 million. Meanwhile, economists predict that total general fund spending must be reduced to \$172 million less than last year.

4/3/12 / TABOR for Dummles - The Denver Post

K-12 education accounts for 41 percent of the general fund budget, so the remaining 59 percent of the budget must be cut by \$172 million to compensate for falling revenue plus another \$189 million to accommodate Amendment 23.

Will Democrats buck the teachers unions to pull the teeth of the real shark in the budget process? Don't count on it.

• Lesson 4: Flexibility under TABOR 2.0. Ever since Ref. C suspended the TABOR spending limit, legislators have enjoyed absolute flexibility to spend, to save or to strike a balance between the two. Guess which option they chose? Just more spending.

What they haven't utilized is the flexibility to raise taxes without a vote — although they even tried that with Gov. Ritter's property tax increase.

For four years, legislators have budgeted without TABOR's training wheels. They could have saved money during good years, but they didn't. They should have asked our permission before raising property taxes, but they didn't.

What possible justification exists for relaxing the remaining safeguards that protect taxpayers?

Mark Hillman served as Senate majority leader and state treasurer. He was a Colorado Voices panelist in 2007.

Associated Press Financial Wire

July 30, 2011 Saturday 7:27 PM GMT

House rejects Senate Dems debt-limit bill

BYLINE: By ANDREW TAYLOR, Associated Press

SECTION: BUSINESS NEWS

LENGTH: 1021 words

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

The Republican-led House on Saturday rejected a Senate Democratic bill to raise the nation's debt limit just three days before the deadline to avert an unprecedented U.S. financial default. President Barack Obama and lawmakers remained at loggerheads on any possible compromise.

With tensions high at a rare weekend session, the legislation failed on a 246-173 vote that was largely symbolic. The Senate has yet to vote on the bill.

Saturday's result, however, could pave the way for negotiations on a compromise with Tuesday's deadline on the government's ability to pay its bills fast approaching. Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid, D-Nev., and House lender Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., were heading to the White House late Saturday.

Obama, in his weekly radio and internet address, warned that there is very little lifter and pleaded with both Republicans and.

"The time for compromise on behalf of the American people is now," Obama said.

Pelosi, for her part, told the House it was "time to end this theater of the absurd. It's time for us to get real."

Resolution remained clusive. Some 43 Senate Republicans said they opposed the Democratic bill by Reid. His alternative measure would raise the debt finit by \$2.4 trillion while cutting spending by \$2.2 trillion.

In a letter to Reid, they wrote that the bill "fails to address our current fiscal imbalance and lacks any serious effort to ensure that any subsequent spending cuts are enacted." The 43 are enough to block passage of Reid's bill.

Setting the stage for the high-stakes weekend, Senate Democrats late Friday killed a House-passed debt-limit increase and budget-cutting bill less than two hours after it squeaked through the House. Reid set up a test vote for the wee hours of Sunday morning to break a GOP filibuster on his own legislation.

Saturday's debate in the House was heated and sometimes musty, with occasional efforts to shout down speakers. Rep. Sander Levin, D-Mich., railed against the "pernicious nonsense" from Republican Rep. David Dreier of California.

Freshman Rep. Alan Nunnelee, R-Miss., said, "This Harry Reid plan offers no real solutions to the out-of-control spending problems."

Countered Rep. Jim Clyburn, D-S.C.: "The clock is ticking and Republicans are continuing to play political games."

Rep. Jerry Lewis, R-Calif., read a statement that then-Sen. Barack Obama had delivered years ago against raising the debt limit.

House Democrats said they would put aside their resistance to legislation that makes deep spending cuts and back the measure in a show of strength that could improve Reid's leverage in negotiations.

"There are some misgivings, but it's the only game in town," said Rep. Gerald Connolly, D-Va., as he emerged from an hour-long closed door meeting.

Democrats, Republicans and the White House, meanwhile, were expected to be deep in conversation in hopes of a potential compromise. Senate GOP leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky was likely to play a pivotal role.

The outcome of the weekend endgame was anything but clear as Democrats and Republicans remained at odds over how to force lawmakers to come up with additional budget savings later this year beyond the almost \$1 trillion in agency budget cuts over the coming decade that they basically agree on.

At the start of the Senate's session Saturday, Reid appealed to Republicans to work with him on his proposal, particularly McConnell.

"We're willing to listen to Republican ideas to make this proposal better, but time is running short," Reid said.

McConnell said the Reid plan wasn't "going anywhere. Senate Republicans refuse to go along with this transparently political and deeply irresponsible ploy to give the president cover to make our debt crisis even worse than it already is."

After a brutal week on Wall Street investors lost hundreds of billions of dollars as the markets lost ground every day pressure is intense to produce an accord before the Asian markets open on Sunday afternoon.

The House measure squeaked through on a 218-210 vote, with 22 Republicans joining united Democrats in opposing the GOP measure, which pairs an immediate \$900 billion increase in U.S. borrowing authority along with \$917 billion in spending euts spread over the coming decade.

Boehner's move only cemented Democratic opposition to the measure and complicated prospects for a weekend compromise that could clear both houses and win Obama's signature by next Tuesday's deadline. And by appearing the tea party by adding the balanced-budget amendment poison pill, Bochner seemed to hand endgame leverage to Reid and Obama.

Boehner said the House bill before the addition of the balanced-budget amendment mirrored an agreement worked out with Reid last weekend.

Still, as soon as the measure reached the Senate side of the Capitol, Senate Democrats scuttled it. The vote was 59-41, with all Democrats, two independents and six Republicans joining in opposition.

Reid's alternative measure would raise the debt limit by up to \$2.4 trillion, enough to meet a demand by Obama that the increase be sufficient so that Congress doesn't have to wrestle with it again until 2013.

Administration officials say that without legislation in place by the end of Tuesday, the Treasury will no ionger be able to pay all its bills. The result could inflict significant damage on the economy, they add, causing interest rates to rise and financial markets to sink.

Executives from the country's biggest banks met with U.S. Treasury officials to discuss how debt auctions will be handled if Congress fails to raise the borrowing limit before Tucsday's deadline.

Associated Press writers Donna Cassata and David Espo contributed to this story.

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Why We Need Amendments 60,61, and Prop 101



Mike Angelo Posted 12 October 2010 Colorado Polítics

I rustrated citizens passed The Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) in 1992 as an amendment to the State Constitution. Had the CO State legislature and the CO Supreme Court banored TABOR, we would not need these three ballot questions. The following is what triggered their creation:

2007 \$17.1 billion record setting budget. State payroll expanded by 1,104 state employees*SB 199 — Permanently (and unconstitutionally) raised property taxes by an additional \$114 million in just the FIRST year. Democrats upset the 63-year balance between business & labor by passing HB 1072.

2009 \$19 billion record setting budget. State payroll expanded by 345 state employees *SB 108 passed (unconstitutionally), raising the cost of registering vehicles by approx \$86 p/yr for 6 yrs. SB 228 passed (illegally AND w/o voter approval), eliminating State spending limit. SB 276 passed to increase property taxes for seniors by almost \$100 million by suspending the Senior Property Tax Exemption

2010 \$19.6 billion record setting budget. Without voter approval, Democrats raised taxes 11 times. Their package of unconstitutional tax increases drives up the cost on everything from food to online sales to manufacturing. Together, these proposals will increase the cost to businesses & consumers by almost \$325 million over the next 2 years. \$B 190 passed to continue the property tax increase for seniors by extending the suspension of the Senior Property Tax Exemption for an additional 2 years. * Does not include employees from the Dept of Higher Education

AND...NOT ONE CUT IN SPENDING OVER THOSE LAST THREE YEARS! All 60, 61, & 101 do is put the tooth back into TABOR, and that is striking fear into the hearts of politicians who want to buy support with your money.

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DENVER AND THE WEST

Poll: Colorado voters coming out against tax-slashing measures

By Tim Moaver The Danver Pasi POSTED: 10/25/2010 01:00:00 AM MOT UPDATED: 10/25/2010 04:01:24 PM MDT

E PRINT SHEWAL

Three tax-slashing measures on the November beliet are still doing badly with Colorado voters despite many people saying they're no lenger undecided.

View the complete poll results here.

POLL RESULTS

That's the result of the latest Denver Post/9News poll, which shows the majority of initiatives on the November ballot area't faring well with votors.

Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101, which would cut billions of dollars in state and local spanding, were not doing well in late September, when Survey USA conducted the last Denver Post/9News Poll on the issues.

That survey showed that none of the three issues was receiving more than 12 percent support, but at least 40 percent of voters were undecided on each of the measures.

Those gaps bave narrowed

COLORADO'S ELECTION

Election Moves and Candidate Info Dames Post Make Calde Colorador Species Rece Colorador 118. Sensis Bace Calarador 118. Sensis Bace Calarador 12010 admany dispolar values accusace Admini Colorado Secretary of Shalls Elections (Childron Childron Childron Childron Childron Revisions in Judio Backett mail in Judio Backett mail in Judio The Sent Make with likely voters in the latest poll, conducted Tuesday through Thursday. The automated poll's margin of orror ranges from plus or minus 4.1 to 4.4 percentage points.

On Amendment 60, which would cut property taxes, 18 percent now say they would support the measure, but 59 percent say they're against it. Twenty- three percent say they are unsure.

Amendment 61 would prohibit all state borrowing and make it harder for local governments to issue debt. Eighteen percent of likely voters favor the measure, while 63 percent oppose it. Twenty percent say they are unsure.

Proposition 101, which would out vehicle-registration feas and income taxes and eliminate taxes and fees on phones, cubic, satellite and some other services, is duing slightly

better. The poll showed 21 percent of likely voters in favor of it, 55 percent against and 24 percent not cortain.

Opponents of the three measures filed a campaign-finance complaint last week against anti-tax crusader Douglas Bruce, alleging he illegally used a charity to fund petition drives for the three measures without filing contribution and expenditure reports.

Bruce has repeatedly tried to distance himself from the measures.

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Voters' perspectives

Deborah Krebs, a 64-year- old woman from Colorado Springs who responded to the survey, said Bruce's suspected involvement was part of the reason she is opposing all three measures.

"I con't stand Doug Bruce, for one thing, and I'm just really tired of the butt-head mentality around here," Krebs said. 'It just seems that people aren't open to improving things. It seems that they are more interested in being right than fixing things."

But for Martin Thielemicr, an 87-year-old mun from Pueblo who favors the three measures, the initiatives are a way to express his frustration.

"They've raised taxes without the people having the choice," Thielemier said. "I'm 87 years old and living on Social Security. My license plates went from \$23 to some \$60 lust year, and I just got fed up with it."

Views on Obama soften

The most recent poll also showed a mild softening of unfavorable opinion toward the president. The poll conducted in September indicated 53 percent of likely Colorado voters had an unfavorable opinion of President Barack Obana, while 36 percent had a favorable opinion.

But the October poll showed 43 percent hold a favorable opinion of Obama while 49 percent say their opinion is unfavorable.

The same issues that were important to likely Colorado voters in Soptember were cited by virtually the same percentages in the most recent poll.

Sixty-five percent say "jobs and the economy" is the top issue for them, the same percentage as in the September poll, while 9 percent say immigration is their No. 1 issue, just off from the 10 percent who cited that as their top issue in September.

Tim Hoover: 303-954-1626 or throver@denverpost.com

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On the ballot are a number of amendments and propositions. On Amendment 60 ... about property taxes ... are you ... certain to vote yes? Certain to vote no? Or not certain? Yes J8% .. - · 59%

On Amendment 62 ... which defines the word... person ... are you ... certain to vote yes? Certain to vote no? Or not certain?

Poll: Colorado voters coming out against tax-slashing measures - The ...

... 56%

On Amendment 63 ... about health care ... ase you ... certain to vote yes? Certain to vote no? Or not certain?



The state already allows medical use of marijuana. What are your views on legalization?



Should Colorado pass an immigration law similar to the one recently passed in Arizona? Or not



(Click to enlarge)

On Amendment 61 ... about borrowing ... are you ... certain to vote yes? Certain to vote no? Or not certain?



single most important issue facing the United States today? Jobs and the economy? Immigration? The



Jobs and economy 64% 67% temperation 32% 5% 484 in Alghanistan 26% 02% Energy 18 9% Federal delicit 16% 7% Health case 26% 7% Sementhing one 3% 1% 62% 10% 5% 5% 12% 5%

h your opinion of Barack Ob. ... favorable? Unfovorable? Neutral? Or, do you have no opinion of Barack Obama?

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On Proposition 101 ... about wehicle taxes ... are you ... certain to vote yes? Certain to vote no? Or not certain?

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So, how much does it cost to "register" a vehicle? A clerif's time for a five layeroises, checking for valid insurence coverage and, once overy les years, free five vehicle passed the actisations cruck. I receive pro-registered my sight year old our. The cost east over \$200, including a registration ten as wat as a "read feel" and a "pricipe fee. "What necessarity as prepared and a "pricipe fee. "What necessarity to justify these "read" in list of victor convent? Authority the one recessary to get 33 votes in the House and 18 in the Senate.

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The "user fee" is for your use of the public readerays. You're not merely reinhauning the cost of manufacturing your plate and getting the clark to give you the paperwork. The license less - Including the read and bridge fees - up this the state Highway Uters Tex Fund (along with he state gas tax and some other less) to be distributed enroup CDON. 62 county read and bridge departments and municipal tareats experiences.

I agree that HUTF must be funded and that the distribution formula to the categories of governments that use the measure is reasonable. I would not exhauste for the disturbing of road and bridge melitathence and improvements and would, it is plausible case is made, support a tax increase for the appropriate funding of our transportation trinstatucture.

Amendments 60 & 61, Proposition 101: Colorado Progressive Coalition hits road to battle them

By Jonathan Easley published: Mon., Sep. 13 2010 @ 2:29PM

Twentieth century French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre was keen on constructing impenetrable monoliths of text about nothingness.

But his notion that the absence of something is just as important to an experience as the presence of something ites directly into this year's Colorado ballot initiatives.



Amendments 60 and 61, and Proposition 101, would decrease state and local taxes and fees, decrease property taxes, and put new restrictions on government borrowing.

That might sound like a pretty good deal to woters at a time when the economy and government spending are capital concerns. But according to Corrine Fowler, the Economic Justice Director at the Colorado Progressive Coalition, these amendments should be framed by what is not explicitly stated.

"The initiatives are straight-forward and that's the scariest part," Fowler said. "It's the consequences of the tax cuts that are missing."

She says that these consequences include teacher firings, larger classroom sizes, cuts to after-school programs and bus services, reduced funding for police departments, fire departments, public health and libraries, and the elimination or delay of projects and services ranging from road repairs to snow plowing.

Fowler argues that these measures prey on the economic fears of voters who may be entired by the prospect of financial relief.

"The amendments seem to provide tax and fee cuts to the community and put money in people's pockets, and at this time of economic crisis that sounds good to hard-working families. But it's misleading, because there is nothing in the amendments saying what programs and services will be cut. In this economic environment, it's easy to sway people with financial motivations."

The Colorado Progressive Coalition hits the road today with this message in a ten-date <u>Civic Engagement Roundtable Ballot Tour</u> designed to inform voters on these ballot measures.

Local politicians and business owners will be on hand to explain the real-life impact that these measures will purportedly have.

"We'll state the facts," Fowler said, "but we also want to bring to light the unintentional consequences and misleading nature of the initiatives. People have a difficult time connecting their tax dollars to the services they fund, and these amendments are misleading especially now, when financial insecurity is such an issue."

http://blogs.westword.com/latestword/2010/09/amendments_60_61_j

Two other amendments that will be high on the discussion list are Amendment 62, an anti-abortion measure aimed at defining fetal personhood, and Amendment 63, about whether the state should require Coloradans to purchase health care.

Check out the actual ballot measures here.

Amendments 60 & 61, Proposition 101: Colorado Progressive Coalitio...

Showing 7 comments



Christopher 1 year ago

Ok I have looked into all three measures. I kind of understand the issues with 101. It leaves no room for debate, but 60 and 61 leave it up to the voters in each tax area as to weather the taxes are fair or not. Yes our state does control part of our property taxes but our counties control most of them. So I guess I do not understand what the problem is? People WE get to make the decisions not the politicians. What is wrong with that? We get to decide within our districts wether or not we want to raise our own taxes and wether our Government should barrow money to build the dog park down the street or for the students at our local schools. We get to decide for our own communities not some disconnected power hangry scared politician.

I will vote yes on 60 and 61 and I am still not sure about 101. If I am an "idiot" for reading the whole documentation and researching the studies (more than one), then so be it.



Mike Graczyk 1 year ago



Anonymous 1 year ago

Thanks, Mike G, for showing everyone that this is just another crackpot Tea Party idea that's gonna go down in flames. I live in an extremely republican neighborhood and you wouldn't believe the number of "vote no" signs there are concerning those amendments. No one's buying your bullshit.



Anonymous 1 year ago

PS: YOUR USE OF CAPS REALLY MADE YOUR CASE ALL THAT MUCH STRONGER!!!!!

You're the very definition of "useful idiot." And the rich guys in DC and Wall Street are laughing their asses off that they got you to work for them for free.



Mike Graczyk 1 year ago

Jepen Daily Aems

Published on Aspen Daily News Online (http://www.aspendailynews.com)
Amendments 60 and 61 popular with voters

Writer:

Brent Gardner-Smith

Byline:

Aspen Daily News Staff Writer

Polling by opponents of Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101 shows a strong level of support for the anti-government initiatives, according to John Lay of Coloradans for Responsible Reform, which is working to defeat the measures.

"Chances are very good that two out of the three of those will pass," Lay told a group of managers of local health and human services organizations this week in El Jebel. "And I just want everybody to hear that."

Lay said his organization recently spent \$250,000 on polling for the ballot questions. The polling found that voter sentiment toward Amendment 61, which would sharply curtail borrowing by local governments, is "running 57 positive."

Amendment 60, which cuts property taxes in a variety of ways, especially for school districts, is seen as a positive measure by 50 percent of those polled, Lay said.

Proposition 101, which cuts vehicle registration and telecommunication fees, has the support of about 48 percent of those polled.

"We obviously hope we can pull these down to a lower number," Lay said. However, the polling data showed "a lot of anger out there" among voters about government spending and taxes.

"This will pass unless people like you reach out and touch 20 people and convey to people that this is not politics, this is devastating the state of Colorado," Lay said. "I think the chances are very good that at least 61 could pass, and if that were to happen, it would be devastating."

Lay directed people to the website, <u>www.donthurtcolorado.com</u> [1], for information about the initiatives.

He said his organization planned to spend over \$4 million on television ads against the measures over the next two months, especially as he said he believes 75 percent of voters will cast their votes prior to Election Day on Nov. 2.

"You are going to become very tired of us, starting Friday of this week," Lay said. "You're going to throw a brick through your television because we're going to do seven weeks of \$600,000 flights of television."

Lay said there are four elements that are going to be highlighted in most of the ads.

"We believe that jobs is the most important single element and we're really not making up 73,000 lost

, J

jobs," Lay said.

The second message will be the potential for a "significant reduction" in teachers across the state, as the cuts in revenue to schools will result in one in six teachers, or 8,000 losing their jobs, according to Lay.

"The third issue is going to be the mystery, 'who is doing this to us, why is this happening, why can't we understand what is going on,'" Lay said.

Proponents of the three measures have not publicly identified themselves, will not send representatives to debate the measure and will not provide a spokesman to talk to the media on the record.

"There is no one that shows up," Lay said. "There is no one that has presented themselves as being the proponent."

E-mail queries by the Aspen Daily News to the website, <u>www.limitcodeht.com</u> [2], have produced only anonymous responses to questions.

The website includes information on why the tax cuts and fee reductions will be good for citizens, as well as information that casts all government officials as irresponsibly spending tax revenues or amassing financially reckless debts.

Lay said the fourth issue the TV ads will highlight is that it will create deficits in the state, especially as the measures would cut state income taxes altogether.

Lay also said he expects 40 to 45 percent of voters to vote for the measures because people are in an anti-government, anti-tax, anti-spending mood.

The Colorado Legislative Council Staff, which analyzes fiscal impact of legislation, has found that "a homeowner earning \$55,000 per year with a \$295,000 home would save approximately \$1,800 annually in taxes" if all three measures were to pass.

Before Lay spoke, four representatives of local jurisdictions told the audience how the measures would hurt their organizations.

Chris Treese, the external affairs manager for the Colorado River Water Conservation District (CRWCD), said the district's board is appointed by member counties, not elected. He added that Amendment 60 prohibits districts with un-elected boards from levying property taxes, which the CRWCD ourrently does — via a very small mill levy across 15 Western Slope counties.

Treese said the loss of property tax revenue, and the loss of vehicle registration fees from Proposition 101, would leave the district just enough money "to figure out who stays to turn out the lights."

"So if protecting Western Colorado water resources is important to you, think carefully, and talk to your friends about what these amendments mean," Treese said.

Aspen School District Superintendent John Maloy said the district would lose \$900,000 in fees if Proposition 101 passes and Amendment 61 would prevent the school district from conducting any short-term borrowing — without voter approval in November only — in order to meet its cash-flow needs each year.

Aspen Valley Hospital CEO David Ressler, said Amendment 61's restrictions on borrowing would sharply limit the hospital's access to capital for equipment and its planned renovation.

Ressler also said that, personally, he considers himself a fiscal conservative who believes in accountability of government and the public sector.

"But this isn't the way to do it," Ressler said. "This is far over-reaching and has such negative impacts on the infrastructure of our communities and our state that ultimately we're all going to suffer."

Pitkin County Finance Director John Redmond said if the measures pass, "we will see some reduction in the force" of county workers providing services.

Later in the day on Wednesday, the Pitkin County Commissioners passed a resolution against 60, 61 and 101, which stated that "these ballot measures would reduce the state budget by over \$1 billion, forcing dramatic and unsustainable cuts to public education, as well as health care, dozens of critical public services and eliminate over 70,000 jobs state-wide."

Similar resolutions also have been passed by the Aspen City Council, the Basalt Town Council, the Snowmass Village Town Council, the Aspen School District Board of Education and the Aspen Chamber Resort Association.

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Amendments 60 & 61, Proposition 101: Is \$6 million not enough to defeat them?

By Alan Prendergast published: Fri., Sep. 10 2010 @ 2:58PM

Opponents of three tax-slashing ballot initiatives say their polling shows that the measures might actually be approved by voters -- despite a multimillion-dollar ad blitz starting this weekend designed to crush them. Coloradans for Responsible Reform recently spent \$250,000 on polling, only to discover that voter opinions are running 48 to 57 percent in fuvor of Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition to1.



"Chances are very good that two out of three of these will pass," John Lay of CFRR told a group of alarmed health care and human services officials in El Jebel, according to this article in the Aspen Daily News. Lay urged his listeners to each explain to twenty others that "this is not politics, this is devastating to the state of Colorado."

Amendment 60 would reduce property tax rates and require school districts to reduce their dependence on property taxes, drawing more of their revenue from the state budget. Amendment 61 would probable "future borrowing" in any form by state government. Proposition 101 would drastically reduce auto registration fees and taxes, telecommunication charges and, over several years, the state income tax.

Predicting economic ruin if even one of the three passed, a wide array of opponents have lined up under the CFRR banner to defeat the measures, including the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce (which has donated \$500,000 to date), the Colorado Education Association (\$600,000) and bond dealers and construction interests. According to its latest reports, the group has raised a staggering \$5.78 million, much of which will be spent on radio, television and print advertising in the next few weeks.

In addition to economic arguments, the opponents plan to blast backers of 60-61-101 for hiding in the shadows. In June, an administrative law judge fined three of the listed proponents of the measures for violating state campaign finance laws -- and concluded that tax-hater Douglas Bruce was deeply involved in behind-the-scenes efforts to prepare and promote the issues. The opponents are still battling to depose Bruce, who's denied that he's some kind of evil mastermind behind the campaign.

To learn more about the opponents' plans and hear their first radio ad (soon to be saturating the airwaves) denouncing the "Ugly Three," go here. For the "tax relief" arguments pushing the measures, go here.

Showing 19 comments



solar_satellite 1 year ago

I oppose the Amendments and TABOR, but the political establishment is reaping the whirlwind it sowed by doing

Amendments 60 & 61, Proposition 101: Is \$6 million not enough to defe... http://blogs.westword.com/latestword/2010/09/amendments_60_61_

everything it could to get around TABOR. The diversion of funds for general revenue has reached crisis proportions, if general disregard for the Law weren't crisis enough. Anti-government types (well represented among the majority of Colorado voters unaffiliated with the Democratic and Republican party) and more mainstream voters as well reject government by decree. Independents (many of whom oppose Prohibition) also do not find the spectacle of the General Assembly and virtually every politician in the State wasting time posturing about medical marijuana edifying or reassuring. The Democratic Party in Denver and Colorado has been contemptuous of voters' decisions about cannabis, medical and otherwise, but the calculation that voters for whom cannabis is an issue may be disregarded may no longer be true, and the Party's stonewalling of us may magnify its losses in November. I will no longer vote for Prohibitionists, and in my judgment most candidates for uffice are.



White Rabbit 1 year ago

We are going to vote in great numbers, and we will be voting for candidates who are for legalization, and regulation, just like alcohol. It is only right!



Jim Jenson 1 year ago

Vote for amendment 60. The teachers union got \$15 billion of your tax dollars from the politicians in Washington DC. Now its your turn to get some of your money back!

Vote Yes on 6o!!!



Samuel 1 year ago

l am seriously considering a yes vote on 61. I am very angry at our state and local officials right now for many reasons: the arrogance and ineptitude of our "elected representatives" is truly astonishing.

For a small example, in August, the Denver City Council took time away from bemoaning budget shortage-based cutbacks for parks and essential services to spend \$14,500 on four paintings to hang in their conference room.

\$14,500 so they have something to stare at while they take turns reading pointless proclamations to each other. I know people who work hard every day just to make that much money in a single year.

They purchased these paintings about the time Marvin Booker died in pulice custody. That really pisses me off.

The problem with bureaucrats who use administrative and political office for personal gain is that when restrained by measures like TABOR, they NEVER cut red tape, their own bloated psychecks or government waste and fraud: they aren't stupid enough to lighten their own haul of the taxpayer's money. Instead they take revenge — they cut essential emergency services, street lights, etc. the stuff we really need. Watch it happen.

I think these measures need to be even more specific. They need to target exact types of wasteful spending and detail exactly where in government taxpayer funds can and cannot be used.

I also believe we need more effective tegal remedies against "elected officials" who violate Colorado Open Meeting laws. It is time we start to hold these appears assolower accountable.



rukm 1 year ago

The hysteria the opposition is spewing everywhere has awakened taxpayers across the State. The sky is falling approach of all those

TOP STORY III

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 2010

In Colorado, concern over anti-tax measures
By David Harrison, Stateline Staff Writer

Glenn Gustafson can imagine a day when Colorado schools fall apart, prisons close and highways crumble. As chief financial officer for the Colorado Springs school system, Gustafson recently had to cut his budget by 6 percent. But those cuts are nothing compared to the hardship he says the school system would face if voters approve three tax-cutting ballot measures this November. He calls them the "evil triplets."

If approved, the measures would dramatically hinder the ability of the state and local



Photo by Kevin Kreck, The Colorado Springs Gazette Glenn Gustafson, chief financial officer for the Colorado Springs school district, says three anti-tax initiatives on Colorado's belief this year would devastate school districts across the state.

governments to raise and borrow money. Taxes on income and real estate would be slashed, as would fees on car registration and telecommunications. Strict limits on public borrowing would put future construction projects in doubt. According to some estimates, the state tax cut proposals could hack at least 25 percent out of the state's general fund, not counting cuts to local governments and school systems.

"Are we really mady for the anarchy of an uneducated population that we can't lock up in prison?" Gustafson asks.

Even in a year of anti-tax outrage, marked by Tea Party rallies around the country, Colorado stands out. Of the roughly 200 ballot measures that voters will decide on this fall, none would potentially shake the foundations of government as much as Colorado's Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101. Freda Poundstone, who sponsored Proposition 101, says the proposals are needed to protect taxpayers at a time when many are hurting financially. "It's time people start getting their money back. It's tough out there," Poundstone says. "People are losing their homes, they've lost their jobs and they've lost their shirts. Government has not been reduced one iota."

Over the past few months, voters have been sending mixed signals on taxes. Although voters in Arizona and Oregon recently approved higher taxes, several incumbents lost their primaries this week, suggesting that voters may be restless. Dan Smith, a political scientist at the University of Florida who studies ballot measures, says anything is possible in Colorado. "If you look at the type of displeasure with government generally and specifically in Colorado, if you look at the anti-incumbent sentiment, if you look at government spending and problems with balancing state budgets, this environment is probably as opportunistic as any for anti-tax crusaders."

UIIIVIID AL SIANO

WHAT COLORADO'S THREE ANTI-TAX MEASURES WOULD DO

The main provision of Amendment 60 would make school districts cut property tax rates in half by 2020 and require state funds to backfill those cuts. It also would impose property taxes on so-called "state enterprises" such as universities. Local governments wouldn't get to keep that windfall — they would have to lower tax rates to offset the extra revenue.

Amendment 61 would ban the state from issuing any kind of debt and impose severe restrictions on the amount of debt that local governments could take on. And Proposition 101 would reduce income taxes, vehicle sale taxes, car title and registration fees and communications fees.

The nonpartisan Bell Policy Center, based in Denver, has calculated that Amendment 60 would cut local property taxes by more than \$1 billion and force the state general fund to make up the

Amendment 60

- Require that school districts cut their property tax rates by half of their 2011 rates by 2020. Also require that state funds backfill those cuts.
- Roll back voter-approved increases to tax rates or revenues made after 1992.
- Terminate any new property-tax increase approved by voters after 19 years.
- Extend property taxes to "enterprises and authorities" such as utilities, parks, hospitals and universities. Lower tax rates to offset the revenue generated.
- Allow people who own property in a jurisdiction but live in another to vote on property tax measures.
- Make it easier for citizens to petition to lower local property texes.
- Require that property tax elections be held only in November. Also require that property tax questions be voted on separately from debt questions.
- Estimated impact preperty tax revenue will fall by ebeut \$1.87 billion.

Amendment 61

- Prohibit the state from taking on new debt and restrict local governments' ability to borrow.
- Set a limit of 10 percent of assessed taxable value of real property on local governments' ability to issue bonds. Currently school districts can borrow up to 20 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property.
- . Require that debts must be paid off within 10 years.
- Require that once a debt has been paid off, laxes be toward by an amount equal to the average debt payment.

Proposition 101

- Cut the Income tax rate from 4.63 percent to 4.5 percent and provide for additional annual cuts until the rate reaches 3.5 percent.
- Exempt the first \$10,000 in value from the vehicle sales tax, eliminate or reduce most other state and local taxes and fees on vehicles.
- Etiminate taxes for communications services, such as telephones, pagers or cable service.
- Estimated decline in revenues when fully phased in: \$1.7 billion annually to the state, \$622 million to local governments.

Source: Sherman and Howard LLC, Coloredo Center on Law and Policy

difference. Proposition 101, meanwhile, would cut state tax revenue by \$1.7 billion when fully implemented.

"I think these are very moderate proposals that address tax relief and tax reform," says Natalie Menten, an anti-tax advocate who helped gather petition signatures. Menten, a longtime activist who often has clipboards sliding around the backseat of her car, says the measures are a way of fending off "unconstitutional tax hikes."

School officials across the state are worried, however. To balance budgets, they would be forced to rely even more heavily on volatile state funding and would no longer be able to borrow money. Several school boards have come out against the measures and more are scheduled to discuss them in the weeks ahead.

A history of anti-tax sentiment

Arguments over taxes and spending are nothing new in Colorado. While many recession-battered states only recently have begun to ask difficult questions about tax rates and service cuts, Coloradans have been grappling with these issues for almost two decades. Mostly, that's because it's relatively easy in Colorado to place constitutional amendments on the ballot.

min 1772, voters approved the raxpayers Din of Aights, of TABOA, a sweeping measure that became a national model for anti-tax advocates. Authored by the activist Douglas Bruce, TABOR limited revenue increases to that year's inflation rate plus population growth. Any revenue exceeding those limits had to be returned to taxpayors. And any new revenue-generating plan had to be approved by voters. In practice, these provisions made it very difficult for government revenues to recover from a recession, even as the economy bounced back.

Almost immediately, local governments began chipping away at the provisions of TABOR by petitioning voters to let them keep tax revenue that exceed the act's limits — a process colloquially known as "de-Brucing." In 2005, voters approved Referendum C, which allowed the state government to hold onto tax revenue in excess of TABOR's limitations for a period of five years. A few years later, the Celorado Supreme Court upheld legislation that brought in more property tax revenue. Many observers see this year's package of ballot measures as an attempt to undo these watering-down efforts.

Yet the implications of the initiatives are unclear. For instance, school districts routinely borrow money from the state to pay teachers until the spring, when property taxes start rolling in. Under Amendment 61, school districts would have no way to pay to keep schools open until April. Gustafson jokes that to make ends meet, he's considering changing the school calendar or withholding part of teachers' paycheoks until the spring.

Also, it's unclear how the state will be able to make up for more than \$1 billion in property tax cuts called for under Amendment 60. Education already took a \$260 million cut this year to balance Colorado's budget. "To put more money into education out of the state's general fund you'd have to do something pretty radical: close all the prisons or take all the mentally disabled kids that are in residential facilities and toss them out on the curb," says state Rep. Joel Judd, chairman of the House Finance Committee. "It's unlikely that we'd do anything like that."

So far, Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101 have generated little discussion among voters. But opponents are mounting a campaign bringing together such disparate interests as labor groups and chambers of commerce. Lawmakers from both parties have criticized the measures. So have both parties' front-runners in this year's governor's race. Coloradans can expect to be flooded with ads on the Initiatives during the summer and fall.



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Meanwhile, opponents have filed a lawsuit claiming that the sponsors of the ballot measures have not disclosed their funding sources. They accuse Douglas Bruce of being involved with the petition drives. Bruce, who some view as an anti-government demagogue and others laud as a taxpayers' hero, has denied any involvement and refused to testify in the court case.

Smith, the University of Florida professor, sees similarities between this year and 1992, when TABOR was approved after being rejected by voters twice. "It was a matter of commitment. A lot of folks were not focused on TABOR in 1992, as they had been in previous cycles," ite says. "If progressive groups and the business community aren't vigilant, when the public mood shifts to an anti-government, anti-tax sentiment, these measures have a chance of passing in a

SING TIRE COLUMNO DINI TINS N VELY SITORIN DUCTINI INTERN.

For his part, Gustafson has been spending a lot of time talking to people about the three measures. "I'm a Republican. I'm very conservative," he says. "I'm not in favor of taxes, but I am in favor of a fair amount of taxes to provide government services. I want prisoners locked up in jail, I want indigents to get health care and I want children to be educated and I want all our children to get a college education. And we're taking away all those things because of a frustration that I don't quite understand."

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-Contact David Harrison at dharrison@pewtrusts.org

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Coalition raises big bucks in fight against 'ugly 3'

By Marianne Goodland THE COLORADO STATESMAN

This year's battle over three anti-tax initiatives has pitted Republicans, Democrats and business leaders with lots of money to spend against a small issues committee with very little in the bank. secures was loss or money to spens against a small sales commisses with very lines in the battle over Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 10.1 is Coloradons for Responsible Reform, which is bankrolling the opposition. CFRR, the issues committee put together by the Matro Denver Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the business community, hab been around off and on since 1994. Its most nabable compaling prior to this year was to support Referendum C in 2005.

State campaign finance laws require committees that receive donations of \$1,000 or more to report these donations on a major contributor report to the Secretary of State. For CFRR, the list of major contributors just for 2010 now runs eight pages, and includes millions of dollars in donations. The organization has raised nearly \$6 million in this election cycle, compared to just over \$14,000 for its popponents.

The biggest contribution — \$100,000 — centre from the Rational Education Association. The report also shows more than \$300,000 in contributions from construction-related businesses, including \$26,000 from Saundars Construction.

The campaign's biggest contributors, as of Sept. 15: *National Education Association \$400,000

-Coloredo Health Foundation \$175,000 >HealthOne \$175,000

Colorado Resitors Asso \$150.000

·Colorado Bankers Assn. \$100,000

·Colorado Education Association \$100,000

·Liberty Madin \$100,000

•Wells Fargo Bank \$108,000 •Colorado Sar Association \$75,000

• NDC Holdings \$75,000 •Colorado Concern \$55,000

«Colorado Hospital Assn. \$55,000 ·Level 3 Communications \$50,000

Sherman & Howard \$50,000

•Xcci Energy \$50,000 •Vall Resorts \$90,000

(*A who's who of Colorado leaders in bosiness and higher education that promotes economic

The issues committee supporting the three ballot measures. Co Tax Reforms, shows \$14,313 in contributions as of Sept. 15, with \$10,000 of it coming from former Republican state treasurer candidate Muhammad All Hasen and his mother Seeme, who runs the foundation that beginning In 2005 paid former Republican gubernatorial candidate Scott McInnia \$300,000 for what turned out to be glagiarized water essays. (Her husband, Hallk Hasan, told The Pueblo Chiefiain in a story published Aug. 8 diet the money was really intended to cover McInnis' selary, at \$150,000 per year, for two y

The Secretary of State's website also lists four donations to Co Tax Reforms that meet or exceed the \$1,000 minimum that requires the committee to file a major Contributor report, however, the group has never done so. Bill Tobin of Co Tax Reform said he believed those reports were not due until 30 days after the election, based on guides he received from the Secretary of State's office.

Major contributions to Co Tax Reform, as of Sept. 15: •Muhammad Ali Hasan \$5,000 •Seeme Hasan \$5,000 •Colean & William Robinson \$2,760 .G. E. S. Tech Group, Calhan, CO \$1,000

- Marianne@coloradostatesmen.com

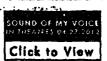
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September 20, 2010

Tax Cuts on Colorado Ballot Stir Alarm

DENVER — With Republican candidates thundering against government spending and the Tea Party's popularity soaring in parts of the country, one might think that any proposal aimed at lowering taxes would be a safe bet for the Republican Party these days.

But in a state known for strict constitutional limits on taxation, even Colorado's conservative Republicans are alarmed by three ballot measures that would — of all things — cut taxes.

The measures — which would lower property, income and sales taxes; limit government borrowing; and reduce vehicle registration fees — are widely seen as too extreme by Democrats and Republicans alike. With the November election approaching, they present a test case for a conflict that is playing out, perhaps in less drastic fashion, throughout the country: voters showing a strong inclination to diverge from the recommendations of their elected officials.

Both parties here fear that if frustrated voters approve the tax measures, they could pose major challenges for state and local governments in providing basic services.

"I don't see them as good policy," said State Senator Greg Brophy, a conservative from the state's eastern plains, who worries that the proposals would make it virtually impossible to balance the budget. "It's like losing your job and getting sick at the same time. I'm for limited government, but not no government."

The proposals, which will appear on the November ballot and are backed by tax reform groups in Colorado, contain provisions to change the state's tax code.

Amendment 60 would require school districts to cut property taxes, leaving it up to the state to replace the education funds that would subsequently be lost. Amendment 61 would prevent the state from borrowing money and would limit borrowing for local governments. And Proposition 101 would reduce the state income tax rate and slash vehicle and telecommunication fees.

A recent analysis by the state legislature found that if the measures pass, Colorado would lose \$2.1 billion in revenue and would be forced to increase school spending by \$1.6 billion to make up the shortfall created. Colorado would end up spending nearly all of its general

tund budget on education as a result, the analysis concluded. An average family would save about \$1,360 a year.

For politicians and civic groups, even those who support limited government, those numbers are terrifying enough to have spurred a voter outreach effort by elected officials. Indeed, many officials fear that the proposals could actually he passed by unwitting voters, particularly Republicans, who might be seduced by tax cuts.

"In this turbulent election cycle, there might be some things that voters would be misled to vote for and not understand the consequences," said Dan Hopkins, a spokesman for Coloradans for Responsible Reform, a coalition of business and labor groups opposed to the measures. The group says the measures would lead to the loss of about 73,000 jobs, most in the private sector.

This month, a vast majority of the state's Republican legislators took the unusual step of signing a letter urging their constituents to reject the measures.

Supporters of the measures, including COtaxreforms.com, have shrugged off fears. They argue that the ballot measures would actually shield Coloradans from debt and ultimately stimulate job growth. Proponents also note that it would take years for all of the measures to be implemented.

"We need tax relief, tax reform, tax justice," Natelie Menten, campaign coordinator for the COtaxreforms.com group, wrote in an e-mail. "The establishment fears our grass-roots petitions because they benefit everyone, not just the insiders."

Ms. Menten added: "We are in sync with the national mood and the taxpayer revolt over excess spending and debt. We are taking action on a state level."

That sentiment is not lost on State Representative Frank McNulty, a conservative Republican from Highlands Ranch, who said frustration with government spending was "palpable."

Nonetheless, Mr. McNuity has been urging voters to resist supporting the antitax measures because he feels they would severely limit Colorado's ability to finance or invest in critical services like road maintenance, education and water infrastructure.

Mr. McNulty said he was especially worried that voters who simply read the language of the measures would be taken in.

"You're in a position to roll back the tax cuts that Democrats instituted, roll back the property tax increase that Democrats passed, you see language in there that addresses the issue of debt," he added. "It's easy to see why someone reading this would be able to support this."

A poll conducted last month by Floyd Ciruli, a Denver polister, tound that 51 percent of voters support Proposition 101. The other two measures are faring less favorably, but a large number of voters still have little or no knowledge of any of the proposals, the poll found.

Meanwhile, the question of who gathered the thousands of signatures needed to get the measures on the ballot has been a mystery.

State law requires that any group spending more than \$200 on a ballot measure must submit a campaign finance report. But no organization has claimed ownership of the measures.

Opponents filed a complaint with the secretary of state's office in January. The three Coloradans whose names were listed as the primary sponsors insisted that they had little involvement with the petitions and were maware that money was being spent in support of the measures.

Most people believe that Douglas Bruce, an antitax crusader and the architect of the state's constitutional amendment that requires voter approval of tax increases, is the driving force behind the petitions.

In June, an administrative law judge concluded that evidence showed Mr. Bruce was indeed behind the measures and fined each sponsor \$2,000 for failing to submit the proper campaign finance reports. The sponsors are appealing the decision.

But opponents still want to know who financed the efforts, whether Mr. Bruce or someone else.

"The people of Colorado have a right to know who is trying to change their laws," said Mark Grueskin, a lawyer representing opponents of the measures.

A state judge recently ordered Mr. Bruce to testify about his involvement. But Mr. Bruce's lawyer, David Lane, filed a motion to quash the order on Monday, saying his client was "under no obligation to disclose his political beliefs any more than you would be required to tell the police who you voted for in the last election."

As the battle over the proposals plays out in court, legislators of both parties are intensifying their campaign to urge voters to reject them.

"The great threat this time is that these things have gotten on the ballot just when this strong antitax sentiment is sweeping the country," said Robert D. Loevy, a political science professor at Colorado College. "This creates a situation where they are most likely to pass."

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Coalition plots campaign to defeat Colorado tax cuts

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By Tim Hoover The Denver Post

With primary elections over, the massive compaign to defeat three tax-slashing initiatives on the November ballot is now gearing up on a level similar to the effort to pass Referendum C in 2005.

The cualition to defeat Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101 is largely made up of the same heavy bitters in the business community, nonprofit world and organized-labor sector that helped pass Ref C, which gave the state a five-year timenut from taxpayer refunds under the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights and permanently climinated TABOR's "ratchet down" effect.

So for, Colomdans for Responsible Beform, the coalition leading the fight against the three measures, has raised more than \$4 million. Most of the money is being spent to buy up television time for ads that are expected to start airing after Labor Day.

"We're going to talk about the disastrous effect these measures are going to have on Colorado's recovery," said Rick Reiter, a veteran political consultant who is the campaign manager for Coloradans for Responsible Reform.

Roiter, who also led the compaign to pass Ref C in 2005, said the three measures would create a "voter-approved recession" throughout the state.

Opponents of the three initiatives are deliberately being vague on their strategy, saying they are up against an invisible enemy and don't want to reveal too much.

While there is an issue committee in favor of the measures called CO Tax Reforms, it's still ... unknown precisely who wrote the initiatives or who paid the costs to print and circulate petitions to get them on the ballot.

In the course of a campaign-finance lawsuit filed by opponents, testimony has indicated that anti-tax crusader Douglas Bruce was a key organizer, if not the mastermind, behind the initiatives.

Bruce is now defending himself from a contempt-of-court action resulting from his refusal to answer questions about his role in the initiatives.

Natalie Menten, the spokeswoman for CO Tax Reforms, would correspond with a reporter only by e-mail. She did not respond to questions about who had written the measures or who paid to get them on the ballot.

Instead, she pointed at opponents of the measures, saying they are businesses or groups that directly benefit from government spending.

"I have with that the voters of Colorado will see through why high-powered lobbyists and special interest groups that are trying to buy this election, spending millions to oppose limiting government debt and tax relief," Menten wrote. "What's \$100,000 to one of these power brokers when they'll get \$25 million from the tax-and-spenders?"

Without question, some donors to the opposition campaign would directly benefit from their defeat. The Colorado Education Association and the National Education Association, which represent teachers, have given a combined \$650,000 to defeat the measures. The Colorado

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Details show Tim Tebow's contract worth \$9.7

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DENVER AND THE WEST

Colorado income-tax cut has 51% support, poll CALLE COMMENTS finds

By Yim Hooves The Dervor Post

POSTED: 09/11/2010 01:00:00 AM MOT UPDATED: 09/11/2010 09:45:37 AM MOT

A slim majority of Colorado voters back a measure that would cut state income taxes and fees on phones and cars, according to the first publicly released poll ganging support for three tax-slashing initiatives on the November ballat.

But the same poll that showed 51 percent of voters favor Proposition 101 also Indicated Coloradans are largely undecided on its companions — Amendments 60 and 61.

"My impression is that none of these are doing particularly well," pollater Floyd Ciruli said of the initiatives.

The poll was conducted as part of work on separate issues and not for supporters or opponents of the ballet measures.

Supporters of the measures questioned the poll's methodology.

"Rending

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the (poll) questions makes me doubt the results," said Natalle Menten, compaign coordinator for CO Tax Reforms, the issue committee supporting the measures. "I believe once voters realize how moderate these proposals are, they'll vote in favor of tex relief and limiting government debt."

Opponents of the measures have raised nearly \$5 million "and launched radio ads decrying the initiatives:

Proposition 101 would cut state income taxes from 4.63 percent to 3.5 percent over time, reduce fees and taxes on vehicle purchases, registrations, leases and rentals over four years and climinate all taxes and fees on phones except for 911 service. When fully phased in, the measure is expected to cost state and local governments a combined \$2.9 billion annually.

Opponents of the initiatives said their polling showed Amendment 61 was the measure that had the most appeal.

Amendment 61 would prohibit the state from any kind of borrowing, severely limiting the state's ability to build anything. It also would ber local governments from issuing bonds without voter approval and limit borrowing to 10 years. It would require governments to lower taxes once debt is paid off.

Dan Hopkins, spokesman for Coloradans for Responsible Reform, the coalition opposing the initiatives, said the disparity in results may come down to the wording of questions. In questioning survey respondents, Hopkins said opponents read the actual language of the ballot measures that voters will see rather than a summary, as was done in Ciruli's poll.

In the case of Amendment 61, the ballot language first mentions Timitations on government borrowing" before later referring to state and local debt. Hopkins said voters seemed to respond strongly to that language, with many confusing state and local bonding for capital improvements with federal delicit spending.

POPULAR TALKERS RECOMMENDED YEAR AGO

Photos, Best of Tim Tebow Tim Tebow no longer his in Brancos' fulure Tim Tebow's carear with Bronces neatly over, as John Elway goes with Man Kisala: John Eksay hearbroken as dumping Tim Tebore, calling the QB is g Troy Tulowizid's goal holds gold as the standard for Rockies John Elvrey, Peyton Mounting shere a familia Woody Peige: Peyton Manning just felt comfortable in Deriver encos executives still focused on free-agent

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MOST-COMMENTED, PAST HOUR

Tim Tebow's career with Brancos nearly over, as John Ehray goas with Manning 122 Fearts talking Tebow with Denver as Broncos bring in

beo egeni QBs 10

Kiszle: John Elway heartbroken at dumping Tim Tebour, celling the QB "argreat tid" -- 9" ---

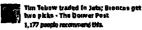
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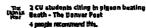
ECENTLY RECOMMENDED

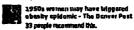
- Klazia: John Elway nearthraken at dumping Tim Tabo calling the Old 's great kir' (about 4 seconds app)
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 Anicle Yite-Encoded (albout 13 minutes ago)

Recent Activity

Sign Up Creste an account or log in to see what your Mends are white.







Received special physic

2007 mill-levy freeze approved by lawmakom that kapt property-tax mees from decreasing and reverse "de-Brucing" measures approved by voters arross the state that exempted local governments from revenue limits under the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights. It also would cut local property-tax rates in half over 10 years and require this loss of local money to be offset by the "state. When fully phased in, the measure would car the state of estimated \$1.5 billion a "... year.

Ciruli said many voters likely blanched at the idea of slashing property taxes to their schools, which have already seen funding cuts from the state.

"That just immediately turned them off," he said.

Tim Hoover: 303-954-1626 or thouser@denverpost.com

Follow Tim Hoover on Twitter.

Statewide poll on three to	ni-slashing ballot issues	Litter in Marie William
Amendment 60:	Amendment 61, Imite stille and local borrowth	Proposition 101;
32%	36%	rule income and phone taxes.
"Definitely/Likely vote for ".	Optimitely/Likely vote for	
45%	34%	Veliminaly/Likely vola for
Defudery/Unity wire against	Definitely/Likely rote again	1 2276 Lefinitely/Licky vote Against
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SE PRINT 45 EMAL (C RETURN TO TOP - GET HOME DELIVERY & FERHIS OF USE

Bronces know

Denver police chief o'ming to upgrado internal-affairs
probes

House GOP budget plan takes shots all Dems'
sacrad cows

Peytan Manning tells Broncos he's headed to

DEWAY: Afficial details in works:

FRONT PAGE: LOCAL NEWS

Deriver police chief siming to upgrade internat-effeirs probes Surging crimes ratile Deriver's East Coltex neighborhood Aurora Chuch E Cheesa killer's appeal cites mental lineas as factor RTD board gives tentative GK for "hybrid" option for continuation continuation.

FRONT PAGE: BUSINESS NEWS

Green care to dominate Deriver Auto Show FCC ndemaking on spectrum to begin Wednesday. Otsh Natwork hopes for ruling by tall Privacy red flag related as mare jop applicants asked to turn over Facebook pastwords Budget panel confirms that Colorado Teurism Office faces \$5 million budget but

Post Poli - Rumery Case

JonBenet Ramey's father recently said he ha now believes it's not a good idea to put your child on public display, such as the beauty poperate his daughter appeared in Read a restend existe. De you think JanBenet's murder will over be solved?

- '' Yes, Someone out tiese knows the truth, and exeminally it will come out,
- $^{\prime\prime}$. No, if there ever was a chance to ache the cost, that time has possed.
 - C I dow'l know.

Vote:

MOST POPULAR: NEWS: PAST 3 DAYS

Biggest storm this year could dump a marth's worth of anow on Deriver by

Discimpolarië toddy hanging from tree discovered in Boulder County

John Ramsey, faither of JonSenet, remarks

Ded asks shoriff: Where's cesh?

Northern Lights Hall a separates it Courted by Deriver International Airport expected to shift from chilling to receive

Woman's body found on shoulder of Adams County road

Janet Elway engages to financial services professional Kevin Kreizmar

Medical merijuana shops shuttered in Fort Collins

While there's no MS cure, new drugs have made the teared disease recede

MOST POPULAR: STYLE: PAST 3 DAYS

Pliching a curveball to jeans competitors

Deriver's custing-edge Ronin takes at size at the custom-molarcycle marke

Deriver's custing-edge Ronin takes a size at the custom-molarcycle marke

Tough trees that thrive on Front Rango

The benofits of fastings more energy, srtenger the

Getting to the bottom of excessive banking is worth it

Devideor: Beaux Arts Batt and El Tore both break tundralsing records

Undurated on the provid in Colorado nighticulos

Summer Day Camps

Potato box yields reads of spuds



Colorado Senate Debates "Dirty Dozen" Tax Package

The "Dirty Dozen" tax hike package that was <u>recently approved by the Colorado House of Representatives</u> now heads to the Senate floor after it was <u>passed out of the Senate Finance Committee</u> on a 4-3 party line vote last week.

The package is scheduled for its second reading in the Senate today and, given the sizable Democrat majority in that chamber, is expected to receive final approval by week's end. Colorado Republicans remain in lockstep opposition to the package.

ATR has repeatedly pointed out that these measures will send jabs out of state, <u>as similar measures have in other states</u>, end will fail to rectify the state's budget deficit, <u>as has been the case in other states that have imposed similar measures</u>. The tax increases on online purchases and downloads are guaranteed to destroy high-paying tech sector jobs. Tha tax hikes on items such as soda, candy, daggy bags, and napkins will hit those least able to afford it the bardest.

As has been previously pointed out, the state constitution's <u>Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR)</u> requires that these tax increases be sent to the ballot for voter approval, yet Colorado Democrats have no intention to honor this requirement. For information on the Colorado Supreme Court case that has enabled this tax package to move forward and the effort to remove the Justices responsible for that ruling, visit <u>Clear the Bench Colorado's website</u>.

Governor Ritter and legislative Democrats insist tax increases are needed to close the state's budget shortfall. However, Senete Republicans laid waste to that claim by recently releasing an alternative budget that closes the state's budget deficit without raising any taxes. That plan, which ATR supports, entails a .25% reduction in state payroll spending in the current budget and a 4.4% reduction for the coming fiscal year that begins in July.

Printed from: http://www.atr.org/colorado-senate-debates-dirty-dozen-tax-a4505

The Taxpayer's Voice since 1976





CONGRATULATIONS

2010 Taxpayer Champions*

Sanata

Bill Cadman 100%
Colorado Springs
Kelth King 100%
Colorado Springs
Mike Kopp 100%
Littleton

Scott Renfroe 100% Greeley

Mark Scheffei 100%

Dave Schultheis 100% Colorado Springs

House
Kent Lambert 100%
Colorade Springs

2010 Taxpayer Guardians

Senate Kevin Lundberg 96%

House
Spencer Swaim 95%
Centennial

"Highest score in each house. (rounded)

Key Bill Summaries

Begin on Page 713

Year to Year?

Overall the Senate scored, 44% up from 33% last year. The House scored 43%, up from 36% last year. See the CUT Grid on pages 6-7.

Governoi s Score...

Colorado Union of Taxpayers Rates the 2010 Legislature

F! Once again the Legislature fails the Colorado Taxpayers. CUT joins with others across the State and in the business community who say the 2010 Legislature was a disaster for small business owners. The "dirty dozen" tax bills (see HB-1189-1195&1199) most of which sailed through both houses and received the Governor's signature attacked small business owners, citizens, children, and even animals. And, if they weren't attacking small businesses, they were picking winners and losers in the energy market. (HB-1365) Then, there were the bills bordering on ridiculous one of which established a Food Advisory Council (SB-106) more bureaucracy and more nannyism! We all need government telling us what to eat. There was the annual raid on cash funds which transferred \$87M from the intended use to other pet projects. (HB-1327) The incessant attacks on TABOR and the initistive process some of which failed thanks to the diligence of citizen groups and conservative legislators. The Colorado Legislature continues to increase spending using any means it can devise—one-time funds from the Feds, increasing fees, and raiding cash funds. Taxpayers, your pocketbook and your liberty are under assault!

CUT Call to Action!

Vote Yes on Amendments 60 and 61 and Proposition 101!

- 1. Amendment 60 undoes the illegal property tax increase upheld by the unjust Supreme Court.
- Amendment 61 bans future state debt and limits local debt to voter-approved bonds. Local debt is limited by total amount and 10-year term. Don't burden our children and grandchildren with huge debt and interest payments.
- Proposition 101 undoes the new exorbitant fees on vehicles, reduces telephone taxes, and reduces income tax, only if income tax revenues increase 6%.

These are modest tax reform and tax relief measures which will benefit taxpayers and businesses.

IS HAVING THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE IMPORTANT?

Support CUT by your a inembership or contribution.

See the panel on page 9

Directory

How Did the Partles Score?

Complete Listing and Scores Inside

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Page 2

SB-001 revises the PERN benefit rules and increases state contribution rates in an attempt to create intreasurin PERA within 30 ween.

to create spiveaup in PERA within 30 years. The bill increases contribution ones for the government divisions generally by up to 2.0 % of gross payrolls and employee contribution rates up by up to 2.0 %, with new actuarial formulas in place after approximately seven years. Cost of living adjustments for retired beneficiaries for inflation are generally limited to 2 % per year with new formulas in place based on PERA's acquarial funded ratio. Places an 8 % cap on salary increase for purpose of counting highest average salary for benefit computation; and creates a new age and years-of-service requirements to retirn with a full benefit. Requires notice to PERA members in the event of an actuarial necessity. Authorizes the General Assembly to modify the benefits allowed to members in the defined benefit plan. This legislation increases the taxpayors contribution to PERA by an additional 2% of payrolls. This legislation is an admission that the lorgess in PERA benefit rule changes during the last twelve years was extreme and can no longer be continued given economic constraints now and in the foreseeable future. Overly generous pension benefits for state employees (including age 55 retirements and cartier retirement buy downs) was once looked upon as a balance for lowpaid state employees. State salary levels now equal or exceed private levels and state pension benefits greatly exceed employee ponsions in the private sector. This legislation again puts higher burdens on the state taxpayers without converting the PERA system from a guaranteed defined benefit system to a defined contribution system that most private sector workers have to live with. The legislation does not fix PBRA permanently. Only conversion from a guaranteed benefits plan to a defined contribution plan will guarantee financial solvency for PERA. PASSED. Senate 25/10, House 36/29. (Son. Schoffer, B/Rep. Kerr, A) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. In CUT's view, the bancfit modification reforms only partially address the excesses in the past, and the legislation does not fix PERA permanently financially. Only conversion from a guaranteed defined benefits plan to a defined contribution plan will guarantee financial solvency for PERA and some relief for the taxpayers.

SB-106 State Food Advisory Council.

This bill sets up a state Food Advismy Council composed of 13 members and an executive director/staff to make recommendations to the legislators and policy-makers on changes in the "Food System." This includes food practices, local food economies, food access, collaboration with area food councils and promotion of Colorado food marketing program. Four (4) members use to be selected from state departments of Hoalth & Environment; Agriculture,

Senate Scores: Friend or Foe?

Highest to Lowest - Who is representing the best interests of taxpayers? Here's what Members of Colorado's Senate earned on CUT's 2010 Ratings Scorecard:

CUT				
SCORE Senators				<u>Hométown</u>
100.00Cadman, Bill	P	R	10	Colorado Springs
100.00King, Kelth		R	12.:	Colorado Springs
100.00Kopp, Mike	P	R	22	Littleton
100.00Renfroe, Scott	P	R	13	Greeley
100.00Scheffel, Mark		R	4	Parker
100.00Schulthels, David	P	R	9	Colorado Springs
95.65Lundberg, Kevin	P	R	15:	Berthoud
92.00Harvey, Ted	P	R	30	Highlands Ranch
92.00Spence, Nancy		<u>R</u>	27 <i>.</i>	Centennial
91.30Mitchell, Shawn	P	<u>R</u>	23	Broomfield
88.00Brophy, Greg	P	<u>R</u>	1	Wray
84.00Penry, Joshua		<u>R</u>	7	Grand Junction
68.00White, Al		<u>R</u>	8	Winter Park
62.50Kester, Kenneth	***********	<u>R</u>	2	Las Animas
44.00Schwartz, Gail	••••••	D <i></i>	5	Snowmass Village
40.00Whitehead, Bruce	i	D	6	Hesperus
36.00Sandoval, Paula	••••••	D	34	Denver
16.00Tochtrop, Lois	***********	<u>D</u>	24	Westminster
12.50Tapla, Abel	••••	<u>D</u>	<i>.</i> . 3	Pueblo
12.00Newell, Linda		<u>D</u>	., 26.,	Littleton
8.70Glbbs, Dan	•••••	<u>D</u>	., 15	Silvertnorne
8.70Romer, Chris	4.00	<u>D</u>	32	Denver
8.33Foster, Joyce		<u>U</u>	35	Uenver
8.33Keller, Maryanne		<u>V</u>	20	vvneat Hidge
8.00Bacon, Bob		, D	14	For Collins
8.00Boyd, Betty		U	27	Lakewood ·
8.00Carroll, Morgan,		U	29	Aurora
8.00Heath, Rollie		ij	16	
8.00Hodge, Mary		U,	.,.23;	Brighton
8:00:Hudak, Evie	**************	U	19	::.vvestminster
8.00Johnson, Michael				
8.00Morse, John				
8.00Shaffer, Brandon C		V	, 1 <i>1 .</i> ,,,,,,	Longmont
8.00Steadman, Pat		U	J I	venver
8.00Williams, Suzanne.				
Overall \$	Senate S	icore	44	1%

Human Services, and Education, and Nine (9) members to be selected by the Governor with representation from various geographical ureas, production, foed retail/distributors, food assistance programs, and economic development. Members get \$4000 annual travel budgets. This is in response to a report from Federal Center for Disease Control that Americans were not eating enough fruits and vegetables. PASSED. Senate 23/12, House 41/23/1. (Sen. Bacon/Rep. Looper) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. In CUT's view, this represents unnecessary establishment of government bureaucracy aimed ultimately at government overregulation of an entire industry beginning at the federal level and enforced through the state using the Food AdviHB-1001 Renawable Energy Standards / Solar Certification

This bill requires most energy providers to obtain increasing percentages of their supplies from non traditional sources until a level of 30% is achieved in 2010 AD, it also sets staffing ratios and qualifications for those installing photositic systems. PASSED. House 37/27/1, Senate 21/13/1. (Rep. Tyler/Sen. Schwartz) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. Whether economic times are good or had, the Legislature has no business in forcing consumers and utilities to purchase energy from more costly and less efficient intermittent sources to satisfy a utopian diktat, nor does it need to codify staffing requirements for low voltage work.

Key Bill Summaries continued on page 3

sory Council as its entry point.

\$4044561050

MB-1828 Prohibition Against Consideration of Gender in setting Rotes Individual Health Innurance Policies

Tax Increase' without a vote of the people.

According to the Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note; "This bill prohibits insurance companies from using gender as a factor in determining the rate for an individual health coverage plan. Any premium rate based on gender will be considered unfairly discriminatory. The Governor signed the bill into law on Marcis 29, 2010, and & takes offect familiary 1, 2011." PASSED. House 59/4/2, Scrate 20/13/1/1. (Reps. Schafer S/McCann/Sens. Carroll M/ Schwartz) Governor-SIGNED. CUT votes NO. This bill added language to the state statues that

outlines additional requirements for health insurance compatites to be able to offer medical insurance in Colorado. Current law prohibits consumers from purchasing health insurance from out-of-state companies that are not approved by the state insurance regulature. This current prohibition is one of the reasons that

Key Bill Summaries continued on page 4

A SPECIAL BREED

A special breed of legislators is demonstrating election year campaign pledges are not simply political rhetoric. In 1998, CUT established a ten-point Candidate/ Legislator Pledge for legislative candidates. The program was very successful-with about onethird of the entire general assembly signing the pledge. CUT's pledge signers are shown with a "P" on pages 2 and 3. CUT Champions and Guardians are almost always pledge signers. Be sure to congratulate them for their high scores and integrity in following through on their campaign promise to be fiscally conservative.

House Scores: Friend or Foe?

Highest to Lowest - Who is representing the best interests of taxpayers? Here's what Members of Colorado's House earned on CUT's 2010 Ratings Scorecard:

	CUT				
	SCORE Representatives 100.00 Lambert, Kent D	<u>Piedge</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Hometown</u>
	100.00Lambert, Kent D	<u>P</u>	. <u>R</u>	. 14,	Colorado Springs
	92.00 Gardner, Spencer		R	37 21	Centenniai Colorado Sprinas
	91.67 Baumgardner, Rendy		R	. 57	Hot Sulfur Springs
	91.67 Vand Glenn	*************		. 58	Cortez
	91.67 Waller, Mark		R	15	Colorado Springs
	91.30 Murray, Carole	····	<u>R</u>	45	Castle Rock
	88:00 DelGrosso, Brian	····· P · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	R	39 51	Centenniai Loveland
	88.00 Kerr, Jim	***************	R	. 28	Littleton
	88.00 Looper Marsha	Р	R	16	Colorado Springs
	88.00 McNulty, Frank	*******************	A	. 43	Highlands Ranch
	88.00 Soonenberg, Jerry	····	<u>R</u>	. 65	Sterling
	87.50 Stephens, Amy		R	63 20	Yuma Monument
	86.96 Bradford, Laura	P		. 55	Colibran
	84.00 King, Steve		R	54	Grand Junction
	84.00 Nikkel, B.J	P	R	49	Loveland
	84.00 Priola, Kevin		<u>R</u>	30	Henderson
	80.00 Gerou Chart	P		. 40 25	Aufora Evergreen
	80.00 Summers, Ken		R	. 22	Lakewood
	72.00 Roberts, Ellen	*************	<u></u>	59	Durango
	50:00McKińley.Weślev	***************************************	D		Poncha Springs Walsh"
	28.00 Curry, Kathleen	*************	D	61	Gunnison
ļ	21.74 Rice, Joe	****************	D	., 38	Littleton Bueblo
	16.67: Weissmann; Paul:	*******************		.: 1 2 : ::. :	., rugoio ., Louisville
	16.00 Apuan, Dennis		<u>D</u>	17	., Colorado Springs
	12.50 McFadven, Buffle	***************************************	D.:	32: 47	I normon Pueblo West
	12.50 Primayera, Dianne	*************		. 33	. Broomfield
	12.50 Scanlan, Christing	4. :-161	D	56	Dillon
	12.00 Kefalas, John	*********************	D	52 52	Fort Collins
	12.00 Merrifield, Michael	*************	<u>D</u>	18	Colorado Springs
	12.00 Soser John	*****************	D	35 34	., wesuminster Thornton
	9.09 Miklosi, Joe	**********	D	9	Denver
	8.33 Franças, K.Jerry		P	4	Denver
	8.33 Kerr Andy		D	27 26	Arvada Lakewood
	8.33 Levy, Claire	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	D	13	Boulder
ĺ	57.30. Stephens, Amy 66.96. Bradford, Laura 84.00. King, Steve 84.00. May, Mike 84.00. Priola, Kevin 83.33. Acres, Cindy 80.00. Gerou, Cheri 80.00. Summers, Ken 72.00. Roberts, Eilen 72.00. McKinfièy, Wesley 88.00. Curry, Kathleen 89.00. McKinfièy, Wesley 89.00. Curry, Kathleen 81.74. Rice, Joe 81.74. Rice, Joe 81.74. Weissmann; Padl 86.00. Apuan, Dennis 86.00. Apuan, Dennis 87.00. Friecher, Randy 87.00. Friecher, Randy 87.00. Friecher, Randy 87.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00. Merrifield, Michael 88.00.	**********************		42 . 7	Aurora Denver
	8.00 Court, Lois	**************	D	6	Denver
	8.00 Hullinghorst, Dickey L	.96	.	10	Boulder
	8.00 Kagan, Danisi		D	3	Denver Denver
	8.00Labuda, Jeanne	**************	D	1	Denver
	8.00 McCann, Elizabeth		D	8	Denver Greelev
	8.00 Ryden, Su		D	36	Aurora
	8.00. Latiuda, Jeanne 8.00. McGarn, Elizabeth. 8.00. Rlesberg, Jim. 8.00. Ryden, Su. 8.00. Schafer, Sue 8.00. Solano, Judy 8.00. Todd, Nancy 8.00. Vigil, Edward 4.35. Benefield, Debbie 4.17. Ferrandino, Marie 4.17. Tyler, Max.		<u>p</u>	24	Wheat Ridge
	8.00 Todd Nancy		D D	31	Brighton Aurora
	8.00Vigil, Edward		<u>ō</u>	62	Alamosa
	4.35 Benefield, Debbie	-1-1-1-010	<u>P</u>	29	Arvada
	4.17 Twer Max	******************	Ď	23	Lakewood
	4.00 Pommer Jack		D.	. 11	Boulder

Overali House Score 43%

Page 4

CUT Rates Colorado's 2010 Legislature

health insurance rates are not as competitive as they could be. Dictating yet another mandate only ensures that rates will the higher for all consumers who purchase insurance. Like car insurance, which has different rates for mates and females, health insurance companies sught to be able to price their products in a manner that makes the most business sease.

HB-1017 Authorization for Certain Public Entities to Enter Into Voluntary Agreements Affecting Rent on Private Residential Property

According to the Colorade Legislative Council Stall Fiscal Note, this biff..."states that a county or municipal ordinance or resolution to costrel rest on a private estidential housing unit shall not include:

- nn individualized negotiated agreement to limit rent on the unit or to otherwise preserve affordable housing stock; or
- the placement on the title to the unit of a deed restriction that limits rent on the unit or that is otherwise designed to preserve affordable housing stock.

"The bill authorizes agreements to specify how long a palvate residential housing unit is subject to its terms, whether a subsequent property owner is subject to the agreement, and remedies for early termination." PASSED. House 39/26, Scnate 21/12/1/1. (Reps. Kagan/Sen. Boyd) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. The previous statue wording was very precise... "no county or musicipality may easet any ordinance or resolution which would control rents on private residential property." The right of private contract is core to our system or free enterprise. Allowing municipalities to authorize agreements on the length of terms, subsequences of early termination have no place in private property inegotiations.

HB-1038 Un-Line Public Access to Public School Financial information

The Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note provided the following Sunurary of Legislation: "This bill, ... requires that local education providers ... post specified financial information online in a format that can be downloaded by the public. The bill indicates the required data and a time line for posting the data online. The bill requires that local education providers post:

- · annual budgets;
- sudited financial statements;
- · quinterly financial atmements;
- · salary schedules
- check registers and purchase card statements;
- · investment performance reports; and
- a link to the Colorado Department of Education website.

"Postings must be updated within 60 days of new information and must remain available for at test 2 years." PASSED. House 63/1/1, Senate 32/0/3. (Reps. Scanlan, Massey /Sen. Romer) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes YES. CUT congratulates the legislature for this significant piece of legislation. Transparency in government is key for Colorado state residents to understand how their education tax dollars are being spent. This legislation provides for a 3 year massition period to have all of the noted public school spending posted untine, in a downloadable format. This information will allow comparisons of school expenditures among districts and promote efficiencies and secountability in the school system. CUT encourages the legislature to continue this transparency effort with other components of state government.

HB-1138 Colorado Health Services Corps

This bill creates a new government apparatus to provide money for retiring educational loans of unspecified 'health professionals' who will work in designated under-served areas. PASSED. House 56/5/4, Senate 27/8. (Rep. Gagliardi/ Sen. Morse) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. The state should not be creating yet another 15 member commission and an (Untouchable) cash fund to disburse excess money unequally. The bill does not specify what classes or crafts would receive the loan forgiveness or how much could be given to a single individual for his two year assignment. Further it denies anything to anyone who has the audacity to work in the private sector. To quote Mussohni 'All things within the state, nothing outside the state.

HB-1189 Elimination of Sales Tex Execuption for Direct Mail

This bill (illegally) eliminates the Sales & Uan Tax exemptions on materials used in direct mail advertising, except if included in newspapers. PASSED: House 37/28, Senate 19/15/1: (Rep. Pommer/Sen. Heath) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. The elimination of a tax exemption is a tax increase and, by the Colorado Constitution, must be subject to voter approval. Further, this action will encourage advertisers to look for out-of-state mailing houses. Finally this may be a tax on free speech.

HB-1190 Suspend Industrial Fuel Sales & Use Tax Exemption

This bill imposes a temporary sales tax, expiring July 1, 2012, on the purchase of energy used for industrial purposes. PASSED. House 51/14, Senate 18/16/1. (Rep. Pourner, Sen. Heath) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. In Colorado, when an industrial production facility—such as a beer bottler, a telecommunications provider, or a tire manufacture—purchases energy, that production has not been subject to sales tax. Sensibly, the law treated the industry's purchase of electricity or heating as a wholesale purchase, so the sales tax was inapplicable. When the final product (e.g., a six-pack of beer or a set of tires) is sold to the consumer, the sales tax applies then; because the sales tax is

based on the retail sales price, the sales tax will be based on the cost of all wholesale inputs, including energy. This bill taxes the wholesale purchase of energy, and thereby imposes a double taxation, lirst at the wholesale level, and then at the retail level.

HB-1191 Eliminate Condy & Soft Prink Sales Tax Exemption

Although non-restaurant food is exempt from sales taxes, this bill imposes the sales tax on candy and soda purchased from stores or vending muchines. PASSED. House 36/29, Senate 18/17. (Rep. Ponumer, Sen. Meath) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. The hill represents another step in government micromanagement of what we choose to eat. A "soft drink" is any non-alcoholic drink that contains awesteners. So apparently iced tea is not a "soft drink," but sweetened ice tea is. "Candy" is any product "in the form of bars, drops, or pieces" which contains sweeteners, but only if there is no flour in the product and the product does not require refrigeration. So Altoids are taxable while itcorice is not-since no sweeteners are added in the production of the latter. The picayune distinctions will be highly burdensome for retailers, especially small husinesses, trying to figure out what is taxed, and to apply the tax to some food purchases; but not others.

Key Bill Summaries continued on page 8

How did the Governor Rate?

8%



Governor Ritter's 8% rating is down from 9% last year. Again he depended on the partisan Supreme Court to overlook the unconstitutionality of increasing taxes (now called fees) without a vote of the people and signed all bills increasing fees, eliminating tax exemptions, attacking small business, and picking winners/losers in chergy. He vetoed a common sense bill which would have reigned in the exorbitant cost of state vehicle usage. Vetoed, too, the educational transparency hill which would have allowed taxpayers to see exactly how their educational tax dollars are being spent. Farewell, Governor Ritter, the first one-term governor in many years.

2010 Taxpayer Champions



Being recognized by CUT is always an honor. The members of CUT are steadfast intheir nmitment to hold elected officials accountable for votes on taxes, spending and liberty. I am grateful to be in the co pany of other legislators CUT has recognized as true believers in limited government."



"The 2010 Legislative session gives Colorado a clear choice for those who support limited government and taxation."



economy, the most important work legislators can do is to defend taxpayers. Their individual freedom and prosperity
-- not more government -- is - not more government — is the goal. I'm pleased to be rec-ognized by CUT as a legislator who has made defending the persunalfinancial wall being of Coloradans a top printity."



"Tax increases, hiding as fees, have dominated the fiscal policy at the Capitol.
Attacks on TABOR seem to occur daily. I have stood firm and always will against the progressive vision of growing government and controlling our lives with lax increases. I thank CUT for the ratings d encourage the tax-payers of Colorado to become active and hold anti-free market big government legislators ac-countable Culorado taxpayars, families, and business espinot afford their policies."



"I apploud CUT for their efforts to educate the electorate and spotlight failed tax policies that affect the daily lives of Coloradosos. It is an honor to be recognized by CUT, I will continue to represent and defend the rights of taxpayers in Culorado."

2010 Taxpayer Guardians



Dave Schulthels

"The ONLY method of slowing or reversing the constant growth of government is to cut off its supply of tax and fee income. No other solution will be effective. We must be evervigilant to do so. Furthermore, it is counter-productive to encourage government efficiency unless those "savings" can be returned to the tempeyer; greater "efficiency" only pro-vides funds for more programs or for the expansion of existing



"The 2010 Legislative session gives Colorado a clear choice for those who support limited government and taxation."



Kevin Lundberg

"According to the Declarationof Independence, the purpose of government is to secure our God-given, institutable rights. This is not possible when goveroment continues to take more and more of our individual rights through higher and higher taxes. If we stop spending and taxing more than the opic can reasonably afford. dom and prosperity will once again thrive. I am com mitted to putting this principle of good government back into our state's policies."



"Colorado taxpayers have said through their consistent support of the Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR) that they don't want their taxes raised without first getting their permission. I intend to honor their wishes and the eath of office I wisnes and the dath of office I took to protect and defend the Colorado constitution. I will oppose any legislative efforts to ignore TABOR."



CUT Rates Colorado's 2010 Legislature

Not Voted On

E Excused A Absent

-Indicates a Vote Against CUT philosophy

Legend: + Reflects a CUT Positive Vota

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CUT Rates Colorado's 2010 Legislature

HB-1192 Scies & Use Tax of Standardized Software

This bill climinates the sales tax exemption for downloaded software, PASSED. House 35/30. Senate 18/17. (Rep. Pommer, Sen. Healb) Govermu SIGNED. CUT votes NO. Under a 2006 regulation, downloaded software was not subject to the sales tax. This bill repeals that regulation, and imposes the tax by statute. The bill thereby imposes on out-of-state software vendors the burden of collecting Colorado sales tax. The tax applies even to the purchase of a 95 cent ringtone for a cellphone. So a company which sells a 99 cent song to a Texas tourist who is lu a Denver hotel is supposed to restalt a sales tax to the Colorado Dapartracat of Revenue. The bill exempts custom software which is specially written for one and only one customer, and never told to anyone else, Standard software that is embedded in a larger package of custom software is taxable. Software industry representatives explained to the General Assembly that the bill creates enormous complexities and would be impossible to understand, especially since the bill provides that the tax will be administered by only une part-time Department of Revenue employee.

HB-1193 CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF SALES AND USE TAXES ON SALES MADE BY OUT-OF-STATE RETRILERS, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR. (ANA! The AMERICA Tax)

This bill creates an enforcement mechanism and new reporting requirements for affiliates of any type on-line sales in Colorado made by out-of-state retailers. The bill provides for \$131,584 for one PTE, \$40,000 for legal services and \$30,000 for implementation beginning July 1, 2010 (and leaves open the option for "so much thereof as may be nece PASSED. House 34/31, Senate 19/16. (Rep. Pommer/ Sen. Heath.) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. This legislation mirrors that of some other states in an effort to squeeze every ounce of revenue out of any and all sales resulting from non-traditional means (primarily internet, but not limited to catalog and lemonade stand sales). The first reaction of the dominant internet sales company, Amazon.com, was to end its affiliate program, effectively cutting off sources of supplemental income (that is already taxable) to thousands of Colorado home based affiliates. The state claims it will generate millions of dollars in revenue, but the requirement to produce sales data on each individual who purchases anything means the real cost will be individual privacy.

HB-1194 CONCERNING THE NARROWING OF THE EUSTING EXEMPTIONS FROM THE STATE SALES AND USE TAXES FOR ARTICLES SOLD TO SELLERS OF ITEMS KITEMUED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION THAT ARE FURNISHED BY THE SELLERS TO THEM OUSTONERS WITH SUCH

ITEMS WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF A SEPARATE CHARGE, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR. (AKA: The Bag Tax)

This bill removes the tax exempt status of container packaging used to hold food items thus requiring retailors and any food sales vendors to charge for your in-go hag. The bill provides for \$94,322 and 0.9 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary. PASSED. House 34/29/2, Senate 18/17. (Rep. Ferrandino/Sen. Heath). Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. This legislation was supported by newspapers (their paper is tax exempt) as a good idea to support the damaging effects of plastic and paper bags in land fill. The effect of the true is to be yet another increase in the cost of groceries or ih getting anything to-go. This is the kind of taxation intended to either change behavior, or simply create an excuse to expand the state Department of Revenue. It burts large families and is little more than a symptom of excessive government demanding more money at every turn.

MB-1195 CONCERNING THE SUSPENSION OF THE EXEMPTION FROM THE STATE SALES AND USE TAXES FOR SEXTIME FIEMS LISED IN AGRI-CULTURAL PRODUCTION, AND MAKING AN AP-PROPRIATION THEREFOR.

The bill suspends the exemption from the state sales and use taxes for the sale, storage, use, or consumption of agricultural compounds used in caring for livestock, ranching and pesticides for use in the production of agricultural or livestock from March 1, 2010 to June 30, 2013. The bill provisies for \$94,322 and 0.9 FIE, or so Much thereof as may be necessary. PASSED. House 34/31, Senate 18/17. (Rep. Perrandino/ Sen. Heath). Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. This legislation causes one to pause as the exemption, like a large number of farm exemp-tions, is not treating all businesses equal. On closer evaluation, it is simply punishing farming that is not considered "organic" and effectively causing the cost of food production to increase. While CUT does not advocate granting narrow exceptions to any particular industry, this particular revocation of an exemption appears to target produce that does not lit the environmental litmus test. This will result in an increase cost at the grocery store and will encourage further subversive taxation to take place by outof-control legislators supporting their personal environmentalist agenda.

HB-1198 Temporary Mailt on the State Accome Tex Deduction for a Net Operating Loss

Part of the Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note provided the following Summary of Legislation: "Under current law, a corporation may reduce its Colorado taxable income by carrying forward its set operating loss (NOL). There is no limit on the amount of NOL has may be carried forward to reduce a corporation's income. As amended by the Senate Finance Committee, for tax years 2011, 2012, and

Legislative Phone Numbers

Call Your Colorado Legislators

Representatives

Democrats: (303) 866-2904 Republicans: (303) 866-2904

Senators

Democrats: (303) 866-2316 Republicans: (303) 866-2316

2013, this bill limits the amount of NOL that may be carried forward to \$250,000. A NOL may be carried forward one additional year for each year that a corporation is prohibited from carrying forward a portion of its NOL resulting from the \$250,000 csp. In addition, any portion of NOLs that are dufared to 2014 due to the requirements in this bill shall be increased by an amount equal to interest set at the prime rate, as reported by the Wall Street Journal, plus one point, rounded to the nearest full percent for a period equal to the deferral period for which the NOL is deferred." PASSED: House-37/28,

Key Bill Summades continued on page 9

Now This Rating is Dono

Each state legislator is rated on his or her tax, spending, or government intrusion votes. For a bill to be chosen, it must have a split vote, with votes both for and against the bill. The bill must have a full vote in one phamber and at least a committee vote or full vote in the second charaber. Each legislator's percentage is calculated by the number of votes cast. Year-to-year comparisons indicate that CUT is accurately measuring whether a legislator favors lower taxes and less government, is a friend of the taxpayer, or continues with higher spending and creating more government intrusion in our lives.

CUT Board of Directors ruled that Taxpayer Champions must score 75% or better to be identified as a Taxpayer Champion.

CUT Rates Colorado's 2010 Legislature

Page 9

Senate 19/16. (Rep.Ferrandino /Sen. Heath) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. This is another example of the legislature squeezing Colorado businesses for more tax revenue. The Legislative Ceancil Staff anticipates that this change will add \$8.2 million dollars in FY 2010-11 and \$16.6 million in FY 2011-12. At a time when Colorado businesses are struggling with the current recession it makes no sense to deny them the full exemption. The Colorado legislature has not yet learned that spending CUTS are required in a time of recession.

HB-1287 Concerning the use of a state-owned motor vehicle for commuting purposes.

The Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note provided the following Summary of Legislation: "This reengrossed bill defines commuting as driving a state-owned vehicle between an employee's residence and his or her principal or temporary work location, except when the employee's residence is his or her principal work location or the employee is responding to an emergency. As of October 1, 2010, a state-owned vehicle may be used by an earployes for commuting purposes only if current law requirements are met, the employee's job description requires it, and the employee agrees to allow the state to deduct reimbursement for commuting from his or her salary. A state agency may not waive reimbursement except for an employee who drives a clearly marked police or fire vehicle, or other qualified non-personal use vehicle. Other provisions of the bill:

- roquire mach state agency to arbitid a written application to the Division of Central Services (DCS) within the Department of Personnel and -Administration (DPA) for each employee that.
 the executive director authorizes for commutations:
- direct the DCS to establish rules for commuting, to verify and approve each employee's commuting authorization, and provide an annual report to the Joint Budget Cantmitten on the use of state-owned vahicles for commuting;
- specify that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) lease-value rule will be used to determine the rate for employees that are required to provide reimbursement; and
- require the state to tax the employee if the amount reimbursed for the commuting use of the vehicle is less than the IRS value of the commuting benefit.

"Reinburgement monies are credited to the State-Ommed Motor Vehicle Commuter Cash Fund created under the bill and appropriated to the DCS to pay operating expenses for commuter vehicles. Appropriations made to state agencies for these costs will be reduced by a corresponding amount. All interest and income is credited to and shall remain in the cash fund." PASSED. House 59/2/4, Senate 35/0, (Rep. Lamhert/Sen. Cadman) Governar Vetoral. CUT

votes YES. The current cost of this program is approximately \$2,721,653 per year. The Colorado Fiscal Note states "Under current practice, employees who commute to work using a state vehicle must pay income taxes based on the value of the vehich to the employees based on the value of the vehich to the employee. Most employees pay traces on \$60 per month of imputed income. This amount represents the taxable value of the commuting benefit and is not a reimbursement to the state." There are currently 1,058 employees using state vehicles or commuting purposes and travel approximately 7,458,900 miles per year. The current cost of the program is \$2,721,653 per year.

HB-1327 Transfer of Cosh Firmi Musiles into the Ceneral Fund

This bill augments the state General Fund revenue in FY 2009-2010 hy requiring the State Treasurer to transfer a total of \$87,856,471 to the General Fund from 11 different cash funds. This bill does not directly increase state expenditures but it makes over \$87 million available for appropriation by depleting funds generated for the original intended purposes (e.g., Highen Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund, Public Safety Communications Trust Fund, Local Government Permanent Fund, Law Boforcement Assistance Fund, etc.) PASSED. House 36/29, Senate 20/12/3. (Rep. Pommer, Sen. White) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. The legislature AGAIN robs Peter to pay Paul. If the money is not needed for its intended purpose in these special funds, it should be returned to taxpayers in the form of lower taxes and fees. Instead, the State Government has chosen to steal this money to cover its own insbility to cut spending out of the General Fund.

HB-1328 New Energy Jobs

Creates a new agency ("District") to provide in-centives for subsidies for emergy conservation or ulternative energy installations. Declares that it is not a government for purposes of TABOR and exempts it from constitutional mandates of Ethics in Government. Authorizes the issuance of \$800,000,000 in bonds that the taxpayers may NOT vote to approve. Establishes a \$10,000,000 debt fund within the Treasurer's office to make up missed payments. PASSED. Hunse 37/26/2, Sense 20/13/2. (Rep. Miklari, Sen. Schwartz). Governor SIGNED, CUT vntes NO. To support this you must first believe that there is no higher or better use of a huge capital investment than what the General Assembly has determined. It's a wasteful diversion and creates a government that is not elected but run by a board appointed by elected officials, but yet is declared not to be a government. That sets a terrible precedent. Like the huge lending mess with Fannie Mae securities, the State created a similar monster and tells voters not to worry.

HB-1333 New Energy Training Program

Uses \$100,000 "atimulus money" to start up a new training program for workers who will install energy conservation and energy alternatives. PASSED. House 39/25/1, Senate 23/11/1. (Rep. Vigil, San. Schwarts) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. Why didn't the last great train-

Key Bill Summaries continued on page 10

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Make checks payab	le to CUT, Mail t	o P. O. Box 24594, De	nver, CÖ 80224)
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How Congress Voted*

Senate Results

Bennet, M F 10% Udall, M F 8%

State Average 9%

House Results

Coffman, M B+ 88%
DeGette, D F 2%
Lamborn, D A 93%
Markey, B D 19%
Perloutter, E F 3%
Polis, J F 8%
Salazar, J F 8%

State Average 32%

*Source: National Taxpayers Union, 111th Congress 1st Session 2009

ing program work? There are lots and lots of government training dollars spent with no discernable results except duplication of offort and waste of taxpayer funds. Since "grean energy" is not itself self-sustaining, its supporters must find many different ways to subsidize it.

HB-1365 Incentive For Utilities To Convert From Coal To Natural Gas

This bill will prod energy suppliers to convert their power plants from coal fueled to natural gas, and to allow long term natural gas supply contracts therefore. PASSED, House 53/12, Senate 20/13/1/1, (Rep. Solano, Sen. Whitehead) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. Cowering before prospects of additional EPA 'Clean Air' regulations and the prespect of being called 'un-Oreen', the House in a Bi-Partisan effort and the Senate decided to substitute their collective wisdom for that of the Market, ignore the possibilities of nuclear power, cripple the State's coal mining industry, and perhaps raise the future cost of home heating. The obligatory use of natural gas for fuel may not be the best use of this valuable and versatile coromodity.

CUT Rates Colorado's 2010 Legislature

HB-1370 Increase Disclosure Requirementa for Issue Campaigns

Strengthens the requirements for Issue committees to report expenditures on statewide ballot issues and Identifies specific thresholds. Clarifies who nesy submit pro and con statements. PASSED. House 51/10/4, Senate 25/10 (Rep. Court, Scn. Stadman). Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. Some provisions place further administrative burdens on proponents or opponents of ballot measures; another step in restricting 1st Amendment freedoms in the interest of disclosing who is paying for what.

HB-1376 Sharel State Budget (Lorer Dill)

The annual state budget for the fiscal year beginning July 2010 totals \$19.6 Billion. This rep resents an increase in the total budget of \$400 Million (about 6%) over last year's budget. PASSED. House 40/25/0, Senate 22/13/0 (Rep. Pommer, Sen. Keller). Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. This budget uses other legislation that eliminated many tax credits and exemptions and raised Res and shifted monics into the general fund from other eash accounts. which CUT has also opposed. It assumes tax revenues will rise by 5.8% in the new fiscal year even though these revenues fell by a total of \$1.3B over the last two years and we have not seen significant improvement in Colorado's economy. The legislature ignored calls from Republican members for across-the-board cuts from state agencies. Citizens have to sacrifice to make their family budgets work - but the state government rafuses to slurw the same common sense restraint.

HB-1409 State Employee Compensation

This (yery late) bill attempted to resumeet the long dead "Step and Level" automatic pay increase system which gave automatic raises to state employees in part based on date-of-hire. PASSED. House 35/27/3, Senate 22/13 (Rep. Pommer, Sen. Tapia) Governor VETOED. CUT votes NO. Like a Vampire eagerly awaiting someone to lift the lid of his coffin and free him to prowl the earth to suck atoro blood from the taxpayer, Step-and Level almost returned. In a time of economic distress, the Legislature had no business to saddle the State and its citizens with additional annual cost increases, some of which could be termed 'Dozing for Dollars'. Further the newly founded union would have been established as a player in determining pay rates. Thank the Governor for driving an pail into this coffin. To add insult, this bill was tagged as an emergency measure to preclude citizen review.

HB-1417 Pay Equity Commission within the Department of Labor and Employment

This bill creates an 11-member Pay Equity Commission in the Department of Labor and Employment, the members of which are to be appointed by the Governor by August 1, 2019.

The non-paid commission will educate employers and employees regarding pay equity and best practices for encouraging equal pay. The commission will submit reports to the General Assembly by June 30th of each year until it sunsets on July 1 2015. The Department of Labor and Employment is anthorized to accept gifts, grants and donations for the commission's work. PASSED. House 35/28/2, Senate 21/13/1. (Rep. Peniston/ Sen. Williams) Governor SIGNED. CUT votes NO. A commission funded by "gifts" that will then put pressure on businesses for its agenda? Really? Gifts from whom? This one doesn't quite pass the smell test! Colorado doesn't need any more intrusion on its businessco. And State Government does not need another commission which will undoubtedly end up taking paid government employee time and materials at a time

terials at a time, when funding is supposedly so limited.

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CANDIDATE/LEGISLATOR PLEDGE

candidate/Legislator for_ hereby pledge to the Citizens of Colorado: to honor and uphold the spirit as well as the letter of TABOR. Tabor New Taxes to oppose any new net tax increase. Spending Limit to limit government spending to growth of Colorado population and inflation. Tax Surplus to support the refund of surplus taxes to the citizens of Colorado proportional to their contributions. to support prioritizing the budget by shifting spending from lower valued programs to the Prioritize Spending higher priorities, and not fund spending with new net taxes. Education to support educational alternatives such as vouchers to create competition and improve student results at a lower cost. to support privatization of government departments and functions to make them more efficient Privatize and less expensive. "to defend private property rights from "takings" by government or by regulation. Property Rights to oppose mauthorized payroll deductions that are used for political purposes. Payroll Deductions to support the citizen's right to petition with rules as non-restrictive as possible. **Petition Rights** Signature: Sponsored by: Colorado Union of Taxpayers, PO Box 24594, Denvez, CO 80224, 303-494-2400 REV 2009

SAVE THE DATE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2010

8:00 AM REGISTRATION, PROGRAM 9:00 AM

You are invited to Breakfast to honor The Outstanding Legislators of 2010

SPEAKER AND LOCATION: TBD

Colorado Union of Taxpayers P.O. Box 24594 Denver, CO 80224

Taxpayer Hotline: (303) 494-2400 www.coloradotaxpayer.org

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2010 Cut Ratings

from the Colorado Union of Taxpayers

Help CUT Grow!

CUT has published ratings of the Colorado Legislature since 1977-34 years of ratings! Join us and help make a difference.

A complimentary copy of the CUT Rating can be obtained by mailing a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the CUT address below.

Send us the names and addresses of up to five other individuals whom you believe would like to receive CUT ratings. We'll do the rest.



Legislature, and local media continually bemoan the budget cuts. What budget cuts? Total appropriations Fy2008-2009 \$18.6 Billion; FY2009-2010 \$19.2 Billion; FY2010-2011 \$19.6 Billion. Do none of these people understand simple math? With a budget increasing year over year, why is it all we hear about is the millions of ditilars the budget has been eut? It is because the ever-increasing but fiir more uf your tax dollars is more important than the truth. It is the "sky is falling" technique. Oh yes, they all want to tell you about federal mandates, the General Fund, etc.; but, the facts are clear. There have been no budget cuts.

TABOR, the taxpayers' bill of rights, is still under assault. Were it not for TABOR, the Legislature would spend us into bankuptey just like California. With a complicit State

Supreme Court, the Legislature boldly pushed through legislation (take the dirty dozen) which consiliutionally required a vote of the people. Also, during the 2010 session taxes morphed as fees, implemented again without a vote of the people. Referendum C did permanent damage to TABOR by setting a new revenue limit that increases with population and inflation and no longer gets reset when revenues go down. So, even though the Ref C "time out" has expired, don't expect TABOR refunds for a long, long time. What we need now is a legal challenge to Referendum C. How can you change the Colorado constitution by enacting a statue?

This was a great year for CUT! Six Senate Champions and one House Champion received 100%. Yet the session overall was a great disappointment to taxpayers and small business. The November election is the time to elect more fiscally responsible state senators and representatives. Elect fiscally conservative senators and representatives and fiscal samity might just happen in the 2011 legislative session. Visit the CUT website (www. coloradotaxpayer.org) to find whether or not your candidate has signed the CUT pledge. (see page 11) If he has not, encourage him to those footing the bill.

I urge to you to vote YES on amendments 60 and 61 and proposition 101. These are moderate, modest proposals for tax relief and tax reform. Amendment 60 will undo the unfair property tax increase and end illegal tax taker lacking voter approval. Amendment 61 revives 1876 ban on state borrowing, and timits term and amount of borrowing, Don't allow government to saddle your children with long-term deht and high interest payments. Proposition 101 will undo the new exorbitant vehicle tax end taxes and fees on phone (except 911), pager, cable bill, trims income tax rate. 1% only if yearly tax revenue grows 6+%. If you sincerely believe in smaller government, support TABOR, and believe you know better how to spend your hard-earned money than government, you will embrace these tax relief measures.

Please continue to support the Colorado Union of Taxpayers with your dues of \$20 and your contributions. The tax and spend lobbies continually want to increase their grasp on your pocketbook and your liberty. We must band together now to halt the rapid growth of government, the incessant, intrusive regulations crippling small business in our state, and the nanny-state mentality chipping away at our liberty.

Marty Neilson



What Taxpayers Should Know about Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR)

Fact #31:

Colorado voters should remember that the election is taking place a week earlier than the traditional day to vote. The rest of the country goes to the polls a week later (on November 8th), so your preprinted calendars may tell you to vote on the wrong day. Make sure that you either vote at a polling place on November 1st, or drop your mail ballot into the postal system in time to arrive by Tuesday, November 1st. County clerks cannot count your mail ballot if it arrives even one day late, regardless of when it is postmarked.

Fact #32:

Although teachers' unions have been among the strongest proponents of Referendum C and more state spending, the unions and their allies in the Legislature strongly oppose school choice, merit pay for teachers, and other efforts to create more accountability and cost savings in public education. Should Coloradoans simply capitulate to union demands for more money or should we ensure that spending on K-12 actually benefits kids and net union bosses? Referendum C will provide the answer.

Fact #33:

Although he'd originally been the leading opponent of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights, former Governor Roy Romer later admitted that by passing TABOR Coloradoans sent two messages: "We want you to run a leaner government and we want to participate." Once Referendum C is defeated, Governor Owens likewise may again realize that taxpayers just want to be treated with respect.

Fact #34:

. Is it any surprise that government labor unions want more spending? After all, more than anyone, they benefit from bigger government, which means more government employees, and more members and dues money for them. That is why four of the top 10 donors to the "Vote Yes on C and D" campaign are government employee unions.

Fact #35:

The most important fact you need to know before you vote on November 1 is that there is no financial crisis at the state government. Even if we defeat

next five years. State tax collections and expenditures will be on pace to double in 12 years even without Referendum C.

Fact #36:

Trick-or-treat traditionally meant going door-to-door asking for "treats" in exchange for promises of prosperity or protection against bad luck. Failure to supply the treats would usually result in a practical joke being visited on the owner of a house. On Election Day, voters should not be scared by tales of horror from those demanding that taxpayers give them \$3.7 billion worth of "treats." If Referendum C is approved, the "joke" will be on the fiard-working citizens of Colorado, and the changes to TABOR will haunt them forever.

*http://www.theholidayspot.com/Halloween/trick_or_treat.htm

Fact #37:

Even if you can only vote with a mail-in ballot, it is not too late to have your vote counted. You may drop off mail-in ballots at your county clerk's office. For example, Jefferson County residents can use a drop-box at the Jefferson County Administration Building (aka "The Taj Mahal") just west of the intersection of West Colfax and 6th Avenue. Call your county clerk for information about where to drive to deliver your mail-in ballot. This election may be very close – make sure you have your sey!

Click Here for Earlier Facts

If you have any questions, please contact Colorado Union of Taxpayer's President, Penn Pfiffiner, at (303) 233-7731 or National Taxpayers Union's Director of Government Affairs, Paul Gessing, at (703) 683-5700 or pgessing@ntu.org.

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Ref C is over, but ramifications live on in political world

7/16/2010

By Marianne Goodland
THE COLORADO STATESHAN

OENVER — On Tuesday, anti-tex groups and the Golden-based Independence Institute gatherer at the state capital to celebrate the end of Referendum C and what they called "the return of TABOR," the acronym for the Tex Payers BIS of Rights.



Jon Caldara, greatent of the Independence : Institute, speaks of the Independence of ridding Colorado taxpayers of Referendum Com Joly 13 at the Capitol.

Prioto by James Cotton/The Colorado Statesman

Jan Caldara, president of the free marketplace institute and a tengtima vocal critic of the referendum approved by Colorade voters in 1955, joked that he "mourned" the passing of Referendum C and that it "obviously brought us all the things it promised — a robust budget, saving higher education and health care system and the state. It worked like a charm. I'm as glad we did it," he quipped with sarcasm shipping in his voice.

July 1 marked more than just the beginning of another fiscal year. It also marked the first day that the state of Colorado no longer had or TABOR time-ou established through Referendum C. And the end of Referendum C was celebrated this week by wind-tax groups and the conservative Independence Institute.

Referendum C began retroactively for the 2005-05 budget year, and continued for a five-year period ending June 30, 2010.

The referred measure from the Gensral Assembly was designed to call the TABOR spendence:

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plus population growth for each subsequent year. According to a July 2009 Legislative Count report, that high point is 2007-08.

But revenue available from the Referendum C time-out, according to the Legislative Council report, occurred only in three of the five years. Between FY 05-06 and FY 07-08, the state retained \$3.6 billion in surplus revenue that it could spend on higher ad, K-12 and health care. Our to the recession that began in FY 08-09, the state had no TABOR surplus revenues for the last beau years of the firm-year period.

Mar. 16, 2012 Vol. 113, No. 11





Anny Oliver Cooke, founder of Mothers Against
Debt and director of the Colorado
Transparency Project for the Independence
Institute, speaks about the Importance of
TABOR on July 13 at the Capitol.

Photo by Jamie Collegifue Collegifue Statemen

Photo by Jamie Collegifue Statemen

Assembly of the past five years, claiming that without TABOR, they would spend consiler is better," he said.

will be able to retain revenue exceeded the old spending limits, because Referendum C pushed the spending limits higher. According to a 2009 Legislative Council report, state revenues are projected to be srull below the new nding limits established under Referendum C. The report estimated those revenues at \$464.3 million in 2010-11 and \$937 million in 2011-12. In the most recent economic forecast, issued in June, those figures had changed to \$748.4 million in 2010-11 and \$752.5

enson of the National Taxpayers Union sold his group's members welcome the end of Referendum C and the beginning of "a new chapter in the TABOR success story. The return of TABOR is a momentum event, he told reporters. Coloradans can look forward to tax relief in the years ahead, he said, and take comfort in

"The timeout was a lie," said Marcy Meisen of the Colorado Union of Texpoyers.

TABOR is a "parent's best friend," said Amy Oliver Cooks of Mythars Against Debt, a project of the Independence Institute. "It's the only line of defense between the spending bullies in this building and families."

Calders pointed out that Referendum C was supposed to go to K-L2, higher education and fleelth care, but that wasn't the case. And that's a point that was acknowledged early on, even by its

In March 2006, borely five months after the voters approved the time-out, the Joint Budget Committee released documents showing that much of the Referendum C dollars in the first two years would instead go to transportation under existing statutory requirements. In his budget years well must be weste after the vata, then Carv. Bill Obers made trainsportation projects a top priority for Referendum C revenus. In the November 78 request, Republican Owens top priority for Referendum C revenus. In the November 78 request, Republican Owens proposed that \$296 million out of \$440 million evaluable from Referendum C go to transportation in 2005-06. At http://grap. Owens seld the voters "clearly understood — and expect — that some of the money from Referendum C would go to roads."

And by 2007, voters indicated they believed the promised made unider Referendium C were not being kept. A 2007 survey conducted by Mil Research Absolutes on behalf of the Denver Netro - Chamber of Commissre gald birst 39 payages of 620 respondents said this manage had "somewhet" been speak as interpolated a notion 25 parcent said it had not seen specifies interpolated only percent of respondents said Referensivin C makey had or "mostly had" been spect as internation. In addition 43 percent of respondents said transportation was the big winner of Referendum C; higher ed was viewed as the big winner by just 3 percent of respondents.

State Sen. Shawn Mitchell, R-Broomfield, disputed some of the common mythe about TABOR and its impact on the state budget during the current recession. TABOR has not been a "straitjacket" on state governmere, "Nitchell sald Tussday. "The budget challenges we face budgy have nothing to do with the spending limits from TABOR," Mitchell explained; it's challenged because the economy is struggling. In one sense, the estateation is hypothetical, he said, because the economy will have to coine back before the TABOR surplus returnes, and the revenues available for refunds ero ence again available.

"The Legislabure has stretched the law to the breaking point," Mitchell said, pointing to recent afforts to raise taxes and fees with the Colorado Supreme Court covering "its back. The return of taxpayer protections under TABOR is a happy day for Colorado taxpayers," he said.

And despite claims that Referendum C was over as of hiy 1, Ceidara acknowledged triat one espect of it would never go away — its reset of the TABOR spending limit during the time-out. "That's a parmanent angle to Referendam C," Caldara admitted. "The largest badget of the last five years" is how the spending limit.

That high solet, in 2007-08, was \$7.607 billion, as reflected by the June 3009 Legislative Council economic forecast. The 2010-11 estimated budget is \$7.119 billion, although that number may drop because of increased revenue shortfalls and the possibility that the state may have to cut another \$455 million because Congress has so far falled to enact a stx-month extension of enhanced federal Hedicald payments.

Calders said that without itelerendum C the state would have faced fiscal sasilities scener and could have made smaller reductions along the way instead of high ones in the last two years. "Old it help higher education or heefth care? It protonged the problem," he said.



State Sen. Shawn Mitchell, R-Broomfield, says Notable in his absence was TABOR author "the return of taxpayer protections under TABOR is a happy day for Colorado taxpayers."

Phatb by Jamie Chizen/The Coldrado Statemen

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reporters that Tuesday's celebration was en insult to the voters who supported Referendum C. The measure passed with 52 percent of the vote, just 1.7 percent less than the winning percentage for TABOR in 1992. Caldara said that Referendum C was supported by 1,100 groups that "find their hands out (for Ref C revenues]. It wasn't a Republican or Democrat effort — it was taxpayers versus tax-spenders."

times, referring to the 29 attempts by the El Paso County Skariffs Departs

serve him with subpoense to testify in a trial in Denver related to three tex-cutting boils: measures on the November ballot.

Speaker of the House Terrance Carroli, D-Denver, was not available for comment Tuesday. But one of the groups that supported Referendum C in 2005 issued a statement rebuffing some of the comments made Tuesday at the capitol.

"I suggest that Jon Caldera and his triands actually read Ruferandonn C before chibbrating too hard," sold wade Sushenen, preshient of the liberut Bell Policy Center. "Referendom C did not and at the beginning of this month. Caloradam, will be benefiting from its effects for many years to come."

Suchanan noted in his statement that the new spending limit imposed by Referendum G is \$2 billion higher than the old TABOR limit, and did not have the "draconian ratchet effect of the old

"Governor Owens and the others who crafted Referendum C showed great foresight," said Buchanan, "They designed a mechanism that not only allowed Colorado to recover from the economic downtum in the early part of this decade, but which would ensure that our schools, community todages and other public systems would be able to recover from future downtums as

"Secause of Referendum C, class sizes have been smaller, tuition has been lower; more families in need have received health coverage and more construction workers have had jobs fixing roads and bridges in Colorado," said Buchanan

"Because of Referendum C.," Suchanen seld, "Coloredo will have 9750 million more in just the current fiscal year alone (FY 2010-11) to help achoots and other critical public systems recover from the currinx brutal etunomic downturs. Avadiding that fluid of additional cults may be bed news for the path-government crawle high it's finally a little bit of good news for Coloredo businesses and families. It's good news for our ecanomy and our quality of life," he concluded.

Referendum C also has been a political "hot potato" for Republicans who supported it in 2005. In a 2006 intervision with Cold/adoBiz, Owens titled the possage of Referendum C as his greatest accomplishment as governor. But it cast him support from conservative groups like the Colorada Union of Taxpayers. In 2002 they called him "the best Governor in America," but at the end of his 2006 term, they called him "igniteless" in his protection of taxpayers, based in part on his support for Referendum C.

Owens' liguitament governor tluring that timil, current U.S. Senistr' candidate Jane Horton, also has taken heat from Conservatives and her fellow Republican condictors over her support of Referendum C. In an interview last month with The Coloredo Statesman, Norton defended he support of Referendum C but indicated she wouldn't do R again. "I did support Ref C, but I am an advocate of TABOR," Norten told The Statemen. However, "I would not support a Referendum C in this environment. I regret that the money didn't go to what — as Mank Brown and I talked about R — the money didn't go to what it was intended to go to. But I do believe strongly that geople should have a say."

- Mariannes/coloradostatesman.com

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NEW GENERAL FUND SPENDING AFTER REFERENDUM C By Carol Hedges

Passage of Referendum C (Ref C), on November 1, 2005, demonstrated the willingness of Colorado voters to invest more of their money in public programs and services. The "five year time out" from the TABOR inflation plus population spending limitation will add nearly \$4 billion to state spending. This \$4 billion will not only be used for programs and services. How much will be appropriated for programs and services is under discussion and decisions of the General Assembly will affect the outcome.

Voters generally believed the election authorized the money to be used for health care, higher education, K-12 education, transportation and fire-police penalons. There is little debate that those are the authorized spending categories. What is very unclear, however, is how much of the total will be allocated for each purpose.

This analysis discusses the controversy on how the newly authorized money can be spant. It details the language of Ref. C as well as other implementing legislation adopted in concert with the ballot preposal. It outlines other statutory provisions that affect general fund spending. It then concludes with a series of alternative definitions of the term "new money" in these important budget discussions.

WHAT DID THE VOTERS WANT WHEN THEY PASSED REF C?

Referendum C places restrictions on how money in the General Fund Exempt Account can be used. It states:

The moneys in the account shall be appropriated or transferred by the general assembly for the following purposes: (a) to fund health care; (b) to fund public elementary and high school education and higher education; (c) to fund pension plans for firefighter and police officers, so long as statutorily required; and (d) to pay for strategic transportation projects included in the Department of Transportation's strategic transportation project investment program.

The statute continues, "(3) The statutory limitation on general fund appropriations set forth in section 24-75-201.1(1)(a)(ii), and the exceptions or exclusions thereto, (the Arveschoug-Bird limit), shall apply to the moneys in the General Fund Exempt Account".

In effect, the voters said the retained revenue must be used for health care, K-12 education, higher education, transportation and police and fire fighters pensions and that the 6 percent limitation on general fund spending applies to spending from the General Fund Exempt Account.

In addition to HB 1194, the 2905 General Assembly also passed HB 1350 to provide voters more specificity about the use of the new money authorized by Ref C. It directs that the money in the General Fund Exempt Account may be used to pay for costs associated with bonds that could have been issued if Referendum D passed.

HB 1350 states:

(b) If there are any moneys in the (General Fund Exempt) account after the appropriations or transfers required by paragraph (a) (see next paragraph of this issue brief) are made, then all moneys remaining in the account shall be split equally for the following three purposes: (i) Funding for health care, (ii) funding for preschool through twelfth grade education; and (iii) funding for the benefit of students attending community colleges and other institutions of higher education.

HB 1350 also contemplated what happens if Ref D fails, in fact the language reads: "(a)(i)(B) if the voters of the state do not approve referendum "D"..., monies in the account (general fund exampt account) shall be used in a manner consistent with CRS 24-77-103.6 (HB 1194).

There are significant disagreements about the effect of HB1350. Some people argue the spending directions are irrelevant since Ref D failed. Others argue that it is state law and it is consistent with CRS 24-77-103.6(2), so it should control how the money in the General Fund Exempt Account is spent.

OTHER RULES AFFECTING HOW THE REF C MONEY CAN BE USED

Referendum C changed the amount of total revenue that the state can keep. The language of the referendum restricts how the new general fund revenue can be spant. Even before Ref C, general fund spending was regulated through statute based on type of spending, and the amount of spending. Referendum C created a new category of spending when it authorized the creation of the General Fund Exempt Account. Two bills adopted by the General Assembly in 2005, HB 1194 and HB 1350, restrict the use of funds in General Fund Exempt Account to certain specified purposes. Those bills do not, however, set aside other laws restricting general fund use.

The most significant restriction on General Fund spending is the Arvoschoug-Bird (A-B) statutory limitation found at CRS 24-75-201.1. Adopted in 1991, this statute provides that spending from the general fund for operating costs (with a few exceptions) can increase from year to year ny se more than fit pareent. If the general fund contains money beyond what is needed to support 6 percent growth in the operating budget, the additional general fund can be used for capital construction including highways, capital maintenance and other limited purposes such as tax relief like the Senior Homestead Property Tax Exemption.

Another restriction on the use of general funds is found in the statute requiring a reserve equal to 4 percent of General Fund appropriations (approximately \$252 million in FY 2005-06). CRS 24-75-201.4 (1)(d)(VI)

Transportation construction is primarily funded through the revenue collected from the gasoline tax and deposited in the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF). However, legislation adopted in 1997, often referred to as SB 1, directs that if general funds are sufficient to support an increase of a percent in operating and previse a 4 percent reserve, an animount equivalent to 10.335 percent of sales and exclasi taxes (approximately \$215 million in FY 2005-06) is transferred to the Highway Users Tax Fund to be used exclusively for transportation purposes.

Once the 6 percent operating growth is funded, the reserve is filled, and the SB 1 transfer is made, the remaining estimated General Fund can be used for non-operating spending like capital construction and capital maintenance. The capital expenditures include state buildings including office buildings, prisons, university buildings as well as K-12 facilities. The amount of capital investment fluctuates with the economy and the size of the General Fund.

Occasionally, General Fund revenue exceeds the estimate used to set the appropriations in the Long Bill. The unanticipated revenue is classified as excess reserve and is ellecated 2/3 to HUTF and 1/3 to capital construction according to the provisions of a statute passed in 2001.

Thus, the restrictions on use of the General Fund have significant implications for how the newly authorized General Fund Exempt Account can be used.

HOW DO WE DEFINE "HEW" MONEY FROM REF C?

One of the most frequently asked quoutions since the November 1, 2005 election is, how much new money does the state have to spend? Unfortunately, the answer is not obvious and depends on how the term "new money" is defined. The quostion must be considered, newever, hefore there can be accountability to the voters as to how the money is used. As is pointed out above, it is not clear what the voters intended when they passed Ref C but most of the campaign discussion implied that the "new money" was to be split 30 percent for health care, 30 percent for K-12, 30 percent for higher

education and 10 percent for transportation and other items that could have been financed by the debt proposed in Referendum D. This 30 percent, 30 percent, 30 percent, 10 percent split will be used in this analysis to illustrate the significance of the different definitions of "new money". A different split could be used but the logic of the distinctions between the definitions would be the same.

Neurly everyone agrees that the total amount of money made available by Ref C is the amount in the General Fund Exempt Account. Using FY 2006-2007 as an example, current estimates indicate that the Exempt Account will contain \$760.3 million. Applying the 30-30-30-10 split, health care, K-12 and higher education should all receive \$228.1 million in new money and transportation should receive \$76 million. Using the total amount in the General Fund Exempt Account is one way to define "new money".

A second way to define "new money" is the amount used for operating expenditures. Based upon the Arveschoug-Bird (A-B) limit, General Fund spending for operating expenses in FY 2006-07 can only be 6 percent larger than in FY 2005-06. The 6 percent growth amounts to \$377.6 million, leaving \$382.7 million in the Exempt Account that can only be used for capital/sen operating sponding. This approach would mean \$377.6 in "new morey" for operating expenses. Since all of transportation is capital used can use funds above the 6 percent, the \$377.6 million would be divided equally among health gare, K-12 and higher education, with each receiving 33.3 porcent of the allowable "new money" or \$125.7 million. Transportation could receive its share from the non-operating amount.

Each of the first two ways of defining "new money" would result in service reductions in areas other than health care, K-12 and higher education. These service reductions would occur because the amount of money needed to merely maintain existing statutory or regulatory definitions of caseloads grows at nearly 6 percent a year. For example, JBC staff estimates that it will take \$303.0 million in FY 2006-07 to avoid cuts from 2005-2008 service levels.

Another way to define "new money" is to use the Exempt Account to fund cassical increases or, said another way, to avoid outs in survices and use what is left for the 30-30-30-10 split. Since A-B limits 2006-07 General Fund operating spending increases to \$377.6 million, this definition of "new money" would rean that there would be \$74.6 million to split three ways. Applying the equal split, health care, K-12 and higher education should all receive \$24.9 million in new money above caseload --driven increases. The total increase for K-12, its share of the current service increase plus the new money, would be \$173.7 million. The total increase for Higher Education would be \$44.8 million. The total increase for Health Care would be \$76.3 million. The transportation share could come from the non-operating amount.

IS THIS WHAT THE VOTERS WANTED?

The current statutory restrictions, without modification, make it nearly impossible for the General Assembly to divide the total amount of money made available by Referendum C in the way discussed during the campaign—30 percent for health care, 30 percent of K-12, 30 percent for Higher Education and 10 percent for transportation.

In order to get to this allocation of the General Fund Exempt Account, there must be changes to current statutes and equally important, it could mean that some services would have to be reduced below FY 2005-06. Isvels.

This analysis is the beginning of the discussion on this important budget issue. The outcome will affect provision of critical services to Coloradans and will directly affect the public accountability to voters who approved Referendum C.

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Introduction

The defining feature of budgeting in 2006 was provided by the passage of Referendum C the previous November. Referendum C provides a five-year respite from TABOR's requirement to refund excess revenues. Partisanship informed but a small part of the deciphering of Referendum C. It was a close vote (52-48) and the contestation of the 'meaning' of Referendum C vote encouraged TABOR devotees and made it inevitable that positive revenue news was accompanied by pleas to refund 'the extra money' collected through unanticipated general fund revenues. Nonefheless, budgeteers by anti large resisted going beyond the replacement of General Fund program dollars cut during prior sessions. As welcome as the 'timeout from TABOR' may have been, the tax-limitation provisions of TABOR remain in force. Majority Democrats cautiously made repairs to state programs slashed in prior years as partisan dissatisfaction was evident from among a legislative minority collectively unable to situate itself constructively in that position.

For proponents of the General Fund spending for Higher Education, K-12, Corrections, and roads, Referendum C's approval for retaining an estimated \$3.7 billion over six years provided a welcome breather from the grim work of shrinking-to-fit the state government within the country's most constrained state budget and fiscal policy process. The 'C solution' contained its own constraints and carmarks. However, the prospects of releasing the state from TABOR altogether appeared remote to prominent business and educational leaders, civic organizations, former legislators, lobbyists and a broad spectrum of activists.

Politico-Institutional Context of State Budgeting.

Each November, the Legislature receives funding requests from the agencies, documents which are broadly summarized within a very brief "Governor's Budget," submitted separately. In the interim, the Assembly's Joint Budget Committee [JBC] holds hearings on each departmental request. JBC staff recommendations are also heard in formal hearings. The Joint Budget Committee is composed of three members each of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, with the Chairs of those committees alternating the JBC Chair position. The JBC includes a majority and minority party member from each appropriations committee. This even-numbered year, Representative Tom Plant (D-Nederland) chaired the committee.

Colorado's 1876 Constitution clearly intended the General Assembly to dominate the state government. That legacy is particularly evidenced by the scope of its strict superintendency of administrative regulations (Blatchley, 2003), stewardship over the budget (Shoemaker, 1977), and the extensive use of boards and commissions in the executive branch. In February and March, the JBC performs its final figure setting for the broad array

of state programs. Dominating the agency presentations, holding hearings, and asking questions, the Colorado General Assembly, through its Joint Budget Committee, maintains extraordinary control for a 21st Century American legislature over the contents of the Long Appropriations Bill introduced in late March. Requests for current-year supplementals are similarly overseen and decided by the JBC and party leadership's deference to JBC members is such that dissent is rare on the fundamentals.

The manner in which the yearly budget process unfolds has changed gradually over the years as the scope of state responsibilities and interests have expanded and as the public increasingly looks to the Governor for leadership. In a governmental system grown successively more complex and open to influence from federal and state judiciaries, federal regulation and federal grants, opportunities for gubernatorial influence abound. Although this is generally true in the American states over the past several decades (Sabato, 1983), the forms of gubernatorial ascendency vary. Colorado has less of an 'institutionalized' Governor than most states, with the result that Idiosyncrasies of specific Colorado governors define the type and content of gubernatorial leadership.

The current Governor, Toxas-borne Bill Owens, is an MPA graduate of the Lyndon Johnson School of Government. A former oil and gas industry lobbyist, State Representative, State Senator, and State Treasurer, Owens will be 'termed out' as Governor in 2007. Owens has witnessed both dramatic recessions and the largest and most dramatic expansion of Colorado's economy in the 1990s. He played a significant role in popularizing and reaping the political benefits of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights while a Republican Senator, Treasurer, and Governor. He championed toll way development (E-470) and special highway bonds. He presided over more than \$1 billion in tax refunds during his gubernatorial tenure, 1998-2006. Low state taxes were even reduced by income and sales tax cuts in the late 1990s, helping to create a good-news vibe that flowed unbindered across Colorado. Never a state with a high state tax burden, Colorado's local governments, on the other hand, extracts a high tax burden. As a proportion of personal income, the Colorado state tax burden was 3rd lowest in FY1991-1992. The state burden was the lowest in the nation in 2003-2004 (\$44.57 per \$1,000) while imposing the 12th highest local tax burden (\$45.69 per \$1,000). In combined state and local tax burden, Colorado ranked 46th in the U.S. (\$91.02 per \$1,000) (Dunn, 2005).

Political demands for spending have, in recent decades, been muted by the partisan composition of the Legislature. The last time the Democrats held both chambers and the governor was 1961. Until 2001 the Democrats did not have a majority in either chamber except for 1975-1977 when Democrats held the House. The Governors since 1961 have been Republicans John Love (1961-197 3); John VanDer Hoof (1973 - 1975); Democrats Richard Lamm (1975-1987); and Roy Romer (1987-1999). During the Owens years, Democrats held a majority in one chamber of the General Assembly (the State Senate) from 2001-2003 until 2005, when the Democrats won majorities in both chambers.

The provisions of TABOR did not appear to bind the state in a substantial way until 1996 when the first TABOR surpluses and refunds fell clearly into the forecast picture as the income and consumption growth of the 1990s began to produce extraordinary General Fund

revenues. By 1998, the surplus gave the Legislature the ability to praise TABOR as a kind of gentle benefactor, bestowing annual gifts unimaginable in states with less enlightened fiscal limits. The General Assembly would match three years of successive refunds with tax cuts, creating a kind of weightless giddiness among fiscal conservatives. One could not argue against the political benefits of providing constituents with both cuts and refunds, unless one's constituents were consumers of K-12, higher education, corrections, mental health or medical services. Those constituents were just out of synch with the general prosperity claimed to be TABOR's impact. In any case, short of violating the new faith in fiscal policy by algorithm, there was nothing that would be done to change TABOR.

The ability of the state to fund its transportation infrastructure, public pension, and array of state services and facilities were straining under TABOR's taxing and spending limits even prior to the recession. The 2001 recession dashed expectations for a permanent boom economy. Late 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 were bad revenue years as they were in most American states. The political threshold for change was set so high by TABOR's constitutionalizing expenditure and tax policy that, short of a dramatic focusing event to the contrary, budgeteers would be left only with the most dismal of pear-zero sum allocation decisions. Budgeting was a matter of living within the mathematical limits on government.

The experience of the recession years produced a split within the Republican Party of which the emboldening of moderates was one obvious manifestation. Yet, even as the deepest cuts in Higher Education, Corrections, Medicaid, and Public Safety budgets were being made, the Right held in the House and Senate Republican caucuses and the Governor would not bend on the relaxation of the TABOR status quo. Emblematic of the doggedness of this position was the lack of serious agreement on Rainy Day (budget stabilization) legislation. Treasurer Mike Coffman, who sponsored a notable series of conferences, could get no traction for modest present or future revisions of, or departures fram, TABOR to enable the creation of a budget stabilization fund. In 2004 and 2005, House and Senute Republicans offered up Rainy Day fund legislation and Constitutional amendments, but provisions were so loaded with elements with which Democratic and Republican moderates objected (targeted tax cuts, for example) that legislative success was doomed. Moderate Republicans on the JBC were castigated by their more ideologically driven brethren for their efforts at stalling these loaded versions. TABOR was religion. Support for TABOR was a litmus test for candidate worthiness, particularly in those counties whose Republican Party was controlled by devout TABCR-ites.

The faith-based fiscal policy status quo endured. Even in the depths of major job loss and plummeting revenues, cognitive dissonance and sunk political costs stiffened Republican caucus majorities against apostate party members whose experience and legislative policy expertise (and life experience) far outweighed that of the devout. Given such devotion, even while recessionary trends took a greater toll as the second year of 'negative supplementals' and recessionary budgeting arrived, it is not surprising that reckoning with the long term trajectory of state and local finance under orthodox TABORism would be painful.

The Governor's choice in March 2005 to join the legislative majorities in supporting referenda to ask voters for a 'timeout' from TABOR caused his stock to plummet among the Right. His credentials as a taxpayer-protector were called into question across the nation. In a New Yorker article written during spring 2005, Grover Narcist was quoted as associating him with the state's 'corporate pukes' who wanted to savage TABOR for their own selfish, subsidy-seeking purposes. Owens grimly endured blows from the Wall Street Journal editorialists, not to mention occasionally harsh treatment on conservative talk radio through summer and fall 2005. Goldan's Independence Institute organized several forums and televised debates during which the Governor was forced to fight for his reputation. From the cheap seats, the Institute's founder (termed-out Republican State Senate President John Andrews) and current President, Jon Caldara, challenged their former ally to defend both himself and the state's colleges and universities, medical programs, and prisons whose throttling Owens had defended in previous years. However, the Governor would join the company of the state's organized big and small business communities, labor unions, teachers, highway contractors, and moderate Republican and Democratic office holders in the effort to permit the retentinn of surplus revenaes. The fact that a companion measure which would have dedicated over half the rotained monies (Referendum D) to fund the state's strategic transportation investment program failed was a disappointment to the Governor. The durability of the Referendum C coalition is expected to be a factor in this year's state elections as it has in a handful of Republican primaries. The constituencies who campaigned for C and D would require attentive and delicate treatment.

Whether this legislative session will be followed by a return of Democratic majorities in the fall elections is uncertain. However, former Denver District Attorney, Bill Ritter, will win the race for Governor. The last potential Democratic challenger, popular Mayor John Hickenlooper of Denver, declined to run in February and Ritter was spared a primary opponent. 7th District U.S. Representative, Bob Beauprez, defoated former Reagan protege and investment banker, Mark Halzman, in the Republican state nominating assembly. The Beautrez campaign emerged wounded and disorganized. Beaprez took several conservative litmus-test issue positions to compete with the wealthy Holzman campaign. Beauprez; for example, answered Holzman by vigorously opposing Referenda C and D, even though it had been decided for nearly four months. It will take a major scandal for Beauprez to beat Ritter in November. Ritter will likely have eight years in the Governor's office to work on the fiscal repairs of the state. This season's campaign demonstrates the near impossibility for a moderate Republican to run against a Democratic moderate given the far-right ideological position-taking required of Republican candidates in Colorado's caucus-assembly-primary system. Meanwhile, their party is said to be developing future 'rock star' candidacies emong a group of young Republican male legislators, but their political gestation may take some time. The past several years have been hugely difficult for Governor Owens, not only because of the partisan shift in the House and Senate, but also because budgetary actions forced by the state's Taxpayers' Bill of Rights threatened to another round of drastic cuts in the state's basic services. Allowing the 'TABOR ratchet' would have necessitated over \$300 million in cuts for 2005-2006, due to the combined impacts during of TABOR's expenditure growth limits, the recent recession, and the strict constitutional balanced budget provision. [The TABOR 'ratchet' has been discussed in prior reports.]

The Democrat's House and Senate leadership has been rightfully lauded for its focus and discipline. Even so, its skill has been greatly underappreciated by both legislators and observers alike. Leadership kept partisan "food fights" to a minimum, encouraging bipartisan bill sponsorship, emphasizing respectful treatment of Republican bills in Committee hearings, and the like. It muy have kelped split Republican caucuses on some itsues. The Speaker tried to be accommodating to members, eausing an outcry among lobbyists that the length of debate on Third Readings has rivated that of Second Readings before the Committee of the Whole. Members' speeches, to nobody in particular (it is claimed) elongated legislative days. Some of this is much deeper than election year posing as Speaker Romanoff is both the son of a Republican judge as well as a devout pragmatist.

Senate Democrats felt better after the State Supreme Court ruled that Senate President Joan Fitz-Gerald's first term (a two-year span after a vacancy election) would not "count" as a full term under the state's term limits law. President Fitz-Gerald is a very tough and savvy bargainer, whose leadership helped forge a Democratic Senate majority. Considered to be gubernatorial material last year at this time, she will sun again for her ex-urban Senate seat. The Sanate Democrats had an 18-17 margin and seven of those seats are up for election this year. Some (voluntary) Republican retirements have made a couple of Senate seats possible for the Democrats to pick up and another three seats held by weak Republican incumbents make it likely that the Senate will remain Democratic.

The State House of Representatives was 35-30 in 2006. Republicans are planning to recycle veteran 'termed-out' Senators in House races against two freshman Democrats. The vacancy left by the early departure of Rep. Angie Paccione (D-Fort Collins) to challenge U.S. Congresswoman, Marilyn Musgrave, will put a competitive district in play for the Republicans. Two sents vacated by termi-limited House Republicans in suburban Denver will be particularly sought by the Democrats. In March, the Senate 18-17 majority appeared safe and the House Democrat majority was said to be vulnerable (Ewegen, 2006 Feb 4).

Legislative Republicans were as seriously split during the session as they were during the Referendum C campaign. Anti-C&D Republicans in the House thrashed about trying to constrain expenditure of Referendum C money through a variety of means. Resuscitation of Rainy Day fund proposals occurred within this context. Minority leader Stengel (R-Littleton) let down his partisans by over-billing the state for per diem last year, including a week-long Hawaii vacation. Outcry foilowing a tocal Fox TV investigation caused his quick resignation from the ponition in early March. Some legislative Republicans attempted to elevate immigration issues through a host of bills to identify illegal immigrants and deny state and local services. Democrats were able to subdue these issues during the session. However, the Governor would call the General Assembly into Special Session to deal with several immigration issues. This subject will be examined in greater depth in a subsequent paper. Suffice it to say that the Democrats were able to steal the ball from Republicans. They engineered passage of several bills to both moderate the original proposals and to provide cover from accusations for 'being soft on illegal immigration.'

The axis of the state's politics turns on the General Assembly. It appears that Referendum C could provide the core of a pragmatic Democratic or Democratic-aligned political coalition for years to come. The Democratic Party leadership and the party's statewide candidacies all seem to stress that political goal. And the fact that so much rides on the ability of pragmatists to find another solution before the fiscal clock strikes in 2011 may provide the needed political discipline to avoid a replay of Colorado's Democratic following the party's overplaying of the post-Watergate einctural success. A Democratic General Assembly in 2006-2008 is up in the air. Realizing that their success hinges on their ability to satisfy unaffiliated voters and moderate Republicans, legislative Democrats attempted to steer clear of what moderate voters would view as 'anti-business agendas' and high definition social reform. Partisan charges of a 'far left agenda' were frequently heard during the session, but more frequently ignored by a press weary of the hyperbolic ineffectuality of the state's Republican Right.

Colorado's Economic Position in Early 2006

Colorado's population ranked 22nd in the nation as of December 2005, according to Census estimates. [http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-pop-chg.html]. Between 2000 and 2005, the state outpaced all the Western states but Utah with its 8.4% population growth. Thirty-one percent of Colorado's population growth was from "international migration" compared to 26% for the 13 Western states and 43% nationwide. Extremes ranged from California's 63% to Montana's 6%.

Alaska	16%	Nèvada	16%
Artzona	21%	- New Mexico	28%
California	63%	Oregon	33%
Colorado	31%	Utah	21%
Hawali	47%	Washington	34%
Idaho	11%	Wyoming	16%
Montana	6%		

Calculations based on Table 4 "Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for the United States and States, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005." http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-pop-chg.html

States within the Western region vary quite significantly in personal income. Colorado and California are atypical of the general profile of these Western states. Both states have either been among the top ten American states or flirted with that distinction since 2000. Colorado's \$37,946 per capita personal income in 2004 ranked 8th in the nation (UNM BBER). Alaska (16th), Hawaii (19th), Nevada (15th), Washington (17th), and Wyoming (12th) are the other Western states with favorable national rankings on this criterion. Arizona,

Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah ranged from 38th (Arizona) to 47th (New Mexico) in 2004, without much movement since 2000.

TABLE 2. Selected population characteristics, Colorado vs. U.S.			
	Colorado	U.S.	Colo, Rank
Millionaires as % of Population, 1998*	1.9%		6
% below poverty, 3 yr average ^b	9.8%	12.4%	38
% pop under 18 years, 2004 ^b	25.6%	25.0	13
% of population 65 years or greater, 2004 ^b	9.8%	12.4	47
Percent of population 25 years and older with Bachelor's degree, 2004 ^b	35.5%	27.7%	2
median family income ^b	59,252	52,273	12
median household income ^b	50,538	43,564	10
median housing value, 2003	\$210,398	\$147,27 5	7
foreign born population, 2003	9.7	11.9%	18
% of over 5yr pop in which language other than English spoken at home, 2003	15%	18.4%	35

Barry Johnson and Lisa Schreiber 'Personal Wealth' Internal Revenue Service 1998 <u>Http://www.irs.gov/irs-sci/S8pwart.pdf</u>

Economic Performance. It is conventional wisdom that Colorado's economic growth has been poor in recent years. Less known is that its recent growth has lagged behind other Rocky Mountain and Western states. In 2002, according to BEA estimates of real growth rates, there were only six American states with lower than Colorado's .4% real Gross State Product (GSP) growth rate. The U.S. average was 1.5%. Every Western state but Washington had higher GSP growth in that first full year of the '2001 recession.' In 2004, Colorado returned to 3.9% GSP growth, yet underperformed the regional averages for the Mountain States [4.9%], the Far Western states [5.3%], and the Southwestern states [4.9%]. Among the Western states, Colorado was underperformed only by Alaska's 3.8% in this period (BEA, June 2006).

Personal income in Colorado has been the basis of the state's fiscal assets. Having risen in Per Capita Personal Income rankings from 17th in 1992 to 6th in 2001, the relative robustness of Colorado personal income has declined recently. In 2005, Colorado ranked 8th (U.S. Statistical Abstract, 2006) but Colorado's compound average growth rate in per capita income was 1.2% for 2001 through 2004, less than the nation's 1.4% (Business Economic Outlook, 2005). This result was echoed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the 2nd and

Cansus of Income, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
U.S. Statistical Abstract. State Rankings

U.S. Statistical Abstract. State Rankings
U.S. Census American Community Survey

www.census.gov/compendin/statab/population/

3rd Quarters of 2004, for example, Colorado ranked 37th of the 50 states in personal income growth, with 1.7% and .7% growth in these quarters, respectively. By way of comparison, the Rocky Mountain region (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming) ranked <u>first</u> among BEA's regions with 1.9% and 1.0% respectively. National personal income growth slumped noticeably to .7% from 3.3% (Q4) and 1.1% (Q3) in 2004 and in this indifferent environment Colorado fared 1.1% (from the previous 3.4% (Q4) and .7% (Q3), ranking 18th. but it was still autperformed by Utah and Wyoming (Lenze, 2005a).http://bea.gov/histdati/RMyear.asp].

These estimates and others like them continue to concern the organized business community and stiffened the resolve of the General Assembly in 2005 to do something about loosening TABOR to permit public spending to assist in the state's recovery. TABOR's mechanisms would have forced a series of tax refunds even as spending was at a low ebb considered by many to be a fiscal emergency for the state's core programs. April 2006 BEA report showed Colorado's personal income growth from 2005 Q3 to Q4 lagging the region's 1.7% and the nation's 2.3%. All the Western regions performed lower than the nation overall (Southwest at 1.9%, Rocky Mountain 1.7, and Far West 1.6%) (Lenze, 2006). The economic slump was still slumping well into the 2005-2006 fiscal year.

Specific Recovery Trends.

The employment losses brought by the dot.com bubble and the recession are regarded now as permanent. The information sector, including telecommunications, grew from 64,500 jobs in 1995 to 108,400 in 2000 clearly outdistancing other sectors. Job losses in the sector are nearly all in telecommunications.

New manufaethring jobs were very much a steady, if small, bright spot in the 1990s and Colorado's grew 1.3% on average while the nation had zero net growth during the decade. But employment in Colorado's manufacturing sector dropped 21% since the end of 2000, outpacing the nation's 17% losses. Construction employment is 6,000 (3.6%) less than in December 2000, and the overbuilt residential market, combined with the recent waves of corporate downsizing and overall uncertainty in the transportation and technology sectors, has stalled the residential sales and construction industry, one of the anchors of the boomprone Colorado economy. Home permits are expected to decline by 6% in 2006 and 6.4% in 2007 (Focus Colorado, 2005). Concern over the housing bubble has been ongoing since 2003 or so. The ability of vulnerable homeowners to endure charges under popular "zero-interest" loan products has forecasters worried that the housing doldrums will last.

In spite of the slight upward change in growth of employment since the 'job loss' years of 2002 and 2003 and slight increases in the population growth rate from 2003 and 2004, non-agricultural employment growth is only expected to increase by around 50,000 (2.1%) in 2005 and another 56,000 (2.5%) in 2006. Population growth is still only expected to reach a 2% rate by 2009. Personal income is expected to grow between 6.3 and 6.7 percent annually through 2010. The effects of energy costs on sales of consumer goods (and sales tax revenues) are expected to be significant if prices push higher (Focus, 2006b).

Referendum C: "The Colorado Economic Recovery Act"

The condition of Colorado state finances was altered by the passage of Referendum C, one of the pair referred by the General Assembly, and has been analyzed at some length (Moore, 2005). Specifically, Referendum C was the result of the passage last year of HB05-1194 to ask the voters to:

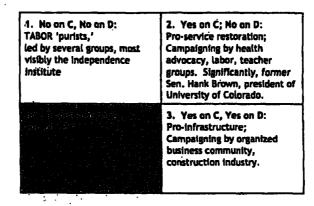
- retain state revenues in excess of the state expenditure limits, effectively eliminating refunds estimated at \$3.7 billion between FY2006 and 2010;
- 2. create a General Fund Exempt Account, into which these funds will be placed;
- 3. employ the General Fund Exempt funds for:
 - a. health care
 - b. education, including any capital construction projects related thereto;
 - c. funding firefighter and police pensions;
 - d. projects included in the Dept of Transportation's "Strategic Transportation Project Investment Program [STPIP]."
- The Exempt Fund falls under the General Fund and expenditures of such funds are subject to the 6% General Fund annual spending growth limit enforced by TABOR.
- The Legislative Council must report annually to the public on the uses made of the Exempt Fund.
- 6. Sets a new state expenditure limit equal to the highest state expenditures during the 2005-2010 period

Referendum D was the product of negotiations between the Democratic leadership, particularly Senate Prosident Joan Fitz-Gerald (D-Jefferson Co.) and the Governor. It clearly earmarked uses for the Referendum C funds (Hedges, 2005):

- 1. Permits the state to issue notes of \$2.072 billion with a maximum repayment of \$3.125 billion (annual principle and interest amounts specified)
 - a. \$1.7 to repair and replace highways and bridges and accelerate the completion of the State's Strategic Transportation Project Investment Program [STPIP].
 - b. \$147 million for school capital construction
 - c. \$50 million for state university capital construction
 - d. \$175 million for funding shortfalls in police and fire pensions
 - The remainder of the rovenues (approximately \$600 million by the June 2005 revenue forecast over five years) would be spent at the discretion of the General Assembly.

The voters thus had some clear choices: (1) to spend on capital construction, binding the General Assembly to spend the funds on transportation and capital construction according to the dictates of the STPIP priorities favored by the Governor; or (2) to give broad discretion on funding with the possibility of funding the services so deeply cut between the 2001-2002 'negative supplementals' and the 2004-2005 Long Bill. There appear to have been three sides to this campaign in spite of the fact that the legislative sponsors and the

Governor held true to their agreement that all would campaign for both measures—or, at least, not campaign against D.



If the vote were organized as a choice of three (in this way), the 'anti-C&D' group of TABOR purists would have blocked the use of surpluses by the state government. However, the second group had to support the first group's preferred C in order to get to the capital spending organized by Referendum D. The multiple-track campaign for C affected the outcome. Referendum C passed 52%-48%, but Referendum D failed 49%-51%.

Passage of Referendum C was an expensive task, demanding unprecedented large commitments of proponent time and skills of persuasion for many months. The 'anti's' were led by Independence Institute president Jon Caldara who cast both measures as tax increases at odds with the sacred promise extracted by TABOR in 1992. The campaign for C & D was led by legislative leadership (including some moderate Republicans) whose continued occupation of majorities since 2004 hinged on avoiding further state cuts on state higher education and medical assistance programs required by the peculiar implications of TABOR's mathematics, referred to as 'the ratchet' (see Moore, 2006).

The Governor supported both measures and was forced to endure substantial public grilling regarding his fall from TABOR's strictest orthodoxy, summoning the language of unanticipated consequences in describing the effects of the TABOR 'ratchet.' In spite of these discomforts, the Governor was an effective advocate for C&D, having extracted a commitment for highway spending in Referendum D. Television and radio advertisements played a crucial role, particularly those fhaturing the former U.S. Senator Hank Brown, the current President of the University of Colorado. Variations on one spot emphasized that without Amendment C, higher education in Colorado would simply vanish as a possibility for Coloradans. Attentive watchers noticed both what Brown was supporting (C) and what he was not supporting (D). Post-election polling concluded that President Brown's Referendum C message was the most effective in the campaign (Goodland, 2006). In addition, a coalition of labor, education, and other groups ran a ground-level campaign whose ultimate success was also to separate C from D and ultimately to secure C's passage while defeating D.

"Yes on C&D" was supported by the state's organized business community who assembled an unprecedented large war chest for their campaign—nearly \$7.5 million. Late in the campaign, \$570,000 of contributions arrived from the "Big Three" contributors: Pat Striker (\$280,000), Tim Gill (\$250,000); and, Jared Polis (\$40,000) (Frates, 2005). Opponents spant nearly \$3.2 million, including over \$2 million by the conservative Club for Growth. Republican stalwarts, most visibly the House Minority Leader Joe Stengel (R-Littleton) campaigned against both measures—against the organized business community. Vigorous use of internet sites as informational and downloadable literature sources marked the pro-C oriented sites. The seven or eight web sites of the anti C and D forces, with downloadable handbills, brochures and bumper stickers, conservative talk radio, and op-ed pieces around the state's local newspapers, demonstrated an impressive use of free media.

Near-Term Revenue Forecasts, 2004-2007

The mainstay of the state operations is the State General Fund. Prisons, schools, universities, regulatory functions, and the judicial branch are supported by the Fund, which represents about 43% of total state expenditure. As the budgetary season (fall 2005 - spring 2006) were on, budgeteers received ever brighter news for the current and upcoming years. As the table below demonstrates, state sales and income taxes showed unpredicted growth over the three relevant quarterly forecasts.

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Sept 2005 Forecast	\$6,146.4 [6.6%]	\$6,568.1 [6.9%]	\$6,942.4 [5.7%]
Personal Income tax	\$3,711.8	\$4,077.0	\$4,335.4
Corp Income tax	315.0	331	344.8
Sales tax	1,854.6	1,925.0	2,022.6
Dec 2005 Forecast	6,146 [6.6%]	6,604.6 {7.5%}	7,003.1 [6.0
Personal Income tax	3,711 [7.6%]	4,123 [11.1%]	4,425 [7.3%
Corp Income tax	315 [33.9%]	327.8 [4.1%]	339 [3.4%
Sales tax	1,854.6 [4.7%]	1,923.7 [3.7%]	2,022.7 [5.1%
March 2006 Forecast	6,106.9 [6.8%]	6,769.2 [9.9%]	7,059.4 [4.3%
Personal Income tax	3,712.7 [7.6%]	4,197.6 [13.1%]	4,431.1 [5.6%
Cörp Income Tax	315.0 [33.9%]	394.9 [25.4%]	353.4 [-10.5%
Sales Tax	1,855.1	1,944.2 [4.8%]	2,042.1 [5.0%

The Careful Allocation of Lost and Found Money.

December 20, 2005; March 20, 2006.

It should be apparent that the funds 'recovered' by Referendum C are not 'free.' In fact, it would appear to leave questions. The meaning of the funding commitment to program areas was subject to interpretation. Based on the reading of campaign promises, the Bell Center accurately reminded legislators and onlookers that the funds were committed to 30% public schools, 30% higher education, 30% health care, 10% to pay off construction bonds, augment pension funding, and school buildings (The Bell, 2006). The first test of the arguments in favor of any 'split' of the proceeds is, of course, the supplemental appropriations for the current year. Most years, even during the recent darkest budget cutting years, the supplementals have been handled and passed in February. Presumably due to the political delicacy of the matter, the supplemental appropriations were delayed longer than in

Sources: Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast. September 20, 2005;

previous years due to the attempt of the JBC to apportion or distribute the extra revenues created by C.

Referendum D's failure was a blow to the state's highway interests insofar as this denied \$3.1 billion for transportation investments. Highways, however, did win something from the passage of Referendum C alone. While the plea to spend on infrastructure over human services might seem auducinus on the part of the Governor and others, transportation funding has been in the doldrums for many years, as has been the trend nationally (Puentes and Prince, 2005). Many commuting voters along the Front Range see themselves as particularly victimized by the deterioration of area roads as well as the lack of steady improvements to the road network of this high growth area. Highway funding in the state is a bare bones affair: None of Colorado's 22.5¢ per gallon gas tax is diverted to the General Fund (unlike some other states) and only .5% goes to mass transit purposes. Between 1992 and 2002, 21.75% of the tax has been eroded by inflation. Higher gas prices in the past several years and the current search for more efficient cars provoked by recent price trends do not portend well for road funding. To complicate matters, Colorado's distribution formula for gas tax under funds the Denver metro area and Front Range, where the majority of its citizens lives and drives. The logislative response was to pass SB97-01, which diverts 2/3 of the surplus from the General Fund to the HUTF effective 2002. With the passage of Referendum C, \$219 million flows into the HUTF in 2005-2006. HUTF is forecast to receive transfers of \$985 million over the life of Referendum C through FY2010. While an improvement-over the Pre-C status quo, "transportation" remains an under-satisfied claimant on state funds and has to be reckoned with in the budget process and in the upcoming elections.

	2005 Voter Glade	12/20/05	. 3/20/06	6/20/06
2005-2006		\$644.2	815.1	1,017
2006-2007		\$760.3	801,3	927.4
2007-2008	\$701	\$737.1	784.9	978.4
2008-2009	3922	\$842.5	869.5	1,044
2009-2010	393	\$976.3	981.2	918.6
2005-2010	53,700	3,930	4,250	4,880

First Round Supplemental Appropriations.

The JBC organize the supplemental process into two 'waves': one based on the positive revenue news of the December Forecast and one for the positive news of the March forecast. This was done for the sake of political simplicity as far as can be ascertained. The 2005-2006 Budget passed in May 2005 had a General Fund budget that was \$114.3 million

under the General Fund 6% annual growth limit. Past legislatures have struggled to keep the General Fund at the 6% limit over the past several years, even to the point of tapping Cash Fund balances (subject to repayment) in the short term, in order to enhance the capacity of the General Fund over the longer term. The first priority of the JBC was to obligate General Fund revenues to the maximum allowable limit.

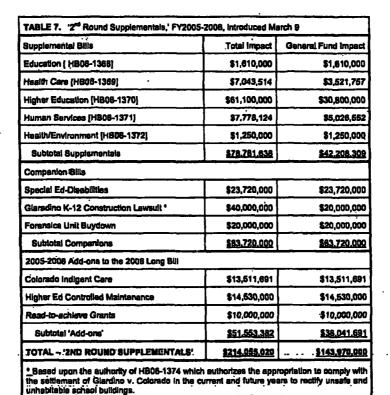
TABLE 6. 1 st Round Supplemental Appropriations, 2005-2008. Signed by Gov Owens March 8, 2008.			
Agriculture	-\$139,000	-\$66,B30 ·	
Corrections	\$922,673	\$2,761,275	
Education	\$32,637,583	\$10,440,442	
Governor	\$4,450,433	-\$40,998	
Health Care	* \$25,754,451	\$10,420,806	
Higher Education	\$3,764,732	\$71,250	
Human Services	\$37,487, 698	\$362,591	
Judiciał	-\$393,632	-\$285,874	
Labor	-\$31,919	0	
Law	\$1,027,487	\$72,523	
Legislature	-\$18,943		
Local Affairs	-\$1,013	-\$14,605	
Military Affairs	\$1,089,268	\$289,172	
Natural Resources	\$550,419	-\$5,399	
Personnel	-\$1,209,289	\$298,172	
Public Health & Environ.	\$387,677	0	
Public Safety	-\$393,987	\$6,112	
Reg Agencies	-\$314,263	\$186,956	
Revenue	\$18,534,048	-\$322,607	
State	\$22,103	0	
Transportation	\$1,943,931	0	
Treasury	-\$ 415	-\$37,870	
1 ^{et} Supplementals Total HB08-1213 - HB06-1234	\$121,280,294	\$23,670,247	

Not recorded in the supplementals, but a very important boundary condition for determining the size of the General Fund, was the quiet resolution of an early dispute between the Governor and the JBC concerning the amount of SB97-01 monies to be transferred to the HUTF. For a time, the Democratic leadership had other ideas. The Legislative Council December 2005 as well as the JBC staff recommendations had used the assumption that transfers would be effective January 1 (the last seven months of FY2005-

2006, while the Governor had assumed that the law reads so as to authorize transfers of the funds back to August (12 months). The law was on Owens' side. The annual total transfer of SB97-01 funds will thus be \$216.0 million for the year (two-thirds to HUTF and one-third to school construction). Expenditures supporting transportation infrastructure amounted to a number about one third of the Referendum C money (\$644 million as of February forecast revisions).

Second Round Supplemental Bills.

The day after the Governor signed the first round of supplementals, there emerged from two additional weeks of JBC hearings a second group of supplemental bills—Education, Health Care, Higher Education, Human Services, and Public Health and Environment; a number of spending bills not yet considered and a number of bills that will be 'add-ons' to the 2006-2007 Long Bill but which will apply (somehow) to 2005-2006 expenditures. A summary of the recommendations was distributed, posted on the web (JBC staff, March 8, 2006) but mention was not made in the press. The distribution of funds roughly follows the Ref C supporters' promises to the voters. The procedural and legal significance of employing the Long Bill to include funding for the current year (see table below) is not known.



A further observation needs to be made. One may notice that the addition of General Fund spending is not the only thing that is represented in both 'waves' of supplementals. At the same time, changes to overall funding levels were made. The latter changes were not directly proportional to General Fund changes. One explanation, which varied from program to program, is that the JBC was looking to change the financing of some programs with greater user fee (cash) funding of them. In this way, it seems, the General Assembly is moving to guard the General Fund by shifting to cash funding in areas were possible. More will be said about this in the tourism and economic development changes in the 2006-2007 budgeta (below).

2006-2007 Long Bill Highlights: General Fund Spending.

As stated above, the passage of Referendum C does not alter the force of other legislation or Constitutional restrictions on General Fund growth. The General Assembly remains bound by the 6% limit on annual General Fund growth. Even so, several departments received more than 6% increases in funding. One risks trivializing and overlooking important budgetary issues and facts in such an accounting, but below are the

major highlights of the budget decisions made by the General Assembly, with summary observations toward the end.

The Department of Corrections was a significant beneficiary. It was appropriated a 9% overall increase, with a 9% increase in General Fund appropriations. In 2006-07, Corrections consumes nearly 8.6% of the \$6,806 million General Fund. Driven primarily by 5.6%-5.9% inmate and caseload increases in state prisons, contracted private prisons, and community corrections in recent years, the department is budgeted to:

- substantially reduce backlogs of state prisoners held in County jails (cost saving of 4.5 million)
- increase contracted private prison populations (cost of \$20 million)
- renovate several prison facilities (\$9 million)
- increase community corrections capacity and parole supervision (\$4.2 million)
- 3% increases in reimbursement rates for private and county facilities
- adjustments to salary and benefits for Corrections employees

The Department of Education represented 42.2 per cent of General Fund appropriations in 2006-07. Under the influence of Amendment 23 of 2000, the state share of total statewide education funding continues to grow with the state's personal income. The provision mandates that .333% of state personal income go into the State Education Fund and that the state increase 'base' funding per pupil by inflation plus one additional percent each year until 2011, at which time the additional one percent is dropped. With some help from TABOR's restriction on school district taxing, state education spending will constitute 63% of statewide education spending compared to the 54.3% from 1994-95. For 2006-07, the statewide district funding program isoreased overall by 4.6% to \$4,783 million, with the General Fund share increasing \$166 million (5.9%) to \$3,040 million in 2006-2007.

In addition to its district funding program, the State Department of Education manages several categorical programs. Among these are special education, English proficiency, and vocational and health education programs. The General Assembly is required by statute to increase total funding by at least the rate of inflation through 2010-11 (not on a per pupil basis). Inflation thus required a 3.1% increase of \$5.9 million but the Assembly increased funding by \$9.8 million or 5.1%.

Finally, the Education trudget is, over u ten year period from 2001, required to expend \$190 million in capital construction funding to assist school districts with improvements and renovations. The Long Bill appropriates \$40 million over two years for construction programs. (Appropriations Report, 61)

Department of Health Care Policy and Financing

An increase for FY 2006-07 of nearly \$69 million is being appropriated to fund caseload expansion in Medicaid's medical program and increases in costs per client. These are not being funded out of the Goneral Fund, however. Exempt cash funds and federal grant funds

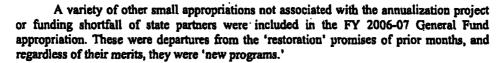
will provide \$40.7 million and \$34.3 million respectively and General Fund contributions will decrease by \$6.1 million. Provider rate increases of \$51 million will be funded through \$25 million General Fund and an equal amount of federal funds. Annualization of the state contribution payments for the federal Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 is also funded. Complying with the Act, the state increases appropriations by \$45 million and is partially offset by the shifting of clients from the prescription drug benefit of Medicaid, reducing its line item by an estimated \$36.7 million.

The Department of Higher Education General Fund appropriations were increased by 8.4%. Being supported by substantial cash funding (tuition) Higher Education consumed 10.1% of the 2006-07 General Fund appropriations. Higher Education received authorization for a 4.4% percent increase (795.8) in the Department's FTE. Of considerable importance was the legislative increase in the College Opportunity Fund [CoF] stipends to undergraduates from \$80 to \$86 per credit hour (which translated to an increase over FY 2005-2006 of \$180 to \$2,580 per full time student. Total liability for the stipend increases is set as \$22.2 million. In addition, \$24.6 million was appropriated for previously unfunded enrollment increases and expanded CoF eligibility. Finally, an additional \$34.3 million in spending authority was created from the Referendum C dollars for both enrollment changes and rate increases, presumably to compensate for previously unfunded enrollment growth. College Opportunity Fund stipends account for 55% of state assistance to higher education, the balance originating in 'fee-for-service' contracts. These contracts incorporate all other higher education services—from graduate and professional education to specialized high cost education. For FY 2006-2007, a Long Bill footnote restricts tuition growth to 2.5%.

- \$24.6 million increases in CoF stipend-eligible population
- \$22.2 million increases in CoF stipend
- \$34.3 million additional spending authority for enrollment increases [from cash fund exempt sources, not the General Fund]
- \$9.0 million financial aid programs

The Department of Human Services programs saw the largest proportional General Fund increase of 19.6% (\$99 million). The Department represented 8.9% of General Fund spending overall. Funding growth for Human Services was distributed broadly. The General Fund was tapped (by \$22.9 million) to cumpensate for the loss of Medicaid revenues for residential treatment centers declared ineligible last year by the federal government. In addition, increases to cumply and private providers were accomplished via:

- \$8 million and \$7 million appropriated to annualize prior year funding increases for developmental-disabled services and vocational rehabilitation services respectively
- \$6.9 million to annualize increases in indigent, early childhood, and residential mental health services
- \$3.1 million in prior year shortfalls in county expenditures in Medicaid, Food Stamps and other public assistance programs



These Departments, comprising nearly 72% of General Fund spending, each grew at rates varying between 5.4 and 19.6 per cent. This growth could be managed within the 6% Bird-Arveschoug growth limit only by cutting another substantial General Fund program. This was done to the apparently short lived Capital Construction Fund, which declined to zero from its \$62 million in FY 2005-06. The thinking has apparently been that the healthy diversions to the HUTF by SB97-01 and the dedicated funding to Highways and Capital construction from Referendum C's General Fund Exempt Fund (outside the General Fund limits) would be sufficient to fund capital construction projects.

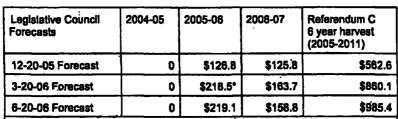
TABLE 8. Departmental Appropriations for FY200				
Department	2005-2	006	2006-20	207
	Total App	GF App	Total App	GF App
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>30.2</u>	4.3	<u>35.1</u>	<u>5,2</u>
<u>Corrections</u>	<u>592.2</u>	<u>535.8</u>	<u>845.7</u>	<u>585</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>3727.4</u>	<u>2721,7</u>	<u> 3847.9</u>	2874.6
Governor	<u>43.8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>62.9</u>	11.2
Health Finance	<u>3256.3</u>	<u>1363.7</u>	<u>3385.8</u>	<u>1396.7</u>
Higher Education	<u>2188.8</u>	<u>636.5</u>	<u>2343</u>	<u>689.7</u>
Human Services	<u>1848.4</u>	<u>505.5</u>	<u> 1917.4</u>	<u>604.1</u>
<u>Judicial</u>	<u>306.6</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>337.1</u>	<u> 262.6</u>
<u>Labor</u>	<u>152.9</u>	의	<u>154.7</u>	<u>0,1</u>
Law	<u>36.5</u>	7.2	<u> 39.5</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Legislature	30.9	<u> 29.7</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>30,9</u>
Local Affairs	219.9	8.6	239.2	10.3
Military Affairs	132.6	4.4	152.5	<u>5.3</u>
Natural Resources	186.3	22.8	195.1	28.5
Personnei & Admin	160	8.2	<u> 164</u>	7.3
Public Health Envir	387.9	20.6	452.7	22.8
Public Safety	220.5	59	221.4	66.9
Regulatory Agencies	62.5	1.4	65.4	1.4
Revenue	541.8	82.8	555,2	94.5
State	31.8		26.4	
Transportation	820.4	9	1034.3	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Treasury	308.2	26	368	100.1
Subtotal	15285.8	<u>6291.2</u>	16275.2	6886.6
Capital Construction		62.1		
SB97-01 Transfer*		219.1		158.
Source: Appropriations	Report, FY200	6-07. Colo	rado Géneral	Assembly
Joint Budget Committee. * SB97-01 transfers are	(August 2008)		res, but are in	cluded here

SB97-01 Diversions from the General Fund

for informational purposes

While much more remains to be said about this legislation, the thrust of it is that the Highway Users Trust Fund will receive excesses of any General Fund surpluses up to an amount equal to 10.355 per cent of total sales tax revenues for that year. Passed in response to a threat of groups to launch an initiative favoring a constitutional earmark for highway funds, SB97-1 is a potent legislative enactment when General Fund surplus does not have to be rebated to the citizens. Referendum C was a windfall for the HUTF, even if C's companion Referendum D did not pass.

TABLE 8. SB97-1 Diversions to Highway Users Trust Fund



Sources: Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, Decamber 20, 2005; March 20, 2006; June 20, 2006.

* The limit of 10.335% of Sales Tex revenue was met in 2005-06.

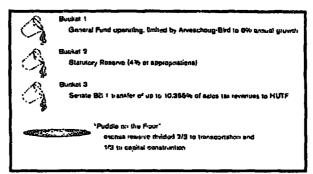
"The Puddle on the Floor"

The June 2006 forecast for FY 2005-2006 indicated that the 10.335% limit for HUTF transfers was reached. What remains after the HUTF takes the diversion of Referendum C funds in excess of 6%? Here the disconnect between Referendum C campaign promises and rhetoric take a turn from the realities of state finance statutory law, summarized perceptively by the Bell Center's Carol Hedges. There were several ways to define 'new money' from Ref C. One was the strict faith-keeping with the voters who endured the campaign in which retained revenues were to be split, with 30% going to public schools, 30% to higher education, 30% to health care and 10% to pay off road and bridge bonds, police and fire pension liabilities, and education's capital construction needs. The Pro C&D campaign created a simplified representation of the uses of the funds, assuming that both C and D. would pass. However, the Blrd-Arveschoug 6% General Fund limit would complicate this because General Fund programs cannot grow more than 6%. There was no 'time out' from this Constitutional provision authorized by Ref.C. If new money were to be spent according to the 30/30/30/10 split within the General Fund budget, this would require commensurate reductions of some \$380 million in other GF programs, such as Corrections, Human Services, etc.

If 'new money' under Ref C were defined as and spent for capital and other non-operating expenses, then apportioning the 30/30/10 split would need some further refinement. However, since current statutes (SB97-01 and others) already have a funding destination for the Ref C money, the Legislature chose to keep faith with the highway lobby (for whom SB97-01 was passed) and other capital construction. The fill-up of the 4% statutory General Fund reserve was also mandated.

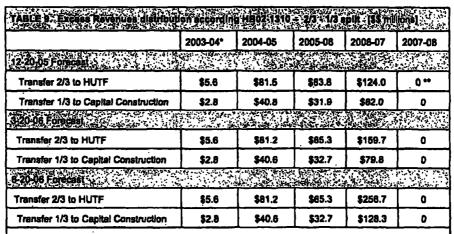
By February, the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budget and the Legislative Council, not to mention principals in the state legislature, were not united on a single version

of what Referendum C 'promised,' thereby creating an opportunity for honest and dishonest expressions of skepticistn about whether the two-house majority Democrats in General Assembly where keeping faith with the voters. The table to the right, an accompaniment to the Bell Center's Accountability Tours of the State during spring 2006, encapsulates the statutory status quo and the General Assembly's endersement of no statutory changes in the funding of highway and other capital construction.



HB02-1310 Diversions: Authority for "The Puddle on the Floor"

Who knew that HB02-1310 and SB02-179 would come into play? The introduction of HB02-1310 in early February 2002 would set bill drafters, fiscal impact analysts and JBC staff analysts on a four-month effort to address a complex thicket of legislative compromises. More will be said about this in a future study. Although a thorough search yields only a handful of stories and scant mention in the Ref C and D campaigns, the House and Senate compromise over the 2002 session's "transportation bill" is the source of authority for funds in excass of General Fund limits and SB97-01 limits. The HUTF does well over the life of Ref C, by current law anyway. Summing its SB97-01 and HB02-1310 windfalls, the HUTF reaps \$284.4 million (a figure equal to 33% of all the \$854 million gas tax revenues) in FY 2005-06; and with predicted high General Fund revenues, \$318.5 million in FY 2006-07.



* 2003-2004 is the initial year of HB02-1310 transfers

Sources: Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast, Legislative Council Staff. December 20, 2004; December 20, 2005; March 20, 2006; June 20, 2008

Tax and Finance Legislation.

Redesign of Limited Gaming Revenues for Tourism Promotion and Economic Development.

Since the allowance of limited gaming by Constitutional Initiative in 1990, the disposition of half the revenues from limited gaming has been the subject a Constitutional allocation formula. The other half is subject to legislative discretion. In FY 2005-2006 the revenues were expected to produce a total of \$99 million available for distribution after funding the operations of the Division of Gaming and escrow requirements. HB1201, sponsored by the JBC Chair Tom Plant (D-Nederland), changed the allocation permitted by the General Assembly.

^{**} SB97-01 transfers are not expected to approach the 10.335% of sales tax revenue threshold needed to fund the 'puddle(s) on the floor.'

-	Current Law	HB1201
28% for State Historical Society	\$27.7 million	\$27.7 million
12% for Gaming Counties	\$11.8 million	\$11.8 million
10% Gaming Cities	\$9.9 million	\$9.9 million
Remaining Funds		
Transfer 13% of Balance to LGLGIF*	\$6.4 million	\$6.4 Million
Transfer to General Fund	\$43.1 million	\$19.1 million
Colorado Tourism Board	\$.2 million	\$19 million
State Council on the Arts Cash Fund	n/a	\$1.5 million
Film Incentives Cash Fund	n/a	\$.5 millor
New Jobs Incentives Cash Fund	n/a	\$3 million

^{* &}quot;Local Government Limited Gaming Impact Fund" monies allocated in response to applications from affected counties (Teller, Gilpin & 8 bordering counties) and municipalities according to needs determined by a Local Government Limited Control Commission advised by Local Government Limited Gaming Impact Advisory Commission and distributed by the Executive Director of the Department of Local Affairs.

Source: "Colorado Leg. Council Staff Revised Fiscal Impact: HB06-1201" April 19, 2006.

Thus, Plant found a way to fund economic development activities, fund the tourism industry promotion ravaged by recessionary cuts, and maintain the funding of gaming's localized adverse impacts on public safety, water quality and the like. At the same time, the General Fund was the loser, particularly the HUFF and the Capital Construction Fund into which, by prior legislative agreement, were the (current law) destinations of \$15.6 million and \$7.8 million respectively (Kurtz, 2006). However, the 'net' gain for both under the terms of Referendum C made these 'losses' fairly minor. HB06-1201 was linked to another bill which passed: HB06-1017 created and defined the use of the Jobs Incentive Fund and the Film Incentive Fund.

At the same time, the transfer of fewer funds into the General Fund 'protects' the General Fund by funding more economic development outside the General Fund, reducing the obligations of the General Fund in the long run and allowing the GF to retain more money from its 'regular' GF sources—the sales and income taxes.

Other Economic Development.

In addition to alterations in tax law to promote the tourism and film industries, the General Assembly briefly flirted with two bills (HB06-1360 and 1361) to support the bioscience industry. Both were rather undeveloped attempts to augment this high wage sector in Colorado through both grants and university-private collaboration. Finally, the alteration

of the basis for property valuation of new wind energy-generating facilities from a cost to an income basis, thereby better encouraging such development, was accomplished in the passage of HB06-1275.

Senior Tax Credit.

The credit was created by Constitutional initiative in 2000, but provisions gave the General Assembly considerable latitude for setting the level of exemption (despite the provision's explicit numbers). The (then) \$65 million cost required some painful political choices at a time when a more costly nondiscretionary 2000 initiative (Amendment 23) had not yet been implemented. The fallout of the 2001 recession added further justification for delay. The General Assembly effectively suspended action by reducing the exemption to zero until the 2006 property tax year (which payment is due for homeowners in spring 2007).

Part of the campaign for Referendum C emphasized that under TABOR's restrictions, the Senior Property Tax Credit could be implemented only by imposing unpalaiably severe costs on any combination of roads, children, the universities, and the medically indigent. The explicit promise to the seniors was that the tax credit would be offered in the aftermath of a successful passage of C, although the measure did not mention the senior homestead tax. Many Democrats had to hold their noses on this one as the measure was completely untargeted as to need or type of dwelling, exempting 50% of the actual value of the first \$200,000 of a home owned for 10 years by any person 65 years or more. The state government funds the lost property tax revenues to the local governments affected (Harwood, 2006). According to the June 2006 economic and revenue forecast, the tax credit will cost the state \$64 million in FY 2006-2007 (Focus Colorado, 2006b).

HB06-1050: Budget Stabilization Fund.

The Rainy Day Fund idea resurfaced this session. Support for such a fund has multiple sources. Beneficiaries and supporters of small cash funds objected to diverting these to shore up the General Funds over the past several years. Opponents of such cash balance diversion sued the Legislature in Denver District Court last year but suffered a quick dismissal. Still, the combination of interests ranging from protection of the independent funds, fiscal transparency, recessionary protection of 'soft' General Fund programs, and general recession-planning impulses have made the general idea of Rainy Day funds a recurrent topic, Serious Rainy Day Fund proposals were included in part of the 2003 and 2004 group of failed TABOR reform proposals (Bighorn, 2003).

Still another interest in a Rainy Day Fund among Republicans has been to channel surpluses or 'new' money, such as the Tobacco Settlement funds, into accounting destinations where the money would not be spent. Specifically, Rainy Day Fund proposals emerged as it become apparent that General Fund revenues would be significantly greater than forecast prior to the Ref C vote. The December revenue estimate for FY-2005-06 exceeded the September estimate by \$217 million, prompting a number of bills to be written to 'keep faith' with the deal the voters approved, referring to the "voters guide" which used

even earlier estimates. Opponents in and out of the Legislature began to set their sights on a kind of Referendum C rematch. The Independence Institute sponsored a Home Energy Assistance Tax ['HEAT'] initiative petition, to limit funds under Referendum C to \$3.7 billion (from the voter guide) and refund the dollars exceeding that to citizens in order that they may better pay for their higher heating costs. Republican gubernatorial candidate, Bob Beauprez, publicly signed the petition, only to be chided by the editorialists of the Rocky Mountain News (2006b) for Inviting another financial crisis for highways and higher education. Predictably, low enthusiasm for HEAT caused it to be abandoned by its sponsors.

The Rainy Day proposal that survived the longest and acquired the most leadership interest was HB06-1050 which implicated the Tobacco Settlement funds in the capitalization of the Rainy Day Fund as well as financing under-funded police and fire pensions and health programs. The bill would have 'securitized' one third of the long term settlement owed Colorado (totaling \$5.5 billion through 2045). This would bring an immediate \$600-700 million to the Treasury—\$380 million of that would be placed immediately in a Rainy Day Fund. The fund could be accessed with a 2/3 vote of the General Assembly if the GF revenues rose in any year by less then 4%, to be used to fund GF growth only to 4%. After the Fund tops off at \$380 million, the remainder of the Tobacco money would meet school repair and construction obligations under the Giardino lawsuit and bolster the police and fire pension fund by \$145 million.

Deliberation over the contents of the bill appeared to have at its axis two Mesa legislators, Bernie Buescher (Dem - District 55) and Josh Penry (Rep - District 54). The bill passed the House but was postponed indefinitely on May 5th by the Senate State Affairs Committee. With Buescher's planned promotion to Chair of the House Appropriations Committee and Joint Budget Comminee, it is likely that some version of this bill will succeed next year should the Democrats retain the majority in the House.

Repairing the State Pension Fund.

One of the most frequently heralded accomplishments of the 2006 Session was the General Assembly's effective solution to the problem of unfunded liability in the Public Employee Retirement Association. PERA's difficulties were said to be of several types with several origins. Back in 2001, PERA Executive Director, Meredith William, reported to the Legislative Audit Committee that over-reliance on stocks caused an over funding of pensions in the late 90s. From 1997 through 2000, it seems the PERA Bourd and the General Assembly responded by expanding benefits without a clear, long term seitherial strategy. Thus, annual COLA's were shifted to 3.5% rather than (lower) adjustments peggad to inflation. PERA also initiated a program whereby the fund would match active worker's contributions to optional 401(k) plans. A purchase-of-service program, whereby members purchase years of service enabling one to retire with higher benefits, was not priced with regard to actuarial soundness. The diminution of stock values in 2001 would shatter the gogo assumptions of the Board and the General Assembly (which legislated the expanded benefits). The heavy stock position of its managers caused PERA assets to shrink 7.7% in 2001, more than double the 3.2 % Kuhn Median Pension Fund loss for the year (Milstead,

2002). PERA's portfolio lost 14.8%, from nearly \$30.8 billion at year-end 2000 to \$24.4 billion at year end 2002 (Milstead, 2003). Suggestions that the employers increase contributions were stymied by the dire financial straits of Colorado's state and municipal governments. The ratio of assets to future liabilities fell to 75.6% at the end of 2003 (Milstead, 2004a).

In 2004, the Legislature changed several elements of the state retirement system. One, it ended the practice of retirement with full benefits at age 50 for those with 30 years service, increasing the minimum age to 55. It removed the 3.5% COLA to the lesser of 3% or the CPI for those members not retired, but continued the 3.5% COLA for current retirees. Notably the Legislature also created a defined contribution option for state employees. In late 2004, Treasurer and PERA Board member, Mike Coffman, reached the limit of patience with the Board's refusal to consider long term strategies to respond to the trend of declining assetliability ratios, which fell to 69% in December (Milstead, 2004b). Coffman impaneled a Commission, co-chaired by former Governor Richard Lamm and former Republican Senator Hank Brown, to study the problems of PERA and to make recommendations for changes.

Meanwhile, examination of administrative practices by external consultants, the PERA executive director, and the Rocky Mountain News' reporter David Milstead, revealed that the Board and the Association's executives received benefits far out of proportion to a reasonable standard of practice. Executives had been receiving 'longevity bonuses.' Some 'banked' as many as fifty two weeks sick leave, to be cashed out upon retirement for amounts exceeding \$200,000. Board members themselves employed travel and conference allowances used primarily for recreational and self-serving professional development with little eredible relation to their PERA duties. Moreover, the absence of oversight of such Board anti administrative perks by anyone but the Board shed poor light on the governance of PERA overall. Even actuarial practices were called into question, as it became cleaner that actuarial projections were based on what appeared to be indefinite bonzons instead of 30-40 year schedules said to be standard in the field (Milstead, 2004b). The Treasurer's Commission highlighted what the other formal audits could not: the inability of the current system of governance to result in responsible stewardship of the state's pension association. (Commission, 2005)

The Commission incorporated three broad categories of recommendations in their final report:

- Restructure of the board to reflect stakeholder interests beyond the member interests now constituting the entirety of Board membership. The current Board was made up of fourteen members alected from the five member divisions plus the Treasurer and Auditor ex officio.
- Elevate the management capacities of the Board by requiring education and/or background in business or pension management. Current and past Board member backgrounds, such as they are reported, do not evidence any particular tendency for the selection of pension or business expertise.

3. Restructure legislative oversight by requiring independent financial and actuarial review prior to changes in benefits and contributions; granting the Legislature the authority to modify the benefit structure, especially the ability to adjust benefit levels to secure the financial health of the plan; and, strengthening amortization definitions and requirements. Although audits and financial reports had been conducted annually, no requirements for actuarial analysis had been created by the Legislature or enacted by the Beard (Commission, 2005).

By January of 2006, the Governor's prefirences for changing PERA had come to largely mirror those of the Commission. Since Treasurer Coffman, a Marine reservist on leave since 2005 to serve a second tour in Iraq, an interim Treasurer, Senator Mark Hillman, took up the cause of balancing PERA's liabilities with assets as well as deferring to the Governor's often ambiguous agenda for reforming PERA. With a Democratic legislature to contend with, the Governor framed the PERA issue with greater urgency in late January, threatening a special session if the General Assembly failed to enact a solution and, in February, excluded the possibility of a piecemeal solution.

The "Governor's bill" [SR06-162] was carried by veteran Senator Dave Owen (R-Greeley) and proposed changes in the governing board to pare its membership from 16 to 11, to reduce elected PERA members to five, with the Auditor and Treasurer ex officio, and the remaining four to be appointed by the Governor. The bill needed to define the authority of the Legislature to enable it to reduce benefits to currently employed participants when actuarially necessary. The Owen bill would leave the matter of how much to cut retirement benefits to a future legislature. By Treasurer Hillman's admission, a simple solution was possible, requiring little actuatial actumen among the legislators who often strain to misunderstand state finance through ideological lenses. The bill would pose the simple solution of diverting one percent of participating current employee's annual mises for three years, raising \$56 million each year. Investing these finids at 6 percent would produce \$13.8 billion in 30 years, covering the unfunded liability (Ewegen 2006b).

The PERA Board's preferred bill was sponsored by Senator Paula Sandoval (D-Denver). This bill proposed to place all the burden of funding the long term needs of PERA by increasing employer contributions and reducing benefits to new hires—a two tier benefit system in which the benefits for new employees would be 19% below those of their more senior colleagues. PERA board members were against touching the benefits of existing members—a position which locked them into a relatively unimaginative range of solutions. Representative Bernie Buescher, a mension attorney from Grund Junction, began a monthlong effort to educate the PERA Board and include them in discussions with others, including Senator Owen, in order to furge a compromise.

Echoing the local talk radio brain trust, Minority Leader Joe Stengel introduced a bill [HB06-1083] entirely dismissive of the status quo. It would have ended the defined benefit system and introduced new employees to a defined contribution pension system. It would also reduce the size of the PERA Board, require some members of the Board to be non-members, and place it under the direct supervision of the State Treasurer. In the short term,

the Stengel bill would fund PERA's long term deficit with benefit cuts. This was supported by a group, FixPERA, associated with Americans for Prosperity (which had campaigned against Referendum C). The Stengel bill was postponed indefinitely in committee on February 8. FixPERA authored a ballot initiative for the voters to approve in November 2006 as lowerage against a Democratic legislature it thought might hedge on a solution rather than impose hard choices on the Democrats' largely white collar labor constituency.

These machinations created convulsions within the universe of Colorado's government employee associations. Ten employee groups organized quickly to oppose the PERA plan, forming the Colorado Coalition for Retirement Security. Anchored by the Colorado Education Association, AFSCME, and Colorado Association of Public Employees, the coalition was mobilized by the belief that the PERA board's 2-tier position was developed against its inclinations, under political pressure. The Coalition began a substantial lobbying campaign in the first week of April (Saldi, 2006; Milstead, 2006a). PERA members were also mobilized to urge against a two-tiered system and ultimately campaign for an alternative that had been brewing for weeks, which drew several but not all elements of failed bills and the Commission recommendations.

The varieties of unacceptable solutions to PERA's problem and the mobilization of public employees left an opportunity for legislative leadership to organize and broker a solution. Apparently, Senate President Joan Fitz-Gerald supplied a great deal of leadership. The Senate State Affairs Committee killed both the Owen and the Sandoval bills on April 26. Senator Sandoval introduced a late bill [SB06-235] on the 27th which was moved quickly, passing Third Reading on the 28th. PERA's Board was on board, its Executive Director publicly praising its 'conservative, constructive approach' (Milstead, 2006b).

SB 235 did several things.

- 1. PERA members self-funded its solvency problem by enacting a variation on the Owen "3% solution" by extracting a half percentage point from existing PERA employees for six years through 2013, defined as an AED, "Additional Equalization Dispersement"
- 2. Changing the benefits for current employee participants by, among other things:
 - capping COLA's at 3%
 - raising minimum retirement age for full benefits to 55 years
 - changing methods of calculating highest salary years, the basis for retirement payouts
 - changing the amortization period to 30 years
 - codifying the actuarial basis on which the Board can allow service years to be purchased.

In the House, a provision to permit reductions in employer contribution rates when over funding of liabilities within any of the five employee divisions reaches 110% was stricken. But separate accounting for actuarial purposes was accomplished for each division. Closer standardization of employee and employer contribution rates was accomplished and

written into law. The act firmed up definitions of Board obligations and preconditions for recommending benefit changes as well as provided guidance for the definition of 'actuarial soundness.'

What the bill did not accomplish was the massive overhaul of the PERA Board as the Commission had urged in 2004. By this time, the result of the employee groups' activism had made it clear that a super-majority of division members on the board was a non-negotiable point. Instead, SB06-235 was amended to add five gobernatorial appointees (with approval of Senate) "who shall have significant experience and competence in investment management, finance, banking, economics, accounting, pension administration, or actuarial analysis." Instead of shrinking the Board, the bill expanded it to 20 members. The Governor's budget officer let it be known that the Governor was unhappy with the result. President Fitz-Gerald responded that her impression had been all along that the Governor was concerned about the need for immediate action to deal with solvency issues. Interestingly, positions attributed to the Governor seemed to emphasize positions that emphasized solvency and the upacceptability of taxpayer funding to achieve it. In addition, the Interim Treesurer had floated several pieces in the Denver newspapers in which solvency was the primary condition and Treasurer Hillman and his ally, Senator Owen, had at several points in the session touted the simplicity of the 3% solution. SB06-235 embellished the 'assets' element that with 'liabilities' changes for current employees. In other words, the employees had bought on to both halves of the package and having made those sacrifices, were not of a mind to have the governance of the system taken out of their hands. The governance requirements for actuarial rationale for benefit changes had provided the bulwark against the kind of Board and legislative irresponsibility that precipitated the crisis anyway. The Senate President elevated the morale of public employees far beyond that of a grim twotiered solution and achieved a renewal of rank-and-file attention in an important election year.

The 2006 Budget Process: High Tension, Lew Drama.

Budgets record commitments as well as define the challenges for political and program partisans. Trends are more promising for the Democrats than they have been in a generation. The libertarian prescription for state government, represented most vividly by the adherence of the libertarian right to TABOR, had enough visible wear to be replaced at least partially. That is the meaning of Referendum C's narrow success. Republican legislators and the state party are hobbled by rifts between 'Main Street' moderates, libertarians and social conservatives. Republican leadership is nnable to construct a response to the problems of recovery. Its gubernatorial aspirants symbolized that frozen-in-amher sensihility. The spokespaople for TABOR have been discredited in many quarters as propagandists for unknown benefactors. Fueling dissatisfaction is an unsteady realization that Amendment 23 school funding requirements have not been sufficient to make schools what they should be. Students and their parents recoiled from higher (20%) education tuition and fee increases imposed just prior to Fall Semester 2005.

The Democrats, however, are on the horns of a dilemma should they retain their legislative majorities and gain control of the Governor's office in November. Expectations have developed among the organized Democratic base that have made Referendum C and Democratic success possible. It is expected that significant advance of the social, labor, and education agendas of these groups is guing to be necessary. Yet, this places the party on the horns of a dilemma since part of the success of Democrats has been the disaffection of Republican moderates and independents from the Republican Party. The political endes to progress beyond Referendum C have yet to be crafted.

If it continues, the paralysis, even implosion, of the Republican Party, will not in itself give the Democrats a solution to the state's financial problems. The effective management of expectations among its base (the elderly, unions, teachers, higher education, public employees), will need to occur in parallel with responding to suburban independents for whom commuting and college represent twin urgencies. Importantly, the party's center of gravity is shifting away from a Denver-Bnulder axis towards an increasingly suburbanized Front Range one. Many of its most effective leaders are drawn from suburban and ex-urban constituencies thought to have been imponotrable districts through most of the 1980s and 1990s.

Finally, the Democrats must appease or satisfy the state's sometimes-organized business community. Generalizations about the policy and ideological preferences of this fickle, highly varied, sometime constituency must be measured, but its collective identity runs in the direction of the Republicans. In fact, recent leadership of large and small business associations include former Republican legislators retired by the state's 1990 term limitation amendments. While business organizations are exasperated by the intractability of the Republican libertarian factions, it is a safe prediction that they will never be runtine supporters of the Democratic party, regardless of the centrist commitment it projects.

Whether the Democratic ascendance in 2004 will have been a hiatus between two brands of Republican state government will depend partly on how well the Democrats are seen to perform in the budget process. What appears clear at this point is that the Governor and the Democratic leadership and the JBC have an understanding about the need for transportation project funding and capital construction and reconstruction funding, the details of which are still vague. It appears that the Democrats favor this because many members of their own party are as adamant about the state of road and school disrepair as anyone—and there are the 48% of voters who supported the failing Referenden D to think about. Considerable tension still exists among those attempting to strictly interpret the results of the election as pro-services and those pragmatists in the party leadership who recken that the 48% contains a lot of disgruntled Republican moderates, Independent and Democratic voters.

The Democratic legislative leadership, while coping with differences within their own caucuses, was nonetheless able to project moderation and selective bipartisanship as guides to overall legislative strategy. Partisan antipathy was expressed toward majority committee chairs and leadership, in both Houses, fueled by stalwart right wingers within the Republican caucuses. Minority leadership would occasionally spout off to remind this faction

of their bona fides. Yet the press and the lobby corps noticed an inordinate amount of time permitted by leadership to lengthy minority speechifying on Third Readings of bills. Perhaps leadership thought this a cheap and easy concession to Republicans still disoriented by their loss of majorities a couple of years ago. Nearly unheard of a couple of years ago, Third Reading speeches were common in this session.

Brief flare-ups over minor ethics issues an both sides were quickly contained. Close observers mentioned the frequent 'gotcha' games and partisan hostility (Couch, 2006). But these were extraordinary events against a pattern of majority leadership's managed partisanship. The centrist strategies of Speaker Romanoff and President Fitz-Gerald were able to find common cause with Republican issues if not with Republicans themselves. Cosponsorship and credit-sharing was seen across the broad moderate band of the General Assembly. The bitter partisanship of the last several pre-Democratic years was fresh enough in mind to cause majority wariness over potential political set-ups. Small Republican factions in both Houses persisted and lost few opportunities for fleeting ideological victories (mostly noticed by each other), but in general it appeared that un olive branch was extended to must Republicans if they proved trustwerthy as problem solvers. An important case on this point was the partnership between the moderate Buescher (D-Mesa) and the conservative Penry (R-Mesa) on the contentious Rainy Day fund and Tobacco Settlement bill (HB06-1050). This was limited to one bill, but the partnership evidences that stalwarts learned how to function as minority partisan, a previously unthinkable possibility. Optimists on the right wing ultimately felt themselves let down by a Governor disengaged from the Legislature in his last year. A Democratic governor may aid in future conversions of others.

At the same time, however, such cooperation takes on the appearance of the Democrats 'stealing the bait' on Republican issues, "Cooptation" is a term more in keeping with the central gloss and conferit that the General Assembly leadership was seeking. While there is a Democratic tilt to issues like 'budget stabilization,' 'economic development,' and 'pension reform' both Romanoff and Fitz-Gerald have avoided partisan expressions of success. Importantly, they have stayed away from public expressions of frustration and have employed their public pulpits with a self-discipline that clearly distinguishes them from their rivals.

2005's lagislative compromises and negotiations regarding the C and D Referenda with Governor Owens was a huge turning point for the state responding to the (now) consensus position of Colorado's key institutions and employers. While it was a success for the legislative Democrats, it was not portrayed as a Democratic success. And the restorations of funding leveraged by Referendum C were not touted as Democratic success as much as workmanlike problem solving consistent with Colorado's center of political gravity. Bob Ewegen, perhaps the state's most astute commentator on its politics, noticed that "the influx of Referendum C money made this year's budget process refreshingly dull" (Ewegen, 2006d). During the 2006 session, the JBC and leadership stayed within the lines of the electoral message of Referendum C's passage. No critical departures were made from long-standing commitments. Guardianship of the General Fund was extended; user fee supportable elements were moved out of the General Fund. Leadership was careful to bring

members to a clear understanding of budgetary restraints and to keep funding growth to modest levels only. Gubernatorial absence and indifference played a key role in allowing the Democrats to preserve the PERA retirement system without sacrificing either a single tier of benefits and member representation on the Board, while striking a blow for fiscal prudence by avoiding the "taxpayer bailout" that some had predicted. By toeing this consensus line, taking Independent votes away from Republican social conservatives and libertarians, and by emphasizing superior representation and problem solving, the Democrats are poised to establish their party as permanent contenders for General Assembly without high drama and ideological confrontation.

It is very likely that a Democratic Governor will control the executive's end of the legislative process and that a bottleneck of moderate legislative plans (such as prescription drug purchasing) may be broken where Governor Owens wielded vetoes. If there is a creative solution to TABOR's immediate and long range impositions, it appears that it will have some encouragement from a Democratic governor whose electoral chances were helped by the absence of primary challenge. Bill Ritter has stated his dedication to a comprehensive change to the state's Constitution to undo the difficult eonjunction of the Galtagher (property tax) amendment of 1982; Amendment 23 (of 2000) and TABOR (1992). One should not overly estimate a democratic tide, however, since, as of this writing, it appears that the General Assembly may well split between parties after the 2006 election.

If the Democrats and moderate Republicans are to take on the project of revising or undoing TABOR, important barriers remain. Lost on many participants in the state's budget process is the obscurity of the state's finances. In recent years, the legislative session has opened with joint sessions dedicated to schooling members on the terminology and hydraulics of state finances. Since TABOR's passage, budgeteers have become immed to this complexity, having mastered:

- The Bird Arveschoug amendment limiting General Fund growth to 6% annually,
- The TABOR growth limit of population and CPI growth,
- The TABOR reserve (3%),
- Amendment 23 (2000) Constitutional earmarks of General Fund monies to K-12,
- The General Fund Statutory Reserve (4%),
- The SB97-01 Transfers of General Fund excesses over 6%, and
- Spillovers to the Capital Construction Fund . . . only to learn that the details are much more complex and obscure.

The General Fund is the focus of any comprehensive budgeting exercise in Colorado. Yet over the past several years the General Assembly has made the General Fund a more complex animal. General Fund transfers to the General Fund Excess Reserve, Excess Reserve transfers to HUTF and Capital Construction Fund Transfers to HUTF made possible by Referendum C, make the mechanics of state finance even more difficult to understand. The same is true of the "rescue" of important General Fund programs. Higher education funding was rescued financially through enterprise designation and higher education tuition

'vouchers' in 2003. The passage of Amendment 23 in 2000 was supposed to rescue K-12 from the downward financial spiral brought in the 1990s by TABOR. The rescue was partial but the specifics of K-12 funding in Colorado is poorly understood, even among the state's political class. The effect of these arrangements has been to make educational funding more complex and more difficult to explain to voters. The list could go on. The rational basis of the state's distribution of gasoline tax money to the state and to the counties is laughably curious, as is that of the state severance tax. The Division of Wildlife is an entirely cashfunded entity; that is easy for people to understand, but that is an exception to the larger trend of complexity heaped upon complexity. One of the more obscure lessens of the Referendum C campaign is that the confusing hydraulics of state finances amplifies the barrier to successful persuasion of TABOR on its merits. Without simplifying these, a future campaign of persuasion to rewire state finances beyond Referendum C will be hobbled by this painful truth.

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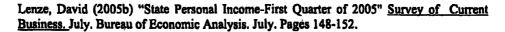
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Issue Brief Ciruli Associates

Referenda C and D Face Uphill Battle
In August Vote, Referendum C Would Have Lost

Analysis by Floyd Ciruli October 6, 2005

Much of the state's political and business establish is united in asking voters to increase state spending by more than \$3 billion over the next five years by adjusting the tax limitation initiative known as the TABOR Amendment. But various polls taken from early 2005 through July show the November 2005 ballot proposal, Referendum C, falling.

The statewide survey published in The Deriver Post July 10, shows only 43 percent of voters support the initiative. Two surveys conducted by Ciruli Associates show support below 40 percent in Republican-dominated areas of El Paso County and the Lower Arkansas Valley, including Pueblo County (38% support in April 2005) and Douglas County (39% support in July 2005).

Summary of Polls on Referenda C and D

- 38% favor Referendum C; 47% oppose Pueblo Chieftain/Ciruli Associates, N750, April 2005: El Paso, Pueblo and Arkansas Valley counties from Fremont
- 39% favor Referendum C; 52% oppose Círuli Ássociates, N350, July 2005: Douglas County (Referendum D received 37% support)
- 43% favor Referendum C; 42% oppose Deriver Post/Mason Dixon, N625, July 2005: statewide (Referendum D received 39% support)

Ciruli Associates 2005

A second referendum (D) authorizing \$2 billion in bonds for additional spending in transportation and other projects also has weak support (39%) statewide in July 2005. The bonding referendum will not be authorized unless Referendum C is approved.

Opinion Dynamics

Numerous surveys conducted in recent years have shown consistent support for TABOR tax limits in the mid-50 percent range (e.g., 54% Colorado Tax Commissien, 2001, Ciruli Associates). But supporters of Referendum C believe the election can be won with near-universal andorsements from media, business and civic associations, and local government. They hope to have superior media resources, and they have planned a record-breaking get-out-the-vote effort among constituencies that have endorsed, many of which benefit from the increased government spending.

riuwever, it is clear colorate s electorate remains closely divided on expanding state government spending. A significant plurality of voters are resisting cues from media and rhetoric from political and civic elites, which have been promoting the need to change TABOR rules at a furious volume since early spring. In addition, despite some campaign mistakes by opponents, including misstatements of facts and controversial fundraising, they have raised significant funds and launched early and effective radio and TV advertising.

Weak Partisan Support

An examination of partisan support for Referendum C shows, not surprisingly, partisanship is a significant predictor of attitudes toward increased government spending. Barely a third of Republicans favored it as of July, against strong support from Gov. Bill Owens and much of the state Republican business leadership. Although the governor reluctantly agreed to what he considered a more than generous compromise, he has become the strongest and most effective advocate of the referendum today. In fact, Republican support would likely be less, if not for Owens.

Support from Democratic voters is below 50 percent in recent polls, which is surprising given that the effort to increase state spending and modify TABOR limits is primarily a Democratic-sponsored effort. With no notable exception, the Democratic Party's elected and local leadership favor it.

Partisan Support for Referendum C

<u>Poli</u> Southern Colorado	<u>Firm</u> Ciruli Associates	<u>Date</u> April 2005	Republican <u>Support</u>	Democrat <u>Support</u>
	Cil mi Maaociorea	April 2003	34%	44%
Douglas County	Ciruli Associates	July 2005		
• ,		•	38%	48%

Ciruli Associates 2005

Ideology is also a major influence on voter positions on Referendum C. For example, Southern Celerade Democrats, who effer only-44-percent-support, are more conservative blue-collar, rural—Democrats who often reject statewide tax increases and social policies supported by their more liberal metro area fellow partisans.

Age is an important factor in turnout and support for Referendum C. Seniors as a group are less supportive of spending increases than baby boomers or younger voters. In the July Douglas County poll, only 29 percent of persons over 65 years old supported Referendum C, whereas 40 percent of voters 35- to 44-years-old supported it.

Low Turnout

A special challenge for proponents is the low turnout typical in odd-number year elections. About a million voters are expected. This is less than half the 2004 presidential turnout. The odd-number year electorate typically is older, more Republican and more conservative.

As the table below shows, some statewide initiatives involving increased spending have passed in previous off-year elections, including transportation bonds in 1999 and the Great Outdoors Colorado bond in 2001. However, they did not involve tax increases and had little opposition. The last odd-number election, 2003, was a bad year for increased government spending. An effort to freeze the Gallagher property tax limits lost, as did Referendum A, which authorized increased spending for ill-defined water projects. The water bond campaign was especially hard fought.

Turnout in Off-Year Elections

Year	initiative/Referendum	<u>State</u>	Denver
1999	Transportation revenue bond - P Metro RTD bond - P Metro football stadium - P	774,953	78,047
2001	Great Outdoors Colorado bond - P Monorail - L	831,051	93,430
2003	Referendum A water bond – L Gallagher freeze – L Race track gaming – L	933,467	98,785
2005	Referenda C and D	?	? Ciruli Associales 2005

Previous TABOR Overrides

TABOR overrides tend to pass at the local level (96% of local TABOR overrides have passed since its inception in 1992), but have a more difficult time statewide. Two major previous statewide TABOR overrides, which were held in regular even-number elections, had different results. Gov. Roy Romer's 1998 effort to direct TABOR refunds to transportation funding failed, receiving only 38 percent. Gov. Owens campaigned against it in the same year he won his governor's race. But a complicated TABOR override in 2000 for K-12 education passed closely with 53 percent. Amendment 23 passed at least partially because Gov. Owens, who opposed it, was distracted fighting a statewide land use initiative and the opponents laoked money for advertising.

The difference between the near-unanimous willingness of voters to allow TABOR overrides at the local government level and the greater reluctance at the state level is related to awareness, impact and trust. Voters are simply less aware of the political personality of state government and are less effected by it on a daily basis than local government. Most important, polls show there is a hierarchy of trust of government, and voters trust state government less than local government.

TABOR Override Election Results

1998 and 2000					
	1998	2000			
	TABOR	Amendment 23			
County	<u>Override</u>	<u>K-12</u>			
Adams	32%	53%			
Arapahoe	41	53			
Boulder	49	65			
Denver	44	59			
Douglas	39	52			
El Paso	31	52			
Jefferson	38	51			
Larimer	45	53			
Mesa	29	40			
Pueblo	25	45			
Weld .	<u> 26</u>	, <u>48</u>			
Total	38%	53%			
		Ciruli Associates 2005			

As the table above shows, in 1998 when the override lost, it received 39 percent in Douglas County and 31 percent in El Paso, which are close to the current county figures in Ciruli Associates Referenda C and D polls. When Amendment 23 won, it received 54 percent in El Paso and Douglas counties. Referenda C and D will likely require a large margin in suburban Denver to make up for weaker support outside the metro area.

Early Election Strategy

The opposition launched a summer radio attack labeling Referendum C a \$3 billion tax increase for a state with an increasing budget. Proponents' early campaigning focused more on

grassroots, organizing encorsements and attacks on the opponents. The tollowing are the main set pleass on the campaign stage.

Early Strategy -

Proponents are gathering hundreds of resolutions of support from local government and civic organizations. They are seeking press coverage of support, often in areas the campaign is doing poorly, such as Colorado Springs. The average voter is being cued that policy experts and political elites are nearly united in decrying TABOR limits and supporting Referendum C. Also, the goal is to activate the constituents of local organizations to vote "yes." Opponents have received few reported endorsements.

Partisan Split -

A particular challenge for proponents is the unstable nature of their coalition. While increasing Democrat support, they must maintain their image of a bi-partisan coalition. Proponents must win at least 40 percent of likely Republican voters, overwhelming support from Democrats and a majority of unaffiliated voters.

The early effort of proponents has been to increase their share of Republicans. This requires dividing the Republican Party between its anti-tax wing and its economic development wing, by use of Republican Gov. Owens and the bueiness community. Consolidating Democratic support must be done carefully to prevent opponents from labeling the campaign as Democrat-controlled.

Turnout and Required Vote for Proponents					
Partisan	One	To Win	To Win ·		
Percentage	Million	Proponents	Proponents		
of Electorate 42%	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Need %</u> 40%	<u>Need #</u> 168,000		
	420,000				
34%	340,000	60%	204,000		
	340,000				
24%	0.40.000	54%	129,000		
	— <u>240,000</u>		·		
-		-	501,000		
	1 000 000				

The voter-turnout projection above (based on polling from previous odd-year elections) shows opponents begin in the stronger position because Republicans tend to dominate in a low-turnout election. Assuming there will be one million voters, an examination of the common turnout rates for partisans (and unaffiliated voters), shows that proponents must dramatically increase their percentage of votes from early polling results, especially arnong Democrats.

Media -

The mainstream media is heavily invested in the passage of Referendum C. The editorial pages of *The Denver Post* and the *Rooky Mountain News* have joined in an unusual alliance, given their rivalry and differing liberal and conservative slants, to vigorously promote Referendum C and relentlessly attack the opponent's campaign and arguments.

The salience of the ceverago since the 2005 legislative session has been

greatly increased and the content has become exceedingly critical or riscal status quo and supportive of the change.

Marginalize Opponents have provided considerable ammunition to Referenda C and D Opponents - supporters to attack their credibility and integrity. By late September, Jon Caldara (lead opponent and head of the Independence Institute) and John Andrews (former state senator) were greatly damaged from media attacks on statements they made that have been alleged to be false or extreme. Also, a refusal to file financial disclosures and large contributions from gubernatorial candidate Marc Holtzman's supporters has distracted from the opponents' message. However, opponents have managed to raise significant money for broadcast advertising and attracted a few Republican leaders willing to oppose the referendum.

Balance -

When the huge FasTracks sales tax increase passed handily last November and Democrats took control of both legislative houses for the first time in four decades, the state's pro-spending forces were emboldened to challenge the TABOR limitation head on. But, the closeness of the ballot proposal in early polls reflects both balance between pro- and anti-government spending forces in the state and the persuasiveness of the arguments on each side.

Anti-state-tax forces have dominated Colorado's recent history, but the state's civic leadership, spurred by The Denver Post editorial page, likes to use tax dollars for various civic projects and government activities, especially education and transportation. Higher education has been heavily cited as needing more funding because it has taken the brunt of recent budget cuts.

Because the tax limitation movement is attempting to expand to several new states, Colorado's election is being monitored nationally as an indication of its current strength. Also, Referendum C is seen as an affirmation of the shift of the state's balance of power from a conservative tax policy to more liberal government spending following the surprising Democratic success in the 2004 election.

Polls analyzed by Floyd Ciruli, president of Ciruli Associates. Ciruli Associates is a non-partisan research, communication and public policy firm proving consulting for Colorado and national organizations since 1976.

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Items 1 through 88 of 88

1. [111th] H.R.4437: HIRING Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Etheridge, Bob [NC-2] (Introduced 1/13/2010) Cosponsors (15)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 1/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

2. [111th] <u>H.R.4443</u>: VET Act

Sponsor: Rep Halvorson, Deborah L. [IL-11] (introduced 1/13/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 1/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

3. [111th] H.R.4565: Rural Jobs Tax Credit Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

4. [111th] H.R.4585: Small Business Job Creation Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] (introduced 2/3/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

5. [111th] <u>H.R.4625</u>: Civil Service Reform and Government Reorganization Commission Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Thornberry, Mac [TX-13] (introduced 2/9/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

6. [111th] H.R.4633: Back to Work Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Braley, Bruce L. [IA-1] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

7. [111th] H.R.4637: Help Small Businesses Start and Grow Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Hall. John J. [NY-19] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Small Business; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

8. [111th] <u>H.R.4730</u>: Tax Credits for Jobs Now Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schauer, Mark H. [MI-7] (introduced 3/2/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

9. [111th] H.R.4742: SAVE Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Kind, Ron [WI-3] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 3/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

10. [111th] <u>H.R.4746</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent pending tax increases, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Neugebauer, Randy [TX-19] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (76)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

11. [111th] H.R.4770: Create Jobs by Expanding the R&D Tax Credit Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Holt, Rush D. [NJ-12] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

12. [111th] <u>H.R.4777</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption for employer payroll taxes during 2010 for wages with respect to the employment of new hires and to provide a credit for retaining employees.

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 3/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

13. [111th] <u>H.R.4841</u>: Small Business Tax Relief and Job Growth Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Velazquez, Nydia M. [NY-12] (introduced 3/12/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/12/2010. Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

14. [111th] H.R.4849: Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (17)

Committees: House Ways and Means; Senate Finance

House Reports: 110-447

Latest Major Action: 3/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

15. [111th] H.R.4850: American Job Creation and Investment Act

Sponsor: Rep Peters, Gary C. [MI-9] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (77)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

16. [111th] H.R.4851: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce; House Financial Services; House Judiciary; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-157 [GPO: Text, PDF]

17. [111th] H.R.4853: Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job

Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (5) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-312 [GPO: <u>Text</u>, <u>PDF</u>]

18. [111th] H.R.4965: Targeted Job Creation and Business Investment Act

Sponsor: Rep Donnelly. Joe [IN-2] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

19. [111th] <u>H.R.4994</u>: Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lewis, John [GA-5] (introduced 4/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; Senate Finance Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-309 [GPO: Text, PDF]

20. [111th] H.R.5075: Middle Class Tax Relief Act

Sponsor: Rep Adler. John H. [NJ-3] (introduced 4/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

21. [111th] <u>H.R.5077</u>: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the alternative minimum tax exemption amount and index such amount for inflation.

Sponsor: Rep Hall, John J. [NY-19] (introduced 4/20/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

22. [111th] <u>H.R.5109</u>: Small Business Bill of Rights

Sponsor: Rep Kirk, Mark Steven [IL-10] (introduced 4/22/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Small Business; House Financial Services; House Rules; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce; House Judiciary; House

Oversight and Government Reform; House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

23. [111th] <u>H.R.5147</u>: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (Introduced 4/27/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-161 [GPO: <u>Text</u>, <u>PDF</u>]

24. [111th] <u>H.R.5160</u>: Haiti Economic Lift Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 4/28/2010) Cosponsors (52)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-171 [GPO: Text, PDF]

25. [111th] H.R.5239: Homeowner Tax Assistance Act

Sponsor: Rep Boswell, Leonard L. [IA-3] (introduced 5/6/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/6/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

26. [111th] H.R.5297: Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-499

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-240 [GPO: Text, PDF]

27. [111tb] H.R.5486: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax

incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On passage Passed by

recorded vote: 247 - 170 (Roll no. 363).

Latest Action: 6/17/2010 Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1436, H.R. 5486 is laid on

the table.

28. [111th] H.R.5557: Back to School Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] (introduced 6/17/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means,

29. [111th] H.R.5611: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part II

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/28/2010) Cosponsors (6) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-197 [GPO: Text, PDF]

30. [111th] H.R.5612: Geothermal Energy Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Blumenauer, Earl [OR-3] (Introduced 6/28/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

31. [111th] H.R.5622: Stop Outsourcing and Create American Jobs Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep McNerney, Jerry [CA-11] (introduced 6/29/2010) Cosponsors (2) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Oversight and Government Reform Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

32. [111th] H.R.5705: Electric Vehicle Advancement Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] (introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/1/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Ways and Means.

33. [111th] H.R.5744: Revitalizing American Manufacturing Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Yarmuth, John A. [KY-3] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

34. [111th] <u>H.R.5764</u>: Responsible Estate Tax Act

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

35. [111th] H.R.5793: Close Foreign Tax Loopholes: Make it in America Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Garamendi, John [CA-10] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means,

36. [111th] <u>H.R.5893</u>: Investing in American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 7/28/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (20)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 House floor actions. Status: The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.

Latest Action: 7/29/2010 POSTPONED PROCEEDINGS - Pursuant to clause 2c of rule 19, the Chair postponed further proceedings on H.R. 5893 until a time to be announced.

37. [111th] <u>H.R.5955</u>: Stopping the Excessive Growth of the Federal Government Act Sponsor: Rep Graves, Sam [MO-6] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

38. [111th] H.R.5982: Small Business Tax Relief Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 7/30/2010) Cosponsors (24)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/30/2010 Failed of passage/not agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill Failed by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 241 - 154 (Roll no. 514).

39. [111th] H.R.6099: Automatic IRA Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Neal, Richard E. [MA-2] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

40. [111th] H.R.6121: Renewable Energy Investment Incentive Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 9/14/2010) Casponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

41. [111th] H.R.6165: Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schwartz, Allyson Y. [PA-13] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

42. [111th] H.R.6190: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part III

Sponsor: Rep Levin. Sander M. [MI-12] (Introduced 9/23/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-249 [GPO: Text, PDF]

43. [111th] H.R.6201: 21st Century Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Donna F. [MD-4] (introduced 9/23/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means:

44. [111th] H.R.6222: National Opportunity and Community Renewal Act

Sponsor: Rep McGovern, James P. [MA-3] (introduced 9/28/2010) Cosponsors (3) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

45. [111th] H.R.6291: Freight FOCUS Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (Introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means; House Rules Latest Major Action: 9/30/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

46. [111th] H.R.6312: Heavy Truck Tax Fairness Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Blumenauer, Earl [OR-3] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

47. [111th] <u>H.R.6323</u>: To exempt gain from the sale of certain C corporation stock from the capital gains rate increase resulting from the sunset of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003.

Sponsor: Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

48. [111th] <u>H.R.6367</u>: Restore American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Moran, Jerry [KS-1] (introduced 9/29/2010) **Cosponsors** (None) **Committees:** House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Judiciary; House Administration; House Rules; House Natural Resources; House Appropriations; House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure **Latest Major Action:** 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

49. [111th] H.R.6415: Tax Relief Certainty Act

Sponsor: Rep Pence, Mike [IN-6] (introduced 11/17/2010) Cosponsors (26)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

56. [111th] <u>H.R.6455</u>: American Opportunity Tax Credit Extansion Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Rep Fattah, Chaka</u> [PA-2] (introduced 11/29/2010) **Cosponsors** (None) **Committees:** House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 11/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

51. [111th] <u>H.R.6467</u>: Middle Class Tax Relief Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 12/1/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/1/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

52. [111th] <u>H.R.6473</u>: Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part IV **Sponsor:** Rep Oberstar. James L. [MN-8] (introduced 12/2/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (5) **Committees:** House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means **Latest Major Action:** Became Public Law No: 11t-329 [GPO: <u>Text</u>, <u>PDF</u>]

53. [111th] <u>H.R.6517</u>: Omhibus Trade Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (Introduced 12/13/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-344 [GPO: Text, PDF]

54. [111th] H.R.6522: End Tax Uncertainty Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Bachmann, Michele (MN-6) (introduced 12/15/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

55. [111th] <u>H.R.6538</u>: Permanent Tax Relief Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Mack, Connie [FL-14] (Introduced 12/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

56. [111th] <u>H.3.RES.83</u>: Approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-210 [GPO: Text, PDF]

57. [111th] <u>H.RES.1245</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Value Added Tax is a massive tax increase that will cripple families on fixed income and only further push back America's economic recovery.

Sponsor: Rep Tighrt, Todd [KS-4] (Introduced 4/13/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

58. [111th] <u>H.RES.1317</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the value-added tax in addition to existing Federal taxes is a massive tax increase that will result in hardships for United States families and job-creating small business and will stunt economic recovery.

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 4/29/2010) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

59. [111th] <u>H.RES.1346</u>: Opposing the imposition of a value-added tax.

Sponsor: Rep Herger, Wally [CA-2] (Introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (113)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

60. [111th] <u>H.RES.1481</u>: Supporting the goals and ideals of "National Save for Retirement Week", including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy.

Sponsor: Rep Schwartz, Allyson Y. [PA-13] (introduced 6/28/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/28/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend

the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by voice vote.

Latest Action: 7/28/2010 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

61. [111th] <u>S.2955</u>: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a temporary payroll increase tax credit for certain employers.

Sponsor: Sen Feingold, Russell D. [W1] (introduced 1/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

62. [111th] <u>S.2965</u>: Commission for Fiscal Sustainability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Ensign, John [NV] (introduced 1/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

63. [111th] <u>5.2973</u>: Small Business Job Creation Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 2/1/2010) Casponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/1/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

64. [111th] <u>S.2983</u>: Hire Now Tax Cut Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

65. [111th] <u>5.3014</u>: American Job Creation and Investment Act

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Finance,

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

66. [111th] <u>S.3018</u>: Bipartisan Tax Fairness and Simplification Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Wyden, Ron</u> [OR] (introduced 2/23/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (4)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

67. [111th] <u>5.3083</u>: Main Street Revitalization Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bennett, Robert F. [UT] (introduced 3/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

68. [111th] 5.3090: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the

availability of the saver's credit and to make the credit refundable.

Sponsor: Sen Gillibrand, Kirsten E. [NY] (introduced 3/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

69. [111th] S.3125: Superfund Polluter Pays Act

Sponsor: Sen Nelson, Bill [FL] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

70. [111th] <u>S.3533</u>: Responsible Estate Tax Act

Sponsor: Sen Sanders, Bernard [VT] (introduced 6/24/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

71. [111th] <u>5.3535</u>: Next Generation Energy Security Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Burr, Richard [NC] (introduced 6/24/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/24/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

72. [111th] <u>S.3706</u>: Americans Want to Work Act

Sponsor: Sea Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 8/4/2010) Cosponsors (12)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

73. [111th] S.3738: Clean Energy Technology Leadership Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

74. [111th] <u>S.3760</u>: Automatic IRA Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bingaman, Jeff (NM) (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

75. [111th] <u>S.3773</u>: Tax Hike Prevention Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen McConnell, Mitch [KY] (introduced 9/13/2010) Cosponsors (27)

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 562.

76. [111th] <u>S.3785</u>: Commercial Space Jobs and Investment Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Nelson</u>. <u>Bill</u> [FL] (introduced 9/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

77. [111th] <u>S.3788</u>: Geothermal Energy Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Wyden, Ron [OR] (introduced 9/15/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/15/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finence.

78. [111th] 5.3845: National Opportunity and Community Renewal Act

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (introduced 9/27/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/27/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

79. [111th] S.3876: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and

modify the alternative fuel vahicle refueling property credit.

Sponsor: Sen Wyden, Ron [OR] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

80. [111th] S.3934: Gulf Coast Oil Recovery Zone Tax Relief and Economic Recovery Act

Sponsor: Sen Wicker, Roger F. [MS] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

81. [111th] S.3935: Advanced Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bingaman, Jeff [NM] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

82. [111th] <u>5.3975</u>: Tax Relief Certainty Act

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 11/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 11/19/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative

Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 651.

83. [111th] S.4018: Life Sciences Jobs and Investment Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Casey, Robert P., Jr. [PA] (Introduced 12/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

84. [111th] S.4055: Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2010
Sponsor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 12/22/2010) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/22/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

85. [111th] <u>S.J.RES.35</u>: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to a balanced budget.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Hatch, Orrin G.</u> [UT] (introduced 7/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

86. [111th] <u>S.CON.RES.60</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad. Kent [ND] (Introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 358.

87. [111th] <u>5.RES.649</u>: A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "National Save for Retirement Week", including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 9/27/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Latest Major Action: 9/27/2010 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous

Consent.

88. [111th] S.AMDT.3724 to H.R.4851 Expressing the sense of the Senate that the Value Added Tax is a massive tax increase that will cripple families on fixed income and only further push back America's economic recovery and the Senate opposes a Value Added Tax.

Sponsor: Sen McCain, John [AZ] (Introduced 4/14/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 4/15/2010 Senate amendment agreed to. Status: Amendment SA 3724 as modified agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 85 - 13. Record Vote Number: 115.

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1. [111th] H.R.4848: Tax Cut Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 3/15/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

2. [111th] H.R.4853: Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] (introduced 3/16/2010)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-312 [GPO: Text, PDF]

3. [111th] H.R.4878: Tax Cut Job Creation Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Young, Don [AK] (introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

4. [111th] H.R.6105: HIRE Now Tax Cut Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Tonko, Paul [NY-21] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

5. [111th] H.AMDT.786 to H.R.4853 Amendment sought to strike Title III of the Senate amendment to H.R. 4583 and insert a new Title III providing two years of estate tax relief at 2009 levels. In calendar years 2011 and 2012, the estate tax exemption amount would be \$3.5 million (\$7 million total for a married couple) and the maximum tax rate on estates would be 45%. The amendment sought to provide estates from decedents in 2010 with the ability to elect to be treated under the 2009 levels or to be treated under current law for tax purposes. Such election would have allowed estates to receive a step up in basis on inherited property rather than the 2010 carryover basis rules. The exemption level and rate would have been consistent with the estate tax proposal included in the President's FY2010 and FY2011 Budgets. Under the Senate amendment to H.R. 4583, the bill would provide two years of estate tax rellef with a \$5 million estate tax exemption (\$10 million total for a married couple)

and a maximum rate of 35%. The amendment would have affected 6,600 estates in 2011 which would receive an average additional tax cut of more than \$1.5 million under the Senate bill.

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 12/16/2010) Cosponsors (None) Latest Major Action: 12/16/2010 House amendment not agreed to. Status: On agreeing to the Levin amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 194 - 233, 1 Present (Roll no. 646).

6. [111th] <u>S.2983</u>: Hire Now Tax Cut Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

7. [111th] <u>S.3623</u>: HIRE Now Tax Cut Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 7/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 7/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

8. [111th] <u>S.3706</u>: Americans Want to Work Act

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow. Debbie [MI] (introduced 8/4/2010) Cosponsors (12)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

9. [111th] 5.3793: Job Creation and Tax Cuts Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Baucus, Max [MT] (introduced 9/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 9/20/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 572.

10. [111th] S.CON.RES.60: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 358.

11. [111th] S.AMDT.3391 to H.R.4213 To provide for a 6-month employee payroll tax rate cut, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Scott P. [MA] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2010 Amendment SA 3391 ruled out of order by the chair.

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1. [111th] H.R.4849: Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (17)

Committees: House Ways and Means; Senate Finance

House Reports: 110-447

Latest Major Action: 3/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

2. [111th] H.R.5297: Small Business Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Frank. Barney [MA-4] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: House Financial Services

House Reports: 110-499

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-240 [GPO: Text, PDF]

3. [111th] H.R.5486: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives

for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Levin. Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On passage Passed by

recorded vote: 247 - 170 (Roll no. 363).

Latest Action: 6/17/2010 Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1436, H.R. 5486 is laid on

the table.

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1. [111th] H.R.4681: Congressional Accountability Pay Act

Sponsor: Rep Forbes, J. Randy [VA-4] (introduced 2/24/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

2. [111th] H.R.4933: Global HEALTH Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lee, Barbara [CA-9] (introduced 3/24/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Foreign Affairs; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

3. [111th] <u>H.R.4943</u>: Informed Taxpayers' Federal Government Annual Reporting Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep McCarthy, Kevin [CA-22] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

4. [111th] H.R.5035: National Shipbuilding Budget Policy Act

Sponsor: Rep Wittman, Robert J. [VA-1] (Introduced 4/15/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces.

5. [111th] H.R.5323: Save America's Future Economy Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Smith, Lamar [TX-21] (introduced 5/18/2010) Cosponsors (65)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

6. [111th] <u>H.R.5363</u>: Preventing Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Schrader, Kurt [OR-5] (introduced 5/20/2010) Cosponsors (36)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

7. [111th] <u>H.R.5779</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Agriculture Program Act

Sponsor: Rep Himes, James A. [CT-4] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Agriculture

Latest Major Action: 11/16/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management.

8. [111th] <u>H.R.5780</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Energy Program Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Peters, Gary C. [MI-9] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (1) Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Natural Resources; House Ways and Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Science and Technology

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.

9. [111th] H.R.5784: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the

Defense Programs Act

Sponsor: Rep Welch, Peter [VT] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 9/16/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

10. [111th] S.2982: International Violence Against Women Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Kerry, John F. [MA] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: Senate Foreign Relations

Latest Major Action: 12/21/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General

Orders. Calendar No. 725.

11. [111th] <u>S.3104</u>: A bill to permanently authorize Radio Free Asia, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Sen Lugar, Richard G. [IN] (introduced 3/11/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Foreign Relations

Senate Reports: 110-214

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 11t-202 [GPO: Text, PDF]

12. [111th] <u>S.AMDT.3303</u> to <u>H.J.RES.45</u> To rescind \$120 billion in Federal spending by consolidating duplicative government programs, cutting wasteful Washington spending, and returning billions of dollars of unspent money.

Sponsor: <u>Sen Coburn. Tom</u> [OK] (introduced 1/22/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (3) **Latest Major Action:** 1/26/2010 Proposed amendment SA 3303 (Division IV) under the order of 12/22/2009, not having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative, the division was withdrawn in Senate.

13. [111th] S.AMDT.4231 to H.R.4899 To pay for the costs of supplemental spending by reducing waste, inefficiency, and unnecessary spending within the Federal Government. Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (1) Latest Major Action: 5/27/2010 Motion to table amendment SA 4231 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 53 - 45. Record Vote Number: 169.

14. [111th] S.AMDT.4331 to H.R.4213 To pay for the cost of this act by reducing wasteful, inefficient, excessive and duplicative government spending.

Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (None) Latest Major Action: 6/23/2010 SA 4331 (Division XX) fell when the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 4213) with an amendment (SA 4369) tabled.

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1. H.R.1: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 1/26/2009) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Conference Report: <u>111-16</u> (in Congressional Record <u>H1307-1516</u>)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-5 [GPO: Text, PDF]

2. <u>H.R.113</u>: To provide for audits of programs, projects, and activities funded through earmarks.

Sponsor: Rep Fortenberry, Jeff [NE-1] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

3. H.R.311: Spending Reform Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Brady, Kevin [TX-8] (introduced 1/8/2009) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 1/8/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Oversight and

Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case

for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

4. <u>H.R.377</u>: To make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2009.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 1/9/2009) Cosponsors (23)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

5. <u>H.R.378</u>: To make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2009.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 1/9/2009) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

6. <u>H.R.381</u>: To make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2009.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 1/9/2009) Casponsors (21)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

7. <u>H.R.598</u>: To provide for a portion of the economic recovery package relating to revenue

measures, unemployment, and health.

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 1/16/2009) Cosponsors (2) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Science and

Technology; House Education and Labor; House Financial Services

House Reports: <u>111-8</u> Part 1, <u>111-8</u> Part 2

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2009 Supplemental report filed by the Committee on Ways and

Means, H. Rept. 111-8, Part II.

Note: For further action, see H.R.1, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

8. <u>H.R.629</u>: Energy and Commerce Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Sponsor: Rep Waxman. Henry A. [CA-30] (introduced 1/22/2009) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Ways and Means; House Education and

Labor; House Science and Technology

House Reports: 111-7 Part 1

Latest Major Action: 1/27/2009 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 3. **Note:** For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

9. H.R.679: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 1/26/2009) Cosponsors (None)

House Reports: 111-4

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2009 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 1. **Note:** For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

10. <u>H.R.737</u>: State Temporary Economic Priority (STEP) Act

Sponsor: Rep Hoekstra, Peter [MI-2] (introduced 1/28/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Education and Labor; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House

Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 1/29/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.

11. H.R.826: Cluster-Based Economy Enhancement Act of 2009

Sponson: Rep McHugh, John M. [NY-23] (introduced 2/3/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

12. H.R.852: Re-Build America Bond Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Loretta [CA-47] (introduced 2/4/2009) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 2/5/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

13. <u>H.R.861</u>: Strategic Targeted American Recovery and Transition Act

Sponsor: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (introduced 2/4/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

14. H.R.943: Truth in Accounting Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Bachmann, Michele [MN-6] (introduced 2/10/2009) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

15. H.R.1105: Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 2/23/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-8 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: An explanatory statement was submitted by Mr. Obey, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations "as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference." It appears in two 2/23/2009 Congressional Record documents on pages: <u>H1653-H2088</u> and <u>H2089-H2599</u>. See also the House Appropriations <u>committee print</u>.

16. <u>H.R.1294</u>: Congressional Accountability and Line-Item Veto Act of 2009 **Sponsor:** Rep Ryan, Paul [WI-1] (introduced 3/4/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (26)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

17. H.R.1390: Earmark Accountability and Reform Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Buchanan, Vern [FL-13] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

18. H.R.1557: SAFE Commission Act

Sponsor: Rep Cooper, Jim [TN-5] (Introduced 3/17/2009) Cosponsors (118)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/17/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

19. <u>H.R.1648</u>: Fiscal Integrity Through Transparency and Technology (FITT) Act of 2009 Sponsor: Rep McCotter, Thaddeus G. [MI-11] (introduced 3/19/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Budget; House Rules; House

Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/19/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

20. <u>H.R.1814</u>: Taxpayer Empowerment and Advocacy Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Barrett, J. Gresham [SC-3] (introduced 3/31/2009) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/31/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

21. H.R.2116: Fiscal Honesty and Accountability Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Hill, Baron P. [IN-9] (introduced 4/27/2009) Cosponsors (54)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 4/27/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

22. H.R.2169: Limitation on Government Spending Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Duncan, John J., Jr. [TN-2] (Introduced 4/29/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

23. H.R.2226: Warren County National Debt Reduction Act

Sponsor: Rep Turner, Michael R. [OH-3] (introduced 5/4/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 5/4/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Appropriations.

24. H.R.2346: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (Introduced 5/12/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-105; Latest Conference Report: 111-151 (in Congressional Record

H6683-6741)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-32 [GPO: Text, PDF]

25. H.R.2365: Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep DeFazio, Peter A. [OR-4] (introduced 5/12/2009) Cosponsors (71)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and

Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities.

26. <u>H.R.2429</u>: Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Gonzalez, Charles A. [TX-20] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Healthy Familles and Communities.

27. H.R.2832: Taxpayer Repayment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Chet [TX-17] (introduced 6/11/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

28. <u>H.R.2842</u>: To rescind all stimulus funds that remain unobligated.

Sponsor: Rep Tiahrt, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 6/11/2009) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

29. H.R.2847: Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act

Sponsor: Rep Mollohan, Alan B. [WV-1] (introduced 6/12/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-149; Senate Reports: 111-34

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-147 [GPO: <u>Text</u>, <u>PDF</u>]

Note: Pursuant to <u>H.Res. 976</u>, the House modified the Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Act, 2010, <u>H.R. 2847</u>, substituting the "Jobs for Main Street Act, 2010" as Division A of the Act and the "Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009" as Division B. (Regular appropriations for FY2010 for activities funded in the C-J-S Appropriations Act were included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; see Division B of P.u. 111-117.) The report of the House Rules Committee on <u>H.Res. 976</u> (H.Rept. 111-380, p. 5) summarized the matter included in Division A of the Act concerning the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP); infrastructure, employment, and public investment programs; unemployment insurance; COBRA; small business loans; the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage; the child tax credit; surface transportation; and certain civil rights claims.

30. H.R.2892: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponser: Rep Price, David E. [NC-4] (introduced 6/16/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-157; Latest Conference Report: 111-298 (in Congressional Record

H11195-11257)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-83 [GPO: Text, PDF]

31. H.R.2920: Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Hover, Steny H. [MD-5] (introduced 6/17/2009) Cosponsors (169)

Committees: House Budget; Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the

Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

32. <u>H.R.2942</u>: Highway Trust Fund Reclamation Act

Sponsor: Rep Diaz-Balart, Mario [FL-25] (introduced 6/18/2009) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/18/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

33. <u>H.R.2996</u>: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Dicks, Norman D. [WA-6] (introduced 6/23/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-180; Senate Reports: 111-38; Latest Cenference Report: 111-316

(in Congressional Record H11871-11983)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-88 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Division A is the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010. Division B is the Further Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2010, continuing appropriations through 12/18/2009.

34. H.R.3007: Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Kanjorski, Paul E. [PA-11] (introduced 6/23/2009) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 10/23/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement.

35. H.R.3081: Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Rep Lowey, Nita M. [NY-18] (introduced 6/26/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-187

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-242 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 12/3/2010.

36. H.R.3140: Reducing Barack Obama's Unsustainable Deficit Act

Sponsor: Rep Price, Tom [GA-6] (introduced 7/9/2009) Cosponsors (90)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Energy and Commerce; House Appropriations; House Ways and Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 7/10/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

37. <u>H.R.3170</u>: Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010 Sponsor: <u>Rep Serrano. Jose E.</u> [NY-16] (introduced 7/10/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-202

Latest Major Action: 7/20/2009 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate

Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 115.

38. <u>H.R.3183</u>: Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Pastor, Ed [AZ-4] (introduced 7/13/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-203; Latest Conference Report: 111-278 (in Congressional Record

H10150-10358)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-85 [GPO: Text, PDF]

39. H.R.3288: Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Olver, John W. [MA-1] (introduced 7/22/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-218; Senate Reports: 111-69; Latest Conference Report: 111-366

(in Congressional Record H13631-14080, H14081-14369)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-117 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: The conference report on the bill includes provisions for 6 of the 12 FY2010

appropriations: Transportation-HUD; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Labor-

HHS; Military Construction-VA; and State-Foreign Operations.

40. H.R.3293: Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 7/22/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; Senate Appropriations

House Reports: 111-220; Senate Reports: 111-66

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 149.

41. H.R.3298: Discretionary Spending Control Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Jordan, Jim [OH-4] (Introduced 7/22/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 7/22/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

42. <u>H.R.3357</u>: To restore sums to the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes. **Sponsor:** Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 7/28/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (2)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-46 [GPO: Text, PDF]

43. H.R.3366: Illegal Garnishment Prevention Act

Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 7/28/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 7/31/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs.

44. <u>H.R.3442</u>: To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish discretionary spending caps for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

Sponsor: Rep Hodes, Paul W. [NH-2] (introduced 7/31/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/31/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

45. <u>H.R.3696</u>: To prohibit recipients of TARP assistance from funding ACORN, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Bachus, Spencer [AL-6] (Introduced 10/1/2009) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 10/1/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

46. H.R.3772: Children's Budget Act

Sponsor: Rep Davis, Danny K. [IL-7] (Introduced 10/8/2009) Cosponsors (15)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 10/8/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

47. H.R.3964: Spending, Deficit, and Debt Control Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 10/29/2009) Cosponsors (24)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Appropriations; House Oversight and

Government Reform; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 10/29/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Appropriations, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

48. H.R.4110: TARP Sunset Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Paulsen, Erik [MN-3] (introduced 11/18/2009) Cosponsors (68)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

49. H.R.4157: Ensure TARP Expires Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Tlahrt, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 11/19/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/19/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

50. H.R.4171: TARP Sunset and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Teague, Harry [NM-2] (introduced 12/2/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Financial Services; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/2/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

51. H.R.4198: Unclaimed Savings Bond Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Berkley, Shelley [NV-1] (introduced 12/3/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/3/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

52. H.R.4219: National Commission on American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Wilson, Joe [SC-2] (introduced 12/8/2009) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 1/4/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

53. <u>H.R.4249</u>: Commission On Reforming Entitlement Spending Act

Sponsor: Rep McHenry, Patrick T. [NC-10] (introduced 12/9/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

54. <u>H.R.4262</u>: CAP the DEBT Act

Sponsor: Rep Scalise, Steve [LA-1] (introduced 12/10/2009) Cosponsors (84)

Committees: House Rules; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/10/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

55. H.R.4308: Deficit Reduction Check-Off Act

Sponsor: Rep Posey, Bill [FL-15] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

56. <u>H.R.4314</u>: To permit continued financing of Government operations.

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-123 [GPO: Text, PDF]

57. H.R.4315: United States War Bonds Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Burgess, Michael C. [TX-26] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

58. <u>H.R.4385</u>: United States War Bonds Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Meek, Kendrick B. [FL-17] (introduced 12/16/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 12/16/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

59. H.R.4408: Within Our Means Budget (WOMB) Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Gohmert, Louie [TX-1] (introduced 12/19/2009) Cosponsors (22)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/19/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

60. H.R.4479: Tighten Washington's Belt Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Forbes, J. Randy [VA-4] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

61. H.R.4481: Deficit Reduction Act of 2009

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committaes: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

62. H.R.4482: Pay It Back Act

Sponsor: Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] (introduced 1/20/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Financial Services; House Ways and Means; House Appropriations Latest Major Action: 1/20/2016 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

63. H.R.4529: Roadmap for America's Future Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Paul [WI-1] (introduced 1/27/2010) Cosponsors (14)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and

Labor; House Rules; House Budget; House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

64. H.R.4560: Earmark Performance and Accountability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kratovll, Frank, Jr. [MD-1] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

65. <u>H.R.4631</u>: To amend section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, to require that annual budget submissions of the President to Congress provide certain information regarding companies in which the Government holds stock, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Alexander, Rodney [LA-5] (introduced 2/22/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

66. H.R.4646: Debt Free America Act

Sponsor: Rep Fattah. Chaka [PA-2] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; House Rules; House Appropriations Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

67. H.R.4653: Accurate Accounting of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Act

Sponsor: Rep Garrett. Scott [NJ-5] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (54)

Committees: House Budget; House Ways and Means; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2019 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and

Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

68. H.R.4666: Cluster-Based Economy Enhancement Act of 2010 **Sponsor:** Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (3) **Committees:** House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services **Latest Major Action:** 2/24/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

69. H.R.4691: Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Rangel. Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 2/25/2010) Cosponsors (4)
Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services; House Small Business; House Judiciary; House Budget

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-144 [GPO: Text, PDF]

70. H.R.4851: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (4)
Committees: House Ways and Means; House Budget; House Education and Labor; House Energy and Commerce; House Financial Services; House Judiciary; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-157 [GPO: Text, PDF]

71. H.R.4856: Forecast for the Future Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Donnelly, Joe [IN-2] (introduced 3/16/2010) Cosponsors (41)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

72. <u>H.R.4871</u>: Spending Reduction Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kratovil, Frank, Jr. [MD-1] (introduced 3/17/2010) Cosponsors (48)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/17/2010 Referred to Heuse committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as

fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

73. H.R.4883: STRONG Budget Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Barton, Joe [TX-6] (introduced 3/18/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

74. H.R.4899: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 3/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget; Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-188

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-212 [GPO: Text, PDF]

75. H.R.4921: Budget Enforcement Legislative Tool Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Minnick, Walter [ID-1] (introduced 3/24/2010) Cosponsors (34)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

76. H.R.4939: Social Security and Medicare Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Murphy. Tim [PA-18] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

77. H.R.5008: Targeted Deficit Reduction Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Markey, Betsy [CO-4] (Introduced 4/13/2010) Cosponsors (43)

Committees: House Rules; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/13/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, In each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

78. H.R.5089: Business Incubator Promotion Act

Sponsor: Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] (introduced 4/21/2010) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 4/22/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management.

79. H.R.5157: War on Debt Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Owens, William L. [NY-23] (introduced 4/27/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 4/27/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

80. H.R.5258: Earmark Transparency Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Cassidy, Bill [LA-6] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (25)

Committees: House Rules; House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

81. H.R.5275: Seniors Purchasing Power Protection Act

Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

82. H.R.5305: CPI for Seniors Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Duncan, John J., Jr. [TN-2] (introduced 5/13/2010) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 6/29/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

83. H.R.5323: Save America's Future Economy Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Smith, Lamar [TX-21] (introduced 5/18/2010) Cosponsors (65)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/18/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on the Budget.

84. <u>H.R.5453</u>: Protecting Against Indebting our Descendants through Fully Offset Relief (PAID FOR) Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Heller, Dean [NV-2] (Introduced 5/28/2010) Cosponsors (48)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Appropriations; House Education and Labor; House Financial Services; House Budget; House Small Business; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 5/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Appropriations, Education and Labor, Financial Services, the Budget, Small Business, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

85. H.R.5454: Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (by request) (introduced 5/28/2010)

Cosponsors (41)

Committees: House Bodget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 5/28/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be

subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

86. <u>H.R.5540</u>: To make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

87. <u>H.R.5541</u>: To make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

88. <u>H.R.5542</u>: To make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Blackburn. Marsha [TN-7] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

89. <u>H.R.5568</u>: Stop Waste by Eliminating Excessive Programs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Nye, Glenn C. [VA-2] (Introduced 6/22/2010) Cosponsors (39)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 6/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

90. H.R.5679: End the Stimulus Advertisement Act

Sponsor: Rep Schock, Aaron [IL-18] (introduced 7/1/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 7/2/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.

91. H.R.5745: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Lewis, Jerry [CA-41] (introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Budget

Latest Møjør Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

92. H.R.5752: Transparent and Sustainable Budget Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Quigley, Mike [IL-5] (Introduced 7/15/2010) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

93. <u>H.R.5775</u>: Grant Accessibility and Transparency Enhancement Act of 2010 Sponsor: Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] (introduced 7/19/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Budget; House Rules Latest Major Action: 7/19/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

94. <u>H.R.5782</u>: Reduce and End our Deficits Using Commonsense Eliminations in the Treas-HUD and OPIC Programs Act

Sponsor: Rep Adler, John H. [NJ-3] (introduced 7/20/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Financial Services; House Foreign Affairs

Latest Major Actiom 7/20/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and In addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and

Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, In each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

95. <u>H.R.5850</u>: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: Rep Olver, John W. [MA-1] (introduced 7/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

House Reports: 111-564

Latest Major Action: 8/2/2010 Received in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate

Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 503.

96. <u>H.R.5874</u>: United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Rep Mollohan, Alao B. [WV-1] (intoduced 7/27/2010)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-224 [GPO: Text, PDF]

97. H.R.5935: BUILD Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Michaud, Michael H. [ME-2] (Introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Appropriations.

98. <u>H.R.5954</u>: Truth in Spending Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] (introduced 7/29/2010) Cosponsors (35)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Cosponsors (3)

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a poriod to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

99. H.R.6096: Reduce Our Deficits Act

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Chet [TX-17] (introduced 8/10/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations; House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 8/10/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fell within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

100. H.R.6300: State and Local Spending Will Help Save America Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. [OH-10] (Introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 9/29/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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101. <u>H.R.6367</u>: Restore American Jobs Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Moran, Jerry [KS-1] (introduced 9/29/2010) Cosponsors (None) Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and Labor; House Judiciary; House Administration; House Rules; House Natural Resources; House Appropriations; House Financial Services; House Transportation and Infrastructure Latest Major Action: 11/18/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

102. <u>H.R.6401</u>: Biennial Budgeting and Appropriations Act of 2010

Sponsor: <u>Rep Dreier, David</u> [CA-26] (Introduced 11/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 11/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Oversight and

Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case
for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

103. <u>H.R.6403</u>: American Recovery and Reinvestment Rescissions Act

Sponsor: Rep Lewis, Jerry [CA-41] (introduced 11/15/2010) Cosponsors (29)
Committees: House Appropriations; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House

Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 11/15/2016 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

104. <u>H.R.6406</u>: To amend the Federal Reserve Act to romove the mandate on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee to focus on maximum employment.

Sponsor: Rep Pence, Mike [IN-6] (introduced 11/16/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 11/16/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

105. Fl.R.6550: National Emergency Employment Defense Act of 2010

Sponsor: Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. [OH-10] (introduced 12/17/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 12/17/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Financial Services.

106. <u>H.J.RES.1</u>: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Goodlatte, Bob [VA-6] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (179)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

107. <u>H.J.RES.7</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation.

Sponsor: Rep Emerson, Jo Ann [MO-8] (introduced 1/7/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

108. <u>H.J.RES.15</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize the line item veto.

Sponsor: Rep Platts. Todd Russell [PA-19] (introduced 1/8/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

109. <u>H.J.RES.38</u>: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2009, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 3/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-6 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 3/11/2009.

110. <u>H.J.RES.43</u>: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Buchanan, Vern [FL-13] (introduced 4/22/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/12/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

111. <u>H.J.RES.45</u>: Increasing the statutory limit on the public debt. **Sponson**: No Sponsor (introduced 4/29/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-139 [GPO: <u>Text</u>, <u>PDF</u>]

112. <u>H.J.RES.64</u>: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2010, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 1/13/2010 Failed of passage in House over veto. Status: On passage, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding Failed by the Yeas and Nays:

(2/3 required): 143 - 245, 1 Present (Roll no. 2).

113. <u>H.J.RES.73</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to balance the Federal budget.

Sponsor: Rep Broun, Paul C. [GA-10] (introduced 1/27/2010) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

114. <u>H.J.RES.75</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to balance the Federal budget.

Sponsor: Rep Broun. Paul C. [GA-10] (Introduced 2/3/2010) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/3/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

115. <u>H.J.RES.78</u>: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Bright, Bobby [AL-2] (introduced 3/2/2010) Cosponsors (42)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

116. <u>H.J.RES.79</u>: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to control spending.

Sponsor: Rep Hensarling, Jeb [TX-5] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (53)

Committees: House Judiclary

Latest Major Action: 6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

117. <u>H.J.RES.89</u>: Proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Terry, Lee [NE-2] (introduced 6/16/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Judiclary

Latest Major Action: 7/26/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

118. <u>H.J.RES.96</u>: Making full-year continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011 at lower, previous year levels, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Price, Tom [GA-6] (introduced 9/22/2010) Cosponsors (77)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 9/22/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

119. <u>H.J.RES.101</u>: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 11/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-290 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 12/18/2010.

120. <u>H.J.RES.105</u>: Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] (introduced 12/17/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Appropriations

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 111-317 [GPO: Text, PDF]

Note: Continuing appropriations through 12/21/2010.

121. <u>H.CON,RES.85</u>: Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 and 2011 through 2014.

Spansor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 3/27/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget House Reports: 111-60

Latest Major Action: 4/2/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On agreeing to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 233 - 196 (Roll no. 192).

Latest Action: 4/2/2009 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

Note: 2010 budget resolution.

122. <u>H.CON.RES.234</u>: Expressing the sense of Congress that there should be a freeze on new discretionary non-defense, non-homeland security, non-intelligence spending whenever there is a Federal budget deficit.

Spansor: Rep Tlahrt, Todd [KS-4] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Budget.

123. <u>H.CON.RES.281</u>: Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

Sponsor: Rep Jordan, Jim [OH-4] (Introduced 5/26/2010) Cosponsors (52)

Consmittees: House Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Budget.

124. <u>H.RES.1183</u>: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that public debt as a share of gross domestic product should be stabilized at not more than 60 percent by 2018. **Sponsor:** <u>Rep Ouigley. Mike</u> [IL-5] (introduced 3/15/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (1)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/15/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the

House Committee on Ways and Means.

125. H.RES.1492: Providing for budget enforcement for fiscal year 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 6/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 6/30/2010 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

126. <u>H.RES.1493</u>: Providing for budget enforcement for fiscal year 2011.

Sponsor: Rep Spratt, John M., Jr. [SC-5] (introduced 6/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: House Budget; House Rules

Latest Major Action: 7/1/2010 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: Pursuant to the

provisions of <u>H. Res. 1500</u>, <u>H. Res. 1493</u> is considered passed House.

127. <u>S.1</u>: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (17)

Latest Major Action: 1/7/2009 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 1.

Note: For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

128. <u>S.2</u>: Middle Class Opportunity Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (18)

Latest Major Action: 1/7/2009 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 2.

129. <u>5.10</u>: Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Reid, Harry [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (15)

Latest Major Action: 1/7/2009 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar

under General Orders. Calendar No. 10.

130. S.116: TARP Assistance for Local Governments Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Feinstein, Dianne</u> [CA] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 1/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

131. <u>S.154</u>: A bill to require the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation to use dynamic economic modeling in addition to static economic modeling in the preparation of budgetary estimates of proposed changes in Federal revenue law.

Sponsor: Sen Ensign, John [NV] (introduced 1/6/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

132. S.169: Blennial Budgeting and Appropriations Act

Sponsor: Sen Isakson, Johnny [GA] (introduced 1/8/2009) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/8/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

133. <u>S.276</u>: Social Security and Medicare Solvency Commission Act

Sponsor: Sen Feinstein, Dianne [CA] (introduced 1/16/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/16/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

134. <u>S.303</u>: Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Voinovich. George V.</u> [OH] (introduced 1/22/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (3)

Committees: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; House Oversight and

Government Reform
Senate Reports: 111-7

Latest Major Action: 12/14/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend

the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by voice vote.

Latest Action: 12/15/2009 Message on House action received in Senate and at desk: House

amendment to Senate bill.

135. S.323: Rural Revitalization Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 1/26/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

136. S.336: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: <u>Sen Inouye</u>, <u>Daniel K</u>, [HI] (introduced 1/27/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-3

Latest Major Action: 1/27/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 19.

Note: For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

137. 5.341: Main Street Manufacturing Communities Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Stabenow, Debbie [MI] (introduced 1/28/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

138. S.350: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Baucus, Max [MT] (introduced 1/29/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 1/29/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 20.

Latest Action: 1/30/2009 Star Print ordered on the bill.

Note: For further action, see <u>H.R.1</u>, which became Public Law 111-5 on 2/17/2009.

139. <u>S.430</u>: Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2009 Sponsor: <u>Sen Inhofe, James M.</u> [OK] (introduced 2/12/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 2/12/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

140. <u>5.480</u>: Regional Economic Recovery Coordination Act of 2009

Spansor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 2/25/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 2/25/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

141. <u>S.524</u>: Congressional Accountability and Line-Item Veto Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (introduced 3/4/2009) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

142. <u>S.640</u>: Second Look at Wasteful Spending Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Gregg, Judd [NH] (introduced 3/19/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/19/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

143. S.827: Unclaimed Savings Bond Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Rockefeller, John D., IV [WV] (Introduced 4/3/2009) Cosponsors (18)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 4/3/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

144. <u>S.834</u>: A bill to require that funding for Federal departments and agencies and programs that remain available at the end of a fiscal year shall be used to pay down the Federal debt.

Sponsor: Sen Sessions, Jeff [AL] (introduced 4/20/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 4/20/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

145. S.897: Limitation on Government Spending Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Hatch, Orrin G. [UT] (introduced 4/24/2009) Caspansors (1)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/24/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

146. S.907: Budget Enforcement Legislative Tool Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Carper, Thomas R. [DE] (introduced 4/28/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/28/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

147. <u>S.1042</u>: Illegal Garnishment Prevention Act

Sponsor: Sen Kohl, Herb [WI] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

148. S.1054: Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009

Sponsor: Sen Inouve, Daniel K. [HI] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-20

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 62.

149. <u>S.1056</u>: SAFE Commission Act

Sponsor: Sen Voinovich, George V. [OH] (introduced 5/14/2009) Cosponsors (9)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

150. <u>S.1223</u>: Free Enterprise Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Johanns, Mike [NE] (introduced 6/10/2009) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 6/10/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

151. S.1240: Roadmap for America's Future Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 6/11/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/11/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

152. S.1298: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Sen Byrd. Robert C. [WV] (introduced 6/18/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-31

Latest Major Action: 6/18/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 83.

153. <u>S.1323</u>: Want Not, Waste Not Act

Sponsor: Sen Vitter. David [LA] (introduced 6/23/2009) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 6/23/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

154. <u>S.1432</u>: Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Durbin, Richard</u> [IL] (introduced 7/9/2009) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-43

Latest Major Action: 7/9/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 102.

155. S.1436: Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010

Sponsor: Sen Dorgan, Byron L. [ND] (introduced 7/9/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-45

Latest Major Action: 7/9/2009 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 104.

156. <u>S.1600</u>: Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen McCaskill, Claire [MO] (introduced 8/6/2009) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 8/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

157. S.1613: Deficit Reduction Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Bennet, Michael F. [CO] (introduced 8/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 8/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

158. <u>S.1642</u>: SAFE Act

Sponsor: Sen Brownback, Sam [KS] (introduced 8/6/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 8/6/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

159. S.1662: Business Incubator Promotion Act

Sponsor: Sen Brown, Sherrod [OH] (introduced 9/10/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 9/10/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

160. <u>5.1683</u>: Pay It Back Act

Spensor: Sen Bennet, Michael F. [CO] (introduced 9/17/2009) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 9/17/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

161. <u>S.1710</u>: A bill to prohibit recipients of TARP assistance from funding ACORN, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: Sen Vitter, David [LA] (introduced 9/24/2009) Cosponsors (20)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 9/24/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

162. 5.1808: Control Spending Now Act

Sponsor: Sen Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (introduced 10/20/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 10/20/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

163. <u>S.2778</u>: Economic Development Revitalization Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Boxer, Barbara [CA] (introduced 11/16/2009) Cosponsors (6)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Senate Reports: .111-114

Latest Major Action: 1/20/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 254.

164. <u>S.2787</u>: TARP Sunset Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (introduced 11/17/2009) Cosponsors (21)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 11/17/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

165. S.2846: United States War Bonds Act of 2009

Sponsor: Sen Nelson, E. Benjamin [NE] (introduced 12/8/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 12/8/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

166. <u>S.2853</u>: Bipartisan Task Force for Responsible Fiscal Action Act of 2009 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Conrad. Kent</u> [ND] (introduced 12/9/2009) <u>Cosponsors</u> (27)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/9/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

167. <u>5.2875</u>: Commission on Measures of Household Economic Security Act of 2010 Sponsor: Sen Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (introduced 12/11/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: 12/11/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

168: S.2911: Common Sense Budgeting Act

Sponsor: Sen Sessions, Jeff [AL] (introduced 12/18/2009) Cosponsors (7)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 12/18/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

169. S.2926: Economic Fairness for Seniors Act

Sponsor: Sen Lincoln, Blanche L. [AR] (introduced 12/23/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 12/23/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

170. <u>S.2952</u>: Strengthening Our Economy Through Employment and Development Act **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Franken.</u> Al [MN] (Introduced 1/26/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 1/26/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

171. <u>S.2965</u>: Commission for Fiscal Sustainability Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sea Ensign, John [NV] (introduced 1/28/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 1/28/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

172. <u>S.2981</u>: Reevaluate and Redirect the Stimulus Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Snowe, Olympia J. [ME] (introduced 2/2/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 2/2/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

173. <u>S.3026</u>: Fiscal Freeze Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bayh, Evan [IN] (introduced 2/23/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

174. <u>S.3069</u>: American Renewable Energy Jobs Act

Sponsor: Sen Schumer, Charles E. [NY] (introduced 3/3/2010) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Latest Major Action: 3/3/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

175. S.3095: HELP Act

Sponsor: Sen Inhofe, James M. [OK] (Introduced 3/9/2010) Cosponsors (19)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

176. <u>S.3096</u>: Economic Disaster Prevention Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Bennett, Robert F. [UT] (introduced 3/10/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/10/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

177. S.3108: Children's Budget Act

Sponsor: Sen Menendez, Robert [NJ] (introduced 3/11/2010) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 3/11/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

178. <u>S.3153</u>: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (introduced 3/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Senate floor actions. Status: Motion to proceed to consideration of measure tabled in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 59 - 40. Record Vote Number:

106.

179. S.3158: A bill to require Congress to lead by example and freeze its own pay and fully

offset the cost of the extension of unemployment benefits and other Federal aid.

Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 3/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/24/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 334.

180. <u>5.3173</u>: Continuing Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Coburn, Tom [OK] (introduced 3/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 3/25/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

181. <u>S.3335</u>: Earmark Transparency Act

Sponsor: Sen Coburn. Tom [OK] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (27)

Committees: Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Senate Reports: 111-365

Latest Major Action: 12/14/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General

Orders. Calendar No. 692.

182, 5.3337: Oil Spill Claims Assistance and Recovery Act

Sponsor: Sen Landrieu, Mary L. [LA] (introduced 5/11/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 5/11/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

183. <u>S.3420</u>: Protecting Against Indebting our Descendants through Fully Offset Relief (PAID

FOR) Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 5/25/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

184. <u>S.3421</u>: Protecting Against Indebting our Descendants through Fully Offset Relief (PAID

FOR) Temporary Extension Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 5/26/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 411.

185. S.3423: Veto Wasteful Spending and Protect Texpayers Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Kerry John F. [MA] (introduced 5/25/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 5/25/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

186. S.3474: Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010

Sponsor: San Feingold, Russell D. [WI] (introduced 6/9/2010) Cosponsors (26)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 6/9/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

187. <u>S.3551</u>: Fiscally Responsible Relief for Our States Act of 2010

Sponsort Sen Brown, Scott P. [MA] (introduced 6/30/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Finance

Latest Major Action: 6/30/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Finance.

188. S.3607: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: <u>Sen Lautenberg. Frank R.</u> [NJ] (introduced 7/19/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-222

Latest Major Action: 7/19/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 466.

189. <u>S.3635</u>: Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Dorgan. Byron L.</u> [ND] (introduced 7/22/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-228

Latest Major Action: 7/22/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 478.

190. <u>S.3636</u>: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Mikulski, Barbara A.</u> [MD] (introduced 7/22/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-229

Latest Major Action: 7/22/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 479.

191. S.3644: Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: <u>Sen Murray</u>, <u>Patty</u> [WA] (introduced 7/23/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-230

Latest Major Action: 7/23/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 482.

192. S.3652: Deficit Reduction and Budget Reform Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (Introduced 7/27/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 7/27/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

193. <u>S.3677</u>: Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2011 **Sponsor:** <u>Sen Durbin, Richard</u> [IL] (introduced 7/29/2010) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-238

Latest Major Action: 7/29/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 497.

194. <u>S.3686</u>: Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related

Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011

Sponsor: <u>Sen Harkin, Tom</u> [IA] (introduced 8/2/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Senate Reports: 111-243

Latest Major Action: 8/2/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 504.

195. <u>S.3761</u>: A bill to ensure that amounts appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 remain available until September 30, 2010.

Sponsor: Sen Dorgan, Byron L. [ND] (introduced 8/5/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Appropriations

Latest Major Action: 8/5/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

196. S.3779: Deficit Reduction and Budget Reform Act of 2010

Sponsor: Sen Thune, John [SD] (introduced 9/14/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 9/14/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Budget.

197. <u>S.J.RES.20</u>: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which requires (except during time of war and subject to suspension by Congress) that the total amount of money expended by the United States during any fiscal year not exceed the amount of certain revenue received by the United States during such fiscal year and not exceed 20 per cent of the gross national product of the United States during the previous calendar year.

Sponsor: Sen Shelby, Richard C. [AL] (Introduced 10/1/2009) Cosponsors (2)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 10/1/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

198. <u>S.J.RES.22</u>: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to requiring a balanced budget and granting the President of the United States the power of line-item veto.

Sponsor: Sen LeMieux, George S. [FL] (introduced 12/15/2009) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 12/15/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

199. <u>S.J.RES.27</u>: A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 2/4/2010) Cosponsors (16)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/4/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

200. S.J.RES.35: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States relative to a balanced budget.

Sponsor: Sen Hatch, Orrin G. [UT] (introduced 7/21/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/21/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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201. <u>S.J.RES.38</u>: A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sponsor: Sen DeMint, Jim [SC] (introduced 8/3/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 8/4/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 511.

202. <u>S.J.RES.42</u>: A joint resolution to extend the continuing resolution until February 18, 2011.

Sponsor: <u>Sen McConnell, Mitch</u> [KY] (introduced 12/16/2010) <u>Cosponsors</u> (16) **Latest Major Action:** 12/17/2010 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 703.

203. <u>S.CON.RES.13</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad. Kent [ND] (introduced 3/27/2009) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Conference Report: 111-89 (In Congressional Record H4474-4836)

Latest Major Action: 4/29/2009 Conference report agreed to in Senate. Status: Senate

agreed to conference report by Yea-Nay Vote. 53 - 43. Record Vote Number: 173.

Latest Action: 4/29/2009 Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Note: 2010 budget resolution. Accompanying committee print: <u>S. Prt. 111-16</u>.

204. <u>S.CON.RES.57</u>: A concurrent resolution establishing an expedited procedure for consideration of a bill returning spending levels to 2007 levels.

Sponsor: Sen LeMleux, George S. [FL] (introduced 4/14/2010) Cosponsors (3)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/14/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Referred to the

Committee on the Budget.

205. <u>S.CON.RES.60</u>: An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2011, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2010, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Sponsor: Sen Conrad, Kent [ND] (introduced 4/26/2010) Cosponsors (None)

Committees: Senate Budget

Latest Major Action: 4/26/2010 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Calendar No. 358.

206. <u>S.CON.RES.78</u>: A concurrent resolution honoring the work and mission of the Delta Regional Authority on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Federal-State partnership created to uplift the 8-State Delta region.

Sponsor: Sen Cochran, Thad [MS] (introduced 12/17/2010) Cosponsors (1)

Committees: Senate Environment and Public Works

Latest Major Action: 12/22/2010 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Resolution agreed to

in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent. **Latest Action:** 12/23/2010 Message on Senate action sent to the House.

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